

**PERN ELibrary**  
**Journal Articles**  
(sorted by Publication Year)

**Land-System Changes and Migration Amidst the Opium Poppy Collapse in the Southern Highlands of Oaxaca, Mexico (2016-2020)**

We analyze the dynamics of rural land systems amid the 2017-2018 opium gumis price collapse through a multi-site approach in three neighboring municipalities in the Southern Highlands of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Tamariz, G., Zimmerer, K.S. & Hultquist, C. 2023. Land-System Changes and Migration Amidst the Opium Poppy Collapse in the Southern Highlands of Oaxaca, Mexico (2016-2020). *Hum Ecol* 51:189–205.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-022-00388-4> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

**Climate change–induced immigration to the United States has mixed influences on public support for climate change and migrants**

In this paper, two studies examine how belief in the climate-induced migration phenomenon could influence Americans’ opinions on climate change and immigration.

Gillis, A., Geiger, N., Raimi, K. et al. 2023. Climate change–induced immigration to the United States has mixed influences on public support for climate change and migrants. *Climatic Change* 176, 48.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-023-03519-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

**The role of climate change perceptions and sociodemographics on reported mitigation efforts and performance among households in northeastern Mexico**

The authors conducted a household survey in Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to understand the extent to which climate change perceptions and the sociodemographic characteristics of households influence their reported mitigation performances and their perceived mitigation efforts.

González-Hernández, D.L., Aguirre-Gamboa, R.A. & Meijles, E.W. 2023. The role of climate change perceptions and sociodemographics on reported mitigation efforts and performance among households in northeastern Mexico. *Environ Dev Sustain* 25: 1853–1875.


DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-021-02093-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

### **The Water–Employment–Migration nexus: Buzzword or useful framework?**

The article presented a case study of the Water–Employment–Migration (WEM) nexus framework. The authors undertook a comprehensive review of the relevant literature on the WEM nexus and complemented this secondary data with interviews with key informants from the institutions involved in the WEM nexus, as well as from youth organizations active in the Mediterranean region and working in the development sector.

Hussein, H., & Ezbakhe, F. 2023. The Water–Employment–Migration nexus: Buzzword or useful framework? *Development Policy Review*, 00, e12676. 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12676> 


Journal Article

Year: 2023

### **Heterogeneous effects of urbanization and environment Kuznets curve hypothesis in Africa**

Using panel data from 1996 to 2019, this paper explores the heterogeneous effect of urbanization and nonrenewable energy consumption on the environment in 54 African nations.

Hussain, M. N., Li, Z., & Yang, S. 2023. Heterogeneous effects of urbanization and environment Kuznets curve hypothesis in Africa. *Natural Resources Forum*, 47(2):317– 333.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12284> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

### **Divergent dynamics: disasters and conflict as ‘drivers’ of internal displacement?**

This paper draws on general concepts from the disaster field to develop a comparative analytical model of internal displacement dynamics in the disaster and conflict contexts.

Cantor, D.J. 2023. Divergent dynamics: disasters and conflict as ‘drivers’ of internal displacement?. *Disasters*. Accepted Author Manuscript. <https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12589> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12589> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

## **The effects of urbanization and urban sprawl on CO2 emissions in China**

The authors expand the STIRPAT model to empirically analyse the effects of China's urbanization and urban sprawl on CO2 emissions from 1997 to 2018 in order to identify policy recommendations for addressing both how to reduce China's carbon and how to encourage future low-carbon development.

Cheng, Z., Hu, X. 2023. The effects of urbanization and urban sprawl on CO2 emissions in China. *Environ Dev Sustain* 25: 1792–1808.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-022-02123-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

## **Does poverty cause forest degradation? Evidence from a poor state in India**

This paper makes an attempt to examine whether poverty is a factor determining forest degradation in the state of Odisha in India by using micro level data.

Meher, S. 2023. Does poverty cause forest degradation? Evidence from a poor state in India. *Environ Dev Sustain* 25: 1684–1699.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-022-02117-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

## **Exploring the benefits and dis-benefits of climate migration as an adaptive strategy along the rural-peri-urban continuum in Namibia**

The authors combine data from household surveys, key informant interviews, and secondary sources related to regional disaster, demographic, resource, and economic trends between 1990 and 2020 from north central and central dryland Namibia to investigate (i) human migration flows and the influence of climate hazards on these flows and (ii) the benefits and dis-benefits of migration in supporting climate change adaptation, from the perspective of migrants (personal factors and intervening obstacles), areas of origin, and areas of destination.

Thorn, J.P.R., Nangolo, P., Biancardi, R.A. et al. 2023. Exploring the benefits and dis-benefits of climate migration as an adaptive strategy along the rural-peri-urban continuum in Namibia. *Reg Environ Change* 23(10).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-022-01973-5> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

## **People move, policies don't: discursive partition against climate-impacted dwellers in urbanizing Bangladesh**

The authors focus on internally displaced climate migrants and settlement dwellers enduring urban climate vulnerabilities in Bangladesh, and combine their ethnographic observations with policy content analysis to examine how structural inequities persist through policies in Bangladesh's climate adaptation context.

Huq, E., & Shafique, T. 2023. People move, policies don't: discursive partition against climate-impacted dwellers in urbanizing Bangladesh. *Environment and Urbanization*, 35(1):91–100. 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/09562478221149863> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

## **Drivers of migration intentions in coastal Vietnam under increased flood risk from sea level rise**

This study aims to improve the knowledge base on permanent migration intentions under increased flood risk, by collecting and analyzing unique survey data of flood-prone coastal residents in Central Vietnam.

Duijndam, S.J., Botzen, W.J.W., Hagedoorn, L.C. et al. 2023. Drivers of migration intentions in coastal Vietnam under increased flood risk from sea level rise. *Climatic Change* 176(12).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-022-03479-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2023

## **Disasters and subjective assessments of recovery in the long run**

Using paired survey (N = 533) and in-depth interview (N = 87) data from the Resilience in Survivors of Katrina (RISK) Project—a fifteen-year (2003–2018) panel study of low-income mothers affected by Hurricane Katrina, this study examines how peri- and post-disaster factors influence long-run perceptions of disaster recovery in marginalized populations.

Raker, E.J., Woods, T., Ramírez, S. et al. 2023. Disasters and subjective assessments of recovery in the long run. *Popul Environ* 45, 1.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-023-00415-6> 

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Hussein, H., & Ezbakhe, F. 2023. The Water–Employment–Migration nexus: Buzzword or useful framework? *Development Policy Review*, 00, e12676. [↗](#)

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Journal Article

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## **Does rubber expansion hinder the migration of rural labor? Evidence from southwest China?**

This study examines the impacts of rubber expansion on the migration of rural labor using two-wave panel data collected from more than 600 smallholder rubber farmers in southwest China.

Yang, N., Ding, Y., Min, S., & Bai, J. 2022. Does rubber expansion hinder the migration of rural labor? Evidence from southwest China? *Review of Development Economics* 00:1–24.

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Journal Article

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## **Residence in infected neighborhoods and fertility decline during the Zika epidemic in Singapore**

Using survey data were collected from 657 married women between April and July 2018, the study investigates whether fertility decline was significantly higher in neighborhoods containing known Zika cases, compared to unexposed neighborhoods in the city state of Singapore.

Tan, P.L., Pang, T. 2022. Residence in infected neighborhoods and fertility decline during the Zika epidemic in Singapore. *Popul Environ* 43:393–422.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-021-00389-3> 

Journal Article

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## **The influence of urbanization on vegetation carbon pools under a tele-coupling framework in China**

This study considered the combined influence from external regions and examines urbanization and its influence on vegetation carbon pool (vegetation carbon storage and NPP) from the perspective of tele-coupling based utilising domestic trade data, land-use images, vegetation carbon densities, NPP data, and using the MRIO model and spatial analysis.

Yin, X. 2022. The influence of urbanization on vegetation carbon pools under a tele-coupling framework in China. *Environ Dev Sustain* 24:4046–4063.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-021-01603-w> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022

## **Environmental kuznets curve and causal links between environmental degradation and selected socioeconomic indicators in Bangladesh**

By exploring the relationship between economic growth, urbanization, energy consumption, trade openness, human capital and ecological footprints for the period 1972–2018 in Bangladesh, this study has examined the validity of the EKC hypothesis.

Sultana, N., Rahman, M.M. & Khanam, R. 2022. Environmental kuznets curve and causal links between environmental degradation and selected socioeconomic indicators in Bangladesh. *Environ Dev Sustain* 24:5426–5450.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-021-01665-w> 


Journal Article

Year: 2022

### **Years of good life is a well-being indicator designed to serve research on sustainability**

In this paper, the authors introduced a new indicator of human wellbeing called “Years of good Life” (YoGL). This indicator builds on the length of life (i.e. average life expectancy), but since mere survival is not considered enough also incorporates four central constituents of human wellbeing: being out of absolute poverty, enjoying physical and cognitive health, and stating subjective life satisfaction above a minimal level.

Lutz et al. 2021. Years of good life is a well-being indicator designed to serve research on sustainability. *Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences*, 118 (12) e1907351118

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1907351118> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022

### **Gender, Environmental Change, and Migration Aspirations and Abilities in Tangier and Tinghir, Morocco**

From qualitative interviews conducted with people living in Tangier and Tinghir (Morocco) from March–May 2018, the main finding of this study is that people in the region of Tinghir are more exposed and sensitive to environmental change compared to those living in Tangier, which also affected the differential impact for men and women of these environmental changes.

Van Praag, L. 2022. Gender, Environmental Change, and Migration Aspirations and Abilities in Tangier and Tinghir, Morocco. *Hum Ecol* 50:23–34.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-021-00296-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022

### **London congestion charge: the impact on air pollution and school attendance by socioeconomic status**

In this paper, the authors investigate how more stringent traffic regulations implemented in Central London from late 2015 affected pollution levels and school absences.

Conte Keivabu, R., Rüttenauer, T. 2022. London congestion charge: the impact on air pollution and school attendance by socioeconomic status. *Popul Environ* 43:576–596

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-022-00401-4> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022

### **Recently constructed hydropower dams were associated with reduced economic production, population, and greenness in nearby areas**

The paper analyzed impacts of 631 hydropower dams ( $\geq 1$ -megawatt capacity) constructed since 2001 and commissioned before 2015 for their effects on economy, population, and environment in nearby areas and examined the results in five regions (i.e., Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, and South America) and by different dam sizes.

Fan, P., et al. 2022. Recently constructed hydropower dams were associated with reduced economic production, population, and greenness in nearby areas. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 119(8): e2108038119.

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Journal Article

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## **Biodiversity impacts and conservation implications of urban land expansion projected to 2050**

The study provides evidence that rapidly urbanizing regions are increasingly posing a serious and growing threat to global biodiversity by using a recently developed suite of land-use projections to provide an assessment of projected habitat that will be lost to urban land expansion for 30,393 species of terrestrial vertebrates from 2015 to 2050 across three shared socioeconomic pathway (SSP) scenarios.


Simkin, R. D., et al. 2022. Biodiversity impacts and conservation implications of urban land expansion projected to 2050. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 119: e2117297119.

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Journal Article

Year: 2022

## **Sprawling cities are rapidly encroaching on Earth's biodiversity**

This article provides an easily readable summary of the Simkin et al. paper (<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2117297119> ) , with discussion of its important findings and implications.

Laurance, W. F., and J. Engert. 2022. Sprawling cities are rapidly encroaching on Earth's biodiversity. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 119: e2202244119

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Journal Article

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## **Women political empowerment and vulnerability to climate change: evidence from 169 countries**

This article analyzed the effect of the political empowerment of women on vulnerability to climate change in 169 countries for the period 1995–2017.

Asongu, S.A., Messono, O.O. & Guttemberg, K.T.J. 2022. Women political empowerment and vulnerability to climate change: evidence from 169 countries. *Climatic Change* 174(30)

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Journal Article

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## **Disaster, demographics, and vulnerability: Interrogating the long-term effects of an extreme weather event**

This article examines the long-term sociodemographic impacts of that weather event and reveals dramatic changes in fertility, mortality, and nuptiality based on analysis of church records and population censuses of 22 mountain parishes over a 21-year period.

García-Hernández, C. 2022. Disaster, demographics, and vulnerability: Interrogating the long-term effects of an extreme weather event. *Geographical Research* 60(4):549– 562.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-5871.12550> 

Journal Article

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## **Gender and climate action**

Using unique survey data from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), the paper examines whether men and women differ in their views regarding their support for climate policy and in undertaking climate action in their everyday lives.

Elert, N., Lundin, E. 2022. Gender and climate action. *Popul Environ* 43:470–499

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## **Exploring the nexus between natural disasters and food (in)security: Evidence from rural Bangladesh**

Utilising the latest edition of the Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey (BIHS) to understand the determinants of food security and the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) to measure household food security, this paper examines how natural disaster shocks affect the food security of rural households in Bangladesh.

Shah, M. I., Ahmmed, S., Khalid, U. 2022. Exploring the nexus between natural disasters and food (in)security: Evidence from rural Bangladesh. *The Geographical Journal*, 00:1– 22.

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Journal Article

Year: 2022

## **An Open-Source Model for Projecting Small Area Demographic and Land-Use Change**

This paper sets out the methodology and rationale for the demographic models used by the Infrastructure Transitions Research Consortium (ITRC) and fulfils the following objectives: (1) to demonstrate that demographic estimates are an essential input to infrastructure demand models, (2) to provide an overview of a comprehensive modeling framework that can be used by other modeling teams to produce demographic estimates and projections linked to land-use outputs, and (3) to demonstrate how that framework can be used to explore a range of spatial development scenarios.

Lomax, N., Smith, A.P., Archer, L., Ford, A. and Virgo, J. 2022. An Open-Source Model for Projecting Small Area Demographic and Land-Use Change. *Geogr Anal*, <https://doi.org/10.1111/gean.12320> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2022

### **Displaced by climate and disaster-induced relocations: experiences of cascading displacement in Fiji and the Philippines**

The paper explores the impacts of climate and disaster-induced relocations on communities living on, or neighbouring, relocation site land in two countries, Fiji and the Philippines.

Johnson, K., Mortensen, S., Gueguen-Teil, C. and Torre, A.R. 2022. Displaced by climate and disaster-induced relocations: experiences of cascading displacement in Fiji and the Philippines. *Disasters*, 46: 499-525.

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Journal Article

Year: 2022

### **As California burns: the psychology of wildfire- and wildfire smoke-related migration intentions**

The authors surveyed a representative sample of 1108 California residents following the 2020 wildfire season to better understand how perceptions and personal experience inform wildfire- and smoke-associated migration intentions.

Berlin Rubin, N., Wong-Parodi, G. 2022. As California burns: the psychology of wildfire- and wildfire smoke-related migration intentions. *Popul Environ* 44:15–45

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-022-00409-w> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022

### **A comparison of social vulnerability indices specific to flooding in Ecuador: principal component analysis (PCA) and expert knowledge**

This study is developed particularly to support the Ecuadorian Red Cross (ERC) in building a social vulnerability index. Combined with hazard and exposure information, the social vulnerability index will be used as an input for impact-based forecasts for flash-floods, and to inform flash flood early action protocol at the administrative level 3 (Parroquia) in Ecuador.

Bucherie, A., Hultquist, C., Adamo, S., Neely, C., Ayala, F., Bazo, J., & Kruczkiewicz, A. 2022. A comparison of social vulnerability indices specific to flooding in Ecuador: principal component analysis (PCA) and expert knowledge. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction* 73: 102897

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2022.102897> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212420922001169> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022



## **Is migration an effective adaptation to climate-related agricultural distress in sub-Saharan Africa?**

Through a set of 52 qualitative interviews, this study examines first-time seasonal migration out of Bourasso, a village in North-Western Burkina Faso, to neighbouring countries and provides qualitative evidence demonstrating that in Bourasso climate-related seasonal migration by migrant men was predominately perceived as an erosive or failed strategy.

Vinke, K., Rottmann, S., Gornott, C. et al. 2022. Is migration an effective adaptation to climate-related agricultural distress in sub-Saharan Africa?. *Popul Environ* 43:319–345.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-021-00393-7> 


Journal Article

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## **Gender and climate change adaptation: A case of Ethiopian farmers**

This study examines the existing gender gap in climate change adaptations among farmers in Ethiopia and factors contributing to this relationship using data from 2279 farm households in Ethiopia and applying a multivariate probit model and exogenous switching treatment effect regression method.

Aryal, J. P., Sapkota, T. B., Rahut, D. B., Gartaula, H. N., & Stirling, C. 2022. Gender and climate change adaptation: A case of Ethiopian farmers. *Natural Resources Forum*, 46(3):263–288.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12259> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022

## **Climate events and the role of adaptive capacity for (im-)mobility**

Using survey data from regions of Cambodia, Nicaragua, Peru, Uganda, and Vietnam, the study examines the relationship between sudden- and gradual-onset climate events and migration, hypothesizing that this relationship is mediated by the adaptive capacity of affected individuals.

Koubi, V., Schaffer, L., Spilker, G. et al. 2022. Climate events and the role of adaptive capacity for (im-)mobility. *Popul Environ* 43:367–392.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-021-00395-5> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022

## **The demographic characteristics of populations living near oil and gas wells in the USA**

Using well location data and population characteristics from the American Community Survey, this study documents the prevalence of historically marginalized populations (across age, income, education, race-ethnicity, and language) living near active oil and gas wells throughout the USA, at both local and aggregated scales.

Proville, J., Roberts, K.A., Peltz, A. et al. 2022. The demographic characteristics of populations living near oil and gas wells in the USA. *Popul Environ* 44:1–14

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-022-00403-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2022

## **Environmental and socioeconomic determinants of neonatal mortality in a northern Italian city in the early nineteenth century**

Individual data, relative to the resident population of Udine, a city in northeastern Italy, under French domination (1806–1815) have been used to explore the effects of the environment on neonatal mortality in the early nineteenth century, controlling for social and economic factors.

Fornasin, A., Rizzi, L. 2022. Environmental and socioeconomic determinants of neonatal mortality in a northern Italian city in the early nineteenth century. *Popul Environ* 44:77–98

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-022-00405-0> 

Journal Article

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## **Amenities or disamenities? Estimating the impacts of extreme heat and wildfire on domestic US migration**

The authors investigate relationships between disaster-level fire events and extreme heat on county-level migration in the USA using annual panel data for the years 1990–2015.

Winkler, R.L., Rouleau, M.D. 2021. Amenities or disamenities? Estimating the impacts of extreme heat and wildfire on domestic US migration. *Population & Environment* 42:622–648.

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Journal Article

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Journal Article

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## **Climatic conditions and infant care: implications for child nutrition in rural Ethiopia**

The authors use panel data from the Living Standards Measurement Study to investigate linkages between climatic conditions during a child's first year of life and year prior to birth and duration of exclusive breastfeeding in Ethiopia.

Randell, H., Grace, K. & Bakhtsiyarava, M. 2021. Climatic conditions and infant care: implications for child nutrition in rural Ethiopia. *Population & Environment* 42(4):524–552

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Journal Article

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The objective of this study was to critically review relevant literature to assess the complex web of interrelations and feedbacks that affect the factors affecting food security.

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Journal Article

Year: 2021

## **The Biden Administration on Climate Migration**

A discussion of potentially significant implications of climate-related migration on international security, instability, conflict, and geopolitics.

The Biden Administration on Climate Migration. 2021. *Population and Development Review*, 47: 1225-1229.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/padr.12462>

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Journal Article

Year: 2021

## **Left home high and dry-reduced migration in response to repeated droughts in Thailand and Vietnam**

Using panel data from the Thailand Vietnam Socio Economic Panel (TVSEP) from 2007 to 2017 combined with monthly high-resolution (0.5°) rainfall and temperature data, the authors explore the role of two key mediators in the association between exposure to drought and household migration: socioeconomic status and risk tolerance.

Quiñones, E.J., Liebenohm, S. & Sharma, R. 2021. Left home high and dry-reduced migration in response to repeated droughts in Thailand and Vietnam. *Population & Environment* 42:579–621.


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Helbling, M, Meierrieks, D. 2021. How climate change leads to emigration: Conditional and long-run effects. *Review of Development Economics*, <https://doi.org/10.1111/rode.12800>   
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Using a sample of 601,509 households and multinomial probit regression, this paper investigates the role played by socio-religious categories in determining primary cooking fuel choices among Indian households.

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Journal Article

Year: 2021

## **Deepwater Horizon oil spill exposure and child health: a longitudinal analysis**

In their study of the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill (DHOS), the authors use data from the Resilient Children, Youth, and Communities study, a unique panel data, to consider the effect of DHOS exposure on health trajectories of children.

Slack, T., Kroeger, R.A., Stroope, S. et al. 2021. Deepwater Horizon oil spill exposure and child health: a longitudinal analysis. *Population & Environment* 42:477–500

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00354-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

## **Population living on permafrost in the Arctic**

Combining current and projected populations at settlement level with permafrost extent, this study presents the first estimates of the number of inhabitants on permafrost in the Arctic Circumpolar Permafrost Region (ACPR) and project changes as a result of permafrost thaw.

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Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Social change, out-migration, and exit from farming in Nepal**

Using multilevel dynamic models, the authors examine associations between labor out-migration, remittances, and agricultural change in Nepal.

Ghimire, D.J., Axinn, W.G. & Bhandari, P. 2021. Social change, out-migration, and exit from farming in Nepal. *Population & Environment* 42:302–324.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00363-5> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2021

## **Childhood exposure to polluted neighborhood environments and intergenerational income mobility, teenage birth, and incarceration in the USA**

The authors combine newly available data derived from IRS tax records at the Census tract level with estimates of exposure to air pollution from vehicle traffic and the risk of lead exposure due to older housing in poor neighborhoods, to explore the association between childhood exposure to two forms of pollutants and three socioeconomic outcomes for African Americans, whites, and Latinos.

Manduca, R., Sampson, R.J. 2021. Childhood exposure to polluted neighborhood environments and intergenerational income mobility, teenage birth, and incarceration in the USA. *Population & Environment* 42(4):501–523

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00371-5> 

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In this paper, the authors study the effect of climate change on migration from 121 developing and emerging countries to 20 OECD countries between 1980 and 2010.

Helbling, M, Meierrieks, D. 2021. How climate change leads to emigration: Conditional and long-run effects. *Review of Development Economics* 25(4): 2323– 2349.

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Journal Article


Year: 2021

### **Sustainable Wellbeing Operationalization and Measurement Based on the Capabilities Approach: The Case of Latin America**



The objective of this paper is to present and operationalize the concept of sustainable wellbeing. Based on the philosophical approach of central capabilities of Martha Nussbaum, 12 dimensions are identified and defined for its measurement and applied to 18 Latin American countries, with 116 indicators, using a multiple correspondence analysis (MCA).

Perdomo, Jhoner, Mauricio Phélan Casanova, and Sary Levy-Carciente. 2021. Sustainable Wellbeing Operationalization and Measurement Based on the Capabilities Approach: The Case of Latin America. *Sustainability* 13(21): 12202.


DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112202> 


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Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Mapping global inputs and impacts from of human sewage in coastal ecosystems**

The authors use a new high-resolution geospatial model to measure and map nitrogen (N) and pathogen—fecal indicator organisms (FIO)—inputs from human sewage for ~135,000 watersheds globally to assess the potential impacts of human sewage on coastal ecosystems.

Tuholske C, Halpern BS, Blasco G, Villasenor JC, Frazier M, Caylor K. 2021. Mapping global inputs and impacts from of human sewage in coastal ecosystems. PLoS ONE 16(11): e0258898

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0258898> 

Journal Article

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### **Disentangling the relationship between immigration and environmental emissions**

By using panel US state-level data over the 1997–2014 period and by controlling for endogeneity, other confounding factors, and spatial variation, this study provides a more compelling and accurate disentangling of the link between immigration and environmental emissions.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00369-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Urbanization, agricultural land use change and livelihood adaptation strategies in peri-urban Wa, Ghana**

With urbanization posing serious livelihood challenges to households living in the peri-urban areas, this study seeks to examine the livelihood options/strategies available to peri-urban dwellers in the Wa Municipality who depend on agriculture for their livelihood using concurrent embedded mixed methods research design to study 394 randomly selected residents in four (4) of ten (10) peri-urban communities.

Bonye, S.Z., Aasoglenang, T.A. & Yiridomoh, G.Y. 2021. Urbanization, agricultural land use change and livelihood adaptation strategies in peri-urban Wa, Ghana. *SN Soc Sci* 1, 9.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s43545-020-00017-1> 

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Journal Article

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## **Comparative assessment of gridded population data sets for complex topography: a study of Southwest China**

The authors assess the performance of four gridded population data sets from 2015 for the Dian-Gui-Qian region of Southwest China: Gridded Population of the World version 4 (GPW4), Global Human Settlement (GHS), LandScan, and WorldPop.

Xu, Y., Ho, H.C., Knudby, A. et al. 2021. Comparative assessment of gridded population data sets for complex topography: a study of Southwest China. *Population & Environment* 42:360–378.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00366-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

## **Population and Climate Change: Consensus and Dissensus among Demographers**

In a survey conducted between February and April 2020 on European demographers about their views on the relationship between climate change and population developments, the authors

found that demographers display a clear consensus on the importance of climate change and the urgency to act, but a clear dissensus on the potential of demographic developments and policies to address the challenges of climate change.

van Dalen, H.P., Henkens, K. 2021. Population and Climate Change: Consensus and Dissensus among Demographers. *European Journal of Population* 37:551–567

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10680-021-09580-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Migration and fuel use in rural Zambia**

Using four waves of panel data collected as part of the Child Grant Programme in rural Zambia, the authors examine the connection between migration and the choice of firewood or charcoal as cooking fuel and finds evidence for both mechanisms.

Wu, Y., Entwisle, B., Sinai, C. et al. 2021. Migration and fuel use in rural Zambia. *Population and Environment* 43: 181–208.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-021-00385-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **The connection between urbanization and carbon emissions: a panel evidence from West Africa**

In this study, using second-generation econometric techniques that are robust to cross-sectional dependence and slope heterogeneity, the influence of urbanization on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in West Africa for the period 1990–2018 was investigated.

Musah, M., Kong, Y., Mensah, I.A. et al. 2021. The connection between urbanization and carbon emissions: a panel evidence from West Africa. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 23: 1525–11552

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-01124-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Socioeconomic disparities in climate vulnerability: neonatal mortality in northern Sweden, 1880–1950**

Using digitised parish records combined with local weather data in northern Sweden from 1880 to 1950, the authors analyse the association between season of birth, temperature and neonatal mortality according to socioeconomic status .

Karlsson, L., Junkka, J., Schumann, B. et al. 2021. Socioeconomic disparities in climate vulnerability: neonatal mortality in northern Sweden, 1880–1950. *Population and Environment* 43: 149–180.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-021-00383-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Temperature, climate change, and birth weight: evidence from Hungary**

Using administrative data on singleton live births conceived between 2000 and 2016 in Hungary, the authors analyze the impact of in utero temperature exposure on the birth weight and an indicator for low birth weigh.

Hajdu, T., Hajdu, G. 2021. Temperature, climate change, and birth weight: evidence from Hungary. *Population and Environment* 43: 131–148.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-021-00380-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Drought and disproportionate disease: an investigation of gendered vulnerabilities to HIV/AIDS in less-developed nations**

The authors explored and compared relationships between suffering from drought and total HIV prevalence and suffering from drought and women’s proportion of HIV cases using a cross-national dataset of less-developed countries and ordinary least squares (OLS) regression.

Berndt, V.K., Austin, K.F. 2021. Drought and disproportionate disease: an investigation of gendered vulnerabilities to HIV/AIDS in less-developed nations. *Population & Environment* 42:379–405.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00367-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Climate Mobility and Development Cooperation**



This is a review article based on a comprehensive review of more than 25 reports produced by development agencies on the subject of climate mobility, and a review of 40 articles or reports on development interventions and programmes related to climate-related migration or associated issues of climate hazard displacement.

Stojanov, R., Rosengaertner, S., de Sherbinin, A. et al. 2021. Climate Mobility and Development Cooperation. *Population and Environment* volume 43: 209–231


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## **Mapping global inputs and impacts from of human sewage in coastal ecosystems**

The authors use a new high-resolution geospatial model to measure and map nitrogen (N) and pathogen—fecal indicator organisms (FIO)—inputs from human sewage for ~135,000 watersheds globally to assess the the potential impacts of human sewage on coastal ecosystems.

Tuholske C, Halpern BS, Blasco G, Villasenor JC, Frazier M, Caylor K. 2021. Mapping global inputs and impacts from of human sewage in coastal ecosystems. *PLoS ONE* 16(11): e0258898

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0258898> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

**Page 11**

## **Working toward effective anonymization for surveillance data: innovation at South Africa’s Agincourt Health and Socio-Demographic Surveillance Site**

In this paper, the authors evaluate several geomasking techniques applied to data from the Agincourt Health and Socio-Demographic Surveillance System in rural South Africa, aimed at reducing the likelihood of respondent identification.

Hunter, L.M., Talbot, C., Twine, W. et al. 2021. Working toward effective anonymization for surveillance data: innovation at South Africa’s Agincourt Health and Socio-Demographic Surveillance Site. *Population & Environment* 42:445–476.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00372-4> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Migration and fuel use in rural Zambia**

Using four waves of panel data collected as part of the Child Grant Programme in rural Zambia, the authors examine the connection between migration and the choice of firewood or charcoal as cooking fuel and finds evidence for both mechanisms.

Wu, Y., Entwisle, B., Sinai, C. et al. 2021. Migration and fuel use in rural Zambia. *Population and Environment* 43: 181–208.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-021-00385-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Urbanization, agricultural land use change and livelihood adaptation strategies in peri-urban Wa, Ghana**

With urbanization posing serious livelihood challenges to households living in the peri-urban areas, this study seeks to examine the livelihood options/strategies available to peri-urban dwellers in the Wa Municipality who depend on agriculture for their livelihood using concurrent embedded mixed methods research design to study 394 randomly selected residents in four (4) of ten (10) peri-urban communities.

Bonye, S.Z., Aasoglenang, T.A. & Yiridomoh, G.Y. 2021. Urbanization, agricultural land use change and livelihood adaptation strategies in peri-urban Wa, Ghana. *SN Soc Sci* 1, 9.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s43545-020-00017-1> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43545-020-00017-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2021

### **Amenities or disamenities? Estimating the impacts of extreme heat and wildfire on domestic US migration**

The authors investigate relationships between disaster-level fire events and extreme heat on county-level migration in the USA using annual panel data for the years 1990–2015.

Winkler, R.L., Rouleau, M.D. 2021. Amenities or disamenities? Estimating the impacts of extreme heat and wildfire on domestic US migration. *Population & Environment* 42:622–648.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00364-4> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2021

## **Heat stress risk and vulnerability under climate change in Durban metropolitan, South Africa—identifying urban planning priorities for adaptation**

Using a high-resolution downscaled climate change projections under Representative Concentration (RCP) 8.5, the study aim is to investigate current and projected future heat risk, expressed as a heat stress exposure index using high-resolution climate change projections, and a social vulnerability index, to identify areas of potential future heat stress risk in the Durban (eThekweni) metropolitan area, South Africa.

Jagarnath, M., et al. 2020. Heat stress risk and vulnerability under climate change in Durban metropolitan, South Africa—identifying urban planning priorities for adaptation. *Climatic Change* 163(2): 807-829.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-020-02908-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Mapping the effects of drought on child stunting**

In this article, the authors use geolocated child nutrition data from 53 developing countries to show that minor to severe droughts as well as severe periods of extreme rainfall are related to child stunting.

Cooper, M. W., et al. 2019. Mapping the effects of drought on child stunting. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 116(35): 17219-17224.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1905228116> 

Journal Article

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## **Understanding the role of illicit transactions in land-change dynamics**

In this article, the authors present a conceptual framework of illicit land transactions and a two-pronged approach using remotely sensed data to spatially link illicit activities to land uses.

Tellman, B., Magliocca, N.R., Turner, B.L. et al. 2020. Understanding the role of illicit transactions in land-change dynamics. Nature Sustainability. DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0457-1> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0457-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Moving in and out of vulnerability: interrogating migration as an adaptation strategy along a rural-urban continuum in India**

The article explores the role of migration and commuting in addressing livelihood vulnerability along a rural–urban continuum in Karnataka, India by drawing on life history interviews with migrant and non-migrant families.

Singh, C. and R. Basu 2019. Moving in and out of vulnerability: interrogating migration as an adaptation strategy along a rural-urban continuum in India. The Geographical Journal

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12328> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12328> 

Link(s)

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Journal Article


Year: 2020

## **Climate Justice and Food Security**

Using an exploratory methodology, including analysis of grant allocation by different funding entities in Bangladesh that are engaged with climate-resilient development interventions, this study synthesizes the climate change policies, strategies, action plans, and climate finance systems in Bangladesh in line with the different resilience paradigms in spatial, racial, ethnic,

and social exclusion perspectives and examines climate justice hypothesis in a resilient food security system.

Rahaman, M. A. and M. M. Rahman. 2020. Climate Justice and Food Security. *Environmental Policy*: 249-268.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119402619.ch15> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9781119402619.ch15> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

### **Natural Hazards, Disasters, and Demographic Change: The Case of Severe Tornadoes in the United States, 1980–2010**

In this paper, the author concludes that the natural environment is consequential for the sociospatial organization of communities and that a disaster declaration has little impact on mitigating this driver of neighborhood inequality.

Raker, E. J. 2020. Natural Hazards, Disasters, and Demographic Change: The Case of Severe Tornadoes in the United States, 1980–2010. *Demography* 57(2): 653-674.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-020-00862-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

### **Measuring net environmental impact from population growth and alternative energy**

Existing research on the relationship between economic growth and environmental impact has produced mixed results. Also, there has been a lack of attention on the effect of population, and per capita measures are used rather than total pollution. To address this gap, we analyze the role of population and alternative energy on the environment using total carbon dioxide emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the United States. We propose a new model integrating population demographics into the Environmental Kuznets Curve, and then apply this framework to an empirical analysis. The effect of population and immigration on total CO<sub>2</sub> is estimated, as well as the level of alternative energy use required to overcome increasing environmental pressure. Results suggest population and immigration growth may lead to an increase in total CO<sub>2</sub> growth, but alternative energy may lower total CO<sub>2</sub> growth after a threshold. Further, immigration and total CO<sub>2</sub> growth exhibit a nonlinear relationship.

Edwards, Travis D. & Gautier, Luis 2020. Measuring net environmental impact from population growth and alternative energy. *The Journal of Population and Sustainability* 4(20): 67-87

Link(s)

<https://www.whp-journals.co.uk/JPS/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

### **Anticipating urbanization-led land cover change and its impact on local climate using time series model: a study on Dhaka city**

Urbanization-led changes in natural landscape often result in environmental degradation and subsequently contribute to local climate variability. Therefore, apart from global climate change, Dhaka city's ongoing rapid urban growth may result in altering future local climate patterns significantly. This study explores transition relationships between urbanization (population), land cover, and climate (temperature) of Dhaka city beginning in 1975 through to forecast scenarios up to 2035. Satellite image, geographic, demographic, and climatic data were analyzed. Change in core urban land cover (area) was regarded as a function of population growth and was modeled using linear regression technique. The study developed and validated a time series (ARIMA) model for predicting mean maximum temperature change where (forecasted) land cover scenarios were regressors. Throughout the studied period, the city exhibited an increasing urbanization trend that indicated persistent growth of core urban land cover in future. As a result, the city's mean maximum temperature was found likely to increase by around 1.5-degree Celsius during 2016-2035 on average from that of observed 1996-2015 period. It is expected that findings of this study may help in recognizing urbanization-led climate change easily, which is crucial to effective climate change management actions and urban planning.

Ripan Debnath. 2020. Anticipating urbanization-led land cover change and its impact on local climate using time series model: a study on Dhaka city. *Journal of Population and Sustainability* 4(2): 45-66.

Link(s)

<https://www.whp-journals.co.uk/JPS/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

### **Internal Migration and Vulnerability to Poverty in Tanzania**

Using a comprehensive data set from surveys carried out over the period 2004–2010 in the region of Kagera in Tanzania, the article examines whether households whose members had migrated to a unimodal region of the country experienced a reduction in their vulnerability to expected poverty (VEP) relative to households whose members had migrated to a bimodal region, which was affected by the drought.

Pietrelli, R. and P. Scaramozzino. 2019. Internal Migration and Vulnerability to Poverty in Tanzania. *Population and Development Review* 45(3): 525-547.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/padr.12247> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/padr.12247> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Disaster vulnerability by demographics?**

*This article provides a brief overview of the relationship between disaster vulnerability and demographic variables. Population numbers and densities are examined along with using a gender focus as illustrative of individual characteristics. For the most part, people's and society's choices create vulnerabilities based on demographics rather than specific demographic characteristics inevitably conferring vulnerability.*

Ilan Kelman. 2020. Disaster vulnerability by demographics? *Journal of Population and Sustainability* 4(2): 17-30.

Link(s)

<https://www.whp-journals.co.uk/JPS/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Rehabilitating livelihoods of relocated people affected by the Nuozhadu dam on the upper Lancang-Mekong River**

The pre- and post-dam differences in per capita land holdings, annual incomes, expenditures, and social capital of those resettled were analysed based on household-level data collected from the resettlement communities using semi-structured interviews and in-depth questionnaires, at a household level using the sustainable livelihoods framework.

Ma, Y., et al. 2019. Rehabilitating livelihoods of relocated people affected by the Nuozhadu dam on the upper Lancang-Mekong River. *The Geographical Journal*.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12324> 

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<https://rgs-ibg.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/geoj.12328> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Urbanization and carbon emission: causality evidence from the new industrialized economies**

The study uses the panel bootstrap Granger causality test to examine causal relationship between urbanization (URB) and carbon emission (CE) in newly industrialized countries.

Khan, K., Su, CW., Tao, R. et al. 2020. Urbanization and carbon emission: causality evidence from the new industrialized economies. *Environ Dev Sustain* 22, 7193–

7213. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-019-00479-1> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-019-00479-1> 

Journal Article


Year: 2020

## **Fleeing Mass Starvation: What we (don't) know about the famine-migration nexus**

In this paper, the dominant hypotheses and findings about the connection between famine and migration is surveyed. It then delineates key questions that an inter-disciplinary and case-based study of the subject should address, highlighting gaps in the literature's attention to population-level analyses.

Sadliwala, B. K. 2019. Fleeing Mass Starvation: What we (don't) know about the famine-

migration nexus. *Disasters*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12420> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12420> 

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<https://rgs-ibg.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/geoj.12328> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

### **Perceptions of Local Vulnerability and the Relative Importance of Climate Change in Rural Ecuador**

The study uses a mixed-methods approach to document, analyze, and conceptualize the interacting factors that shape vulnerability and to explore community members' perceptions of the role and relative importance of climate change compared to other factors in three rural communities in Ecuador: Trinidad, Guadual, and San Miguel.

Gutierrez, H., Lee, G.O., Corozo Angulo, B. et al. 2020. Perceptions of Local Vulnerability and the Relative Importance of Climate Change in Rural Ecuador. *Hum Ecol* 48, 383–395.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-020-00165-1> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-020-00165-1> 

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This paper examines mental health impacts, both direct (i.e. heat stress) and indirect (i.e. economic loss, threats to health and well-being, displacement and forced migration, collective violence and civil conflict, and alienation from a degraded environment), of three types of climate-related events: (1) acute events such as hurricanes, floods, and wildfires; (2) subacute or long-term changes such as drought and heat stress; and (3) the existential threat of long-lasting changes, including higher temperatures, rising sea levels and a permanently altered and potentially uninhabitable physical environment.

Palinkas, L. A. and M. Wong. 2020. Global climate change and mental health. Current Opinion in Psychology 32: 12-16.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2019.06.023>

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Journal Article

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## **Population effects of increase in world energy use and CO2 emissions: 1990-2019**

*This paper analyses population effects of increase in world energy use and CO2 emissions between 1990-2019 following a decomposition framework with interaction effects. The analysis has also been carried out for the 44 countries which accounted for most of the increase in world energy use and CO2 emissions during 1990-2019. Population growth was found to have a significant effect on both the increase in energy use and CO2 emissions at the global level, although the contribution of population growth to these increases has varied widely across*

*countries. There is a need for integrating population factors in the sustainable development processes, particularly efforts directed towards environmental sustainability.*

Aalok Ranjan Chaurasia. 2020. Population effects of increase in world energy use and CO2 emissions: 1990-2019. *Journal of Population and Sustainability* 5(1): 87-125

Link(s)

<https://www.whp-journals.co.uk/JPS/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **People and Pixels 20 years later: the current data landscape and research trends blending population and environmental data**

The authors outline the key extensions of the National Research Council's *People and Pixels* foundation since 1998. The article highlight several breakthroughs in research on human–environment interactions. It also identify pressing research problems—disaster, famine, drought, war, poverty, climate change—and explore how interdisciplinary approaches integrating people and pixels are being used to address them.

Kugler, T.A., Grace, K., Wrathall, D.J. et al. 2019. People and Pixels 20 years later: the current data landscape and research trends blending population and environmental data. *Population and Environment* 41(2): 209-234.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-019-00326-5> 

Journal Article

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Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Green cities? Urbanization, trade, and the environment**

To study the impact of the urban evolution on the environment, this paper establishes a simple core–periphery model with monocentric cities, which comprises key forces that shape the structure and interrelation of cities.

Borck, R. and M. Pflüger. 2019. Green cities? Urbanization, trade, and the environment. *Journal of Regional Science* 59(4): 743-766.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jors.12423> 

Journal Article

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1905228116> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Linking land displacement and environmental dispossession to Mi'kmaw health and well-being: Culturally relevant place-based interpretive frameworks matter**

Using a “Piktukowaq” (Mi'kmaw) environmental health research framework to guide the interpretation of oral histories coming from the Knowledge Holders in Pictou Landing First Nation, the study convey the deep, health - enhancing relationship with A'se'k that the Piktukowaq enjoyed before it was destroyed by a pulp and paper mill pouring 85 million liters of effluent per day into a lagoon, and the health suppression that has occurred since then.

Lewis, D., et al. 2020. Linking land displacement and environmental dispossession to Mi'kmaw health and well-being: Culturally relevant place-based interpretive frameworks matter. *The Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cag.12656> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/cag.12656> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cag.12656> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Lost in authoritarian development: Have global climate deals and the aid community sacrificed the Vietnamese highland population?**

The study builds on a comprehensive household survey on REDD+ activities and livelihoods in two districts (three communes) in upland Lao Cai province in northern Vietnam as it examines the implications of climate-related interventions for ethnic minority communities in the highlands of Vietnam, as they are caught in the conflicting development logics between the international donor community, vowing to defend their interests, and the Vietnamese government administration.

Bruun, O. 2020. Lost in authoritarian development: Have global climate deals and the aid community sacrificed the Vietnamese highland population? *Development Policy Review* 38(4): 501-520.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12432> 

Link(s)

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Journal Article

Year: 2020



## **Global climate change and mental health**

This paper examines mental health impacts, both direct (i.e. heat stress) and indirect (i.e. economic loss, threats to health and well-being, displacement and forced migration, collective violence and civil conflict, and alienation from a degraded environment), of three types of climate-related events: (1) acute events such as hurricanes, floods, and wildfires; (2) subacute or long-term changes such as drought and heat stress; and (3) the existential threat of long-lasting changes, including higher temperatures, rising sea levels and a permanently altered and potentially uninhabitable physical environment.

Palinkas, L. A. and M. Wong. 2020. Global climate change and mental health. *Current Opinion in Psychology* 32: 12-16.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2019.06.023> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352250X19300661> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Excess deaths and Hurricane María**

Using 2010-2016 data from the Puerto Rico Vital Statistics System to estimate monthly excess deaths in the immediate aftermath of the hurricane which struck the island in September of 2017, the study clarifies the distinction between direct and indirect effects of disasters such as Hurricane María.

Spagat, M., van Weezel, S. 2020. Excess deaths and Hurricane María. *Popul Environ* 42, 79–94.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00341-x> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00341-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2020

## **Using geotagged tweets to track population movements to and from Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria**

The paper examines the suitability of Twitter data for measuring post-disaster population mobility using the case of Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico.

Martín, Y., Cutter, S.L., Li, Z. et al. 2020. Using geotagged tweets to track population movements to and from Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria. *Popul Environ* 42, 4–


27. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00338-6> 


DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-020-00338-6> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2020

### **Risk of extreme high fatalities due to weather and climate hazards and its connection to large-scale climate variability**

In this study, a disaster database is used to investigate continentally aggregated fatality data for trends as well as examine whether modes of climate variability affect the propensity of fatalities. Furthermore, the fatality risk is quantified by computing effective return periods which depend on modes of climate variability.

Franzke, C.L.E., Torelló i Sentelles, H. 2020. Risk of extreme high fatalities due to weather and climate hazards and its connection to large-scale climate variability. *Climatic Change* 162, 507–525. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-020-02825-z> 

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Year: 2020

### **Moving in and out of vulnerability: interrogating migration as an adaptation strategy along a rural-urban continuum in India**

The article explores the role of migration and commuting in addressing livelihood vulnerability along a rural–urban continuum in Karnataka, India by drawing on life history interviews with migrant and non-migrant families.

Singh, C. and R. Basu 2019. Moving in and out of vulnerability: interrogating migration as an adaptation strategy along a rural-urban continuum in India. *The Geographical Journal*

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12328> 

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<https://rgs-ibg.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/geoj.12328> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2020

### **Anticipating urbanization-led land cover change and its impact on local climate using time series model: a study on Dhaka city**

This study explores transition relationships between urbanization (population), land cover, and climate (temperature) of Dhaka city beginning in 1975 through to forecast scenarios up to 2035.

Debnath, Ripan. 2020. Anticipating urbanization-led land cover change and its impact on local climate using time series model: a study on Dhaka city. *The Journal of Population and Sustainability* 4(20): 45-66

Link(s)

<https://www.whp-journals.co.uk/JPS/> 

Journal Article


Year: 2020

### **Understanding competing and conflicting interests for peri-urban land in Ethiopia's era of urbanization**

Using both primary and secondary data sources drawn from key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs), this study aims to examine the competing and conflicting interests from the political economy perspective of peri-urban land use conversion and development through a case study of Bahir Dar City and its peri-urban areas.

Adam, A. G. 2020. Understanding competing and conflicting interests for peri-urban land in Ethiopia's era of urbanization. *Environment and Urbanization*.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247819890215> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2020

### **Linking land displacement and environmental dispossession to Mi'kmaw health and well-being: Culturally relevant place-based interpretive frameworks matter**

Using a "Piktukowaq" (Mi'kmaw) environmental health research framework to guide the interpretation of oral histories coming from the Knowledge Holders in Pictou Landing First Nation, the study convey the deep, health - enhancing relationship with A'se'k that the Piktukowaq enjoyed before it was destroyed by a pulp and paper mill pouring 85 million liters of effluent per day into a lagoon, and the health suppression that has occurred since then.

Lewis, D., et al. 2020. Linking land displacement and environmental dispossession to Mi'kmaw health and well-being: Culturally relevant place-based interpretive frameworks matter. *The Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cag.12656> 

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Journal Article

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This paper reviews the trajectory of climate change and discusses the shortcomings of ongoing efforts to address it, specifically with governance on climate change.

Martine, G., & Alves, J. E. 2019. Desordem na governança global e o caos nas mudanças climáticas (Disarray in global governance and climate change chaos). *Revista Brasileira De Estudos De População*, 36, 1-30. <https://doi.org/10.20947/S102-3098a0075>

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Using three Woredas (Siraro, Shalla, and Shashemene) of the Oromia Region in Ethiopia as study areas, this study analyses a population's vulnerability and resilience to climate-related hazards, applying a sex-disaggregated, quantitative methodology at household level.

Belcore, E, Pezzoli, A, Calvo, A. Analysis of gender vulnerability to climate-related hazards in a rural area of Ethiopia. *Geogr J.* 2019; 00: 1– 15. <https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12321>

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## **Gendered space and climate resilience in informal settlements in Khulna City, Bangladesh**

This is a qualitative study that argues that gendered constraints in both inhabiting and shaping spaces is an underlying cause of differential climate resilience among the urban poor in Khulna, Bangladesh.

Jabeen, H. 2019. Gendered space and climate resilience in informal settlements in Khulna City, Bangladesh. *Environment and Urbanization* 31(1): 115-138

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Galizoni, F. M., & Ribeiro, E. M. 2019. Listening to silences: Daniel Hogan, the rural world and nature. *Brazilian Journal of Population Studies*, 36, 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.20947/S0102-3098a0073> 

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Journal Article  
Year: 2019

## **Using cluster analysis to explore mortality patterns associated with tropical cyclones**

The aim of this study is to show the value of binary correlation statistical methodology in pinpointing mortality patterns among multiple variables, using data on 1,575 typhoon-related deaths in Taiwan between 2000 and 2015 to illustrate the method.

Chang, K.-C. and C.-T. Chang. 2019. Using cluster analysis to explore mortality patterns associated with tropical cyclones. *Disasters*, DOI: 10.1111/disa.12401

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/disa.12401> 

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## **Does climate matter? An empirical study of interregional migration in China**

The authors developed a robust empirical approach based on a correlated random effects model and a prefecture-level panel dataset which allows to account for both within province migration flows and prefecture-specific characteristics, to study the role of local climate conditions in spurring interregional migration in China over the period 2000 to 2010.

Gao, L. and A. G. Sam. 2019. Does climate matter? An empirical study of interregional migration in China. *Papers in Regional Science* 98(1): 477-496

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Journal Article

Year: 2019

## **Socio-ecological Mobility: A Research Strategy for a New Coastline**

In this paper, the authors provide direction and initiates scientific dialog on the potential role of mobility in adapting to natural and social changes in coastal environments. They also identified four key research areas on information needed to develop coastal management actions and policies that support and recognize socio-ecological coupling in coastal areas.

Bukvic, A., et al. 2019. Socio-ecological Mobility: A Research Strategy for a New Coastline. *Coastal Management*: 1-10.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/08920753.2019.1669103> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2019

## **The demographic burden of population loss in US cities, 2000–2010**

This paper investigates the impact of shrinking cities - who is impacted by loss; the extent to which population loss is experienced disproportionately across urban space and demographic subgroups; and whether decline occurring at multiple spatial scales magnifies exposure for some groups more than others.

Franklin, R. S. 2019. The demographic burden of population loss in US cities, 2000–2010. *Journal of Geographical Systems*, DOI: 10.1007/s10109-019-00303-

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10109-019-00303-> 

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Journal Article


Year: 2019

## **Vulnerability of informal settlements in the context of rapid urbanization and climate change**

This paper aims to contribute to broader theoretical knowledge on urban vulnerability and resilience in the face of climate change and rapid urbanization, by applying participatory modelling techniques to a particular case study of an informal settlement in Durban, South Africa.

Williams, D. S., et al. 2019. Vulnerability of informal settlements in the context of rapid urbanization and climate change. *Environment and Urbanization*,

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247818819694> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2019

## **Leveraging endogenous climate resilience: urban adaptation in Pacific Small Island Developing States**

Findings from community consultations across 16 communities within the settings of two ongoing participatory action research projects conducted by UN-Habitat and research partners from Australian universities in Honiara, Solomon Islands, and Port Vila, Vanuatu, demonstrate the critical role of endogenous modes of resilience, as well as the strong correlation between these spaces and sub-city climate vulnerability.

Trundle, A., et al. 2019. Leveraging endogenous climate resilience: urban adaptation in Pacific Small Island Developing States. *Environment and Urbanization*, DOI: 10.1177/0956247818816654

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### **Integrating Environmental Context into DHS Analysis While Protecting Participant Confidentiality: A New Remote Sensing Method**

This article aimed to address the strategies commonly used by researchers who use the DHS use a variety of approaches for spatial data merging, and proposes a theory-based and straightforward alternative for adding contextual environmental variables to survey data that maintains confidentiality of those surveyed.

Grace, K., et al. 2019. Integrating Environmental Context into DHS Analysis While Protecting Participant Confidentiality: A New Remote Sensing Method. *Population and Development Review* 45(1): 197-218.

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Journal Article

Year: 2019

## **Subsistence migration: Smallholder food security and the maintenance of agriculture through mobility in Nicaragua**

Based on mixed-methods fieldwork in north-western Nicaragua, we find that rather than produce remittance landscapes, or an abandonment of agriculture, subsistence migration,” or mobility to maintain small-scale agriculture as a food security strategy, help families to persist in agriculture in a context of worsening environmental and structural conditions.

Carte, L., et al. 2019. Subsistence migration: Smallholder food security and the maintenance of agriculture through mobility in Nicaragua. *The Geographical Journal*, DOI: 10.1111/geoj.12287

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12287> 

Link(s)

<https://rgs-ibg.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/geoj.12287> 


Journal Article

Year: 2019

## **Who takes responsibility for the climate refugees?**

In this paper, the author proposes a innovative method for undertaking the responsibility for climate refugees literally uprooted by liable climate polluting countries.

Bayes, A. 2018. Who takes responsibility for the climate refugees? *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management* 10(1): 5-26.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-10-2016-0149> 

Link(s)

<https://www.emerald.com:443/doi/abs/10.1108/IJCCSM-10-2016-0149> 

Journal Article

Year: 2018

### **Human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters: a South American approach**

This paper shows that in South American states, human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change endangers the lives of millions of people and their livelihoods and reveals that disasters are triggers of displacement and affect human mobility.

Lilian, Y., et al. 2018. Human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters: a South American approach. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management* 10(1): 65-85.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-03-2017-0069> 

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<https://www.emerald.com:443/doi/abs/10.1108/IJCCSM-03-2017-0069> 

Journal Article

Year: 2018

### **Social protection as a strategy to address climate-induced migration**

This paper aims to discuss the roles of social protection and identify key characteristics of social protection schemes which could effectively address climate-induced migration and attempts to derive recommendations for policy design.

Susanne, S. and Y. Xiaohua. 2018. Social protection as a strategy to address climate-induced migration. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management* 10(1): 43-64

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-01-2017-0019> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **The impact of natural disasters on children's education: Comparative evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam**

Using a Young Lives data set and child fixed-effects regression, The study finds a differential impact of different types of natural disasters on education and cognitive ability of children aged 12 to 15 years in Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam.

Viet, N. C. and M. P. Nguyet The impact of natural disasters on children's education: Comparative evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam. Review of Development Economics, DOI: doi:10.1111/rode.12406

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Deforestation and local sustainable development in Brazilian Legal Amazonia: an exploratory analysis**

The study focuses on deforestation and human development dynamics among 211 small and medium-sized municipalities (in terms of population) in the Amazonian arc of deforestation, Brazil.

Sathler, D., S. B. Adamo and E. E. C. Lima. 2018. Deforestation and local sustainable development in Brazilian Legal Amazonia: an exploratory analysis. Ecology and Society 23 (2):30.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-10062-230230> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Low-Carbon Gentrification: When Climate Change Encounters Residential Displacement**

This article focuses on the emergence of 'low-carbon' gentrification as a distinct urban phenomenon. It develops a conceptual framework for scrutinizing low-carbon gentrification, predicated upon insights from literatures on ecological gentrification and displacement.

Stefan, B., et al. Low-Carbon Gentrification: When Climate Change Encounters Residential Displacement. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, DOI:10.1111/1468-2427.12634

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12634> 

Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Migration as adaptation strategy to cope with climate change: A study of farmers' migration in rural India**

In Bihar, India, an evaluation of the role of migration as an adaptation strategy to cope with climate change shows that a climate-induced livelihood risk is the major driver of farmer migration for both seasons: July to October and October to March.

Kumar, J. C., et al. 2018. Migration as adaptation strategy to cope with climate change: A study of farmers' migration in rural India. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management* 10(1): 121-141

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-03-2017-0059> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

### **Human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters: a South American approach**

This paper shows that in South American states, human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change endangers the lives of millions of people and their livelihoods and reveals that disasters are triggers of displacement and affect human mobility.

Lilian, Y., et al. 2018. Human mobility in the context of climate change and disasters: a South American approach. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management* 10(1): 65-85.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-03-2017-0069> 

Link(s)

<https://www.emerald.com:443/doi/abs/10.1108/IJCCSM-03-2017-0069> 

Journal Article

Year: 2018

### **Identifying the relationship between urban land expansion and human activities in the Yangtze River Economic Belt, China**

Using Landsat and nighttime light remote sensing data of the Yangtze River Economic Belt (the YREB) of China during the period of 1995–2015, ore, this paper explores the relationship between urban land expansion and the scope of human activities.

Liu, Y., et al. 2018. Identifying the relationship between urban land expansion and human activities in the Yangtze River Economic Belt, China. *Applied Geography* 94: 163-177

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2018.03.016> 

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<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622817311621> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2018

### **Gravity of human impacts mediates coral reef conservation gains**

The study found that only marine reserves in areas of low human impact consistently sustained top predators.

Cinner, J. E., et al. 2018. Gravity of human impacts mediates coral reef conservation gains. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 115(27): E6116-E6125.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1708001115> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

### **Rural-to-urban migration and the geography of absentee non-industrial private forest ownership: A case from southeast Ohio**

The study analyzes patterns of absentee ownership of NIPF parcels to determine the characteristics of areas where absentee owners reside, using parcel data sourced from local governments in an 11-county study area in central and southeastern Ohio, along with a range of openly available data.

Gallemore, C., et al. 2018. Rural-to-urban migration and the geography of absentee non-industrial private forest ownership: A case from southeast Ohio. *Applied Geography* 96: 141-152.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2018.05.010> 

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Journal Article

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### **Interannual variations in surface urban heat island intensity and associated drivers in China**

For the period 2001–2015, the interannual variations in SUHI intensity (SUHII, derived from MODIS land surface temperature (LST) data (8-day composites of twice-daily observations), urban LST minus rural) and their relationships with climate variability and urbanization were analyzed in 31 cities in China.

Yao, R., et al. 2018. Interannual variations in surface urban heat island intensity and associated drivers in China. *Journal of Environmental Management* 222: 86-94.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2018.05.024> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Health Disorder of Climate Migrants in Khulna City: An Urban Slum Perspective**

In the last decade, the population in Khulna City, Bangladesh increased by more than 20 per cent due to migration from nearby climate vulnerable districts. This study explores the health disorders of climate migrants occupying the urban slums and squats of the city area.

Rahaman, M. A., et al. 2018. Health Disorder of Climate Migrants in Khulna City: An Urban Slum Perspective. *International Migration* 56(5): 42-55.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12460> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Low-Carbon Gentrification: When Climate Change Encounters Residential Displacement**

This article focuses on the emergence of 'low-carbon' gentrification as a distinct urban phenomenon. It develops a conceptual framework for scrutinizing low-carbon gentrification, predicated upon insights from literatures on ecological gentrification and displacement.

Stefan, B., et al. Low-Carbon Gentrification: When Climate Change Encounters Residential Displacement. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, DOI:10.1111/1468-2427.12634

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12634> 


Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Climate change, human impacts, and carbon sequestration in China**

This paper explores the impacts of climate change and human activities on the structure and functioning of ecosystems, with emphasis on quantifying the magnitude and distribution of carbon (C) pools and C sequestration in China's terrestrial ecosystems.

Fang, J., et al. 2018. Climate change, human impacts, and carbon sequestration in China. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 115(16): 4015-4020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1700304115> 

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Abdur, R. M., et al. Health Disorder of Climate Migrants in Khulna City: An Urban Slum Perspective. International Migration, DOI: 10.1111/imig.12460

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Spatio-temporal analysis on built-up land expansion and population growth in the Yangtze River Delta Region, China: From a coordination perspective**

The study used the ratio of the land expansion rate to the population growth rate as coordination degree to identify the trend of the “land-population” coordination with the case study of the Yangtze River Delta Region, China by means of spatial analysis and regression.

Luo, J., et al. 2018. Spatio-temporal analysis on built-up land expansion and population growth in the Yangtze River Delta Region, China: From a coordination perspective. *Applied Geography* 96: 98-108.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2018.05.012> 

Link(s)


<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622818302054> 

Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Green cities? Urbanization, trade, and the environment**

In this paper, a simple core–periphery model with monocentric cities was established to study the impact of the urban evolution on the environment. Results from the analysis is that an urban system with cities of balanced size generates less GHG emissions than the prevailing one with a strong core-periphery asymmetry and that market forces prevailing in the urban system alone do not suffice to generate an EKC.

Borck, R. and M. Pflüger. 2018. Green cities? Urbanization, trade, and the environment. Journal of Regional Science <https://doi.org/10.1111/jors.12423> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jors.12423> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Unemployment, rural–urban migration and environmental regulation**

When assessing the impact of environmental taxation to developing countries, the paper highlight the importance of modeling the features particular to, and the economic general equilibrium effects in those countries.

Karlygash, K. 2018. Unemployment, rural–urban migration and environmental regulation. *Review of Development Economics* 22(2): 507-539.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/rode.12360>

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/rode.12360>

Journal Article

Year: 2018

**Page 21**

## **Does climate matter? An empirical study of interregional migration in China**

Using a robust empirical approach based on a correlated random effects model and a prefecture-level panel dataset, the study focuses on the role of local climate conditions in spurring interregional migration in China over the period 2000 to 2010.

Gao, L. and A. G. Sam. Does climate matter? An empirical study of interregional migration in China. *Papers in Regional Science*, <https://doi.org/10.1111/pirs.12335>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/pirs.12335>


Journal Article

Year: 2018

## **Climate and marriage in the Netherlands, 1871–1937**

The study examines the effects of climate variability on marriage using longitudinal individual-level demographic data from the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN) and climate and economic data from 1871 to 1937.

Jennings, J. A. and C. L. Gray. 2017. Climate and marriage in the Netherlands, 1871–1937. *Population and Environment* 38(3): 242-260.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0266-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Climate variability and migration in the Philippines**

Using panel data, the study investigates the effects of climatic variations and extremes captured by variability in temperature, precipitation, and incidents of typhoons on aggregate inter-provincial migration within the Philippines.

Bohra-Mishra, P., M. Oppenheimer, R. Cai, S. Feng and R. Licker. 2017. Climate variability and migration in the Philippines. *Population and Environment* 38(3): 286-308

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0263-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Exploring short-term and long-term time frames in Australian population carrying capacity assessment**

The author developed an Australian-orientated model, the Carrying Capacity Dashboard to explore temporal flexibility in resource-based carrying capacity modelling. The model offers users the ability to choose projected time frames of between one and 150 years for a variety of landscape scales and consumption patterns.

Lane, M. 2017. Exploring short-term and long-term time frames in Australian population carrying capacity assessment. *Population and Environment* 38(3): 309-324.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0264-9> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Climatic conditions and human mortality: spatial and regional variation in the United States**

The study answers three three research questions: (1) Are the effects of climatic conditions on mortality independent from those of social conditions? (2) If yes, do these climatic effects vary spatially in the US? (3) If there are spatial variations of climatic associations in the US, how are they distributed?

Yang, T.-C. and L. Jensen. 2017. Climatic conditions and human mortality: spatial and regional variation in the United States. *Population and Environment* 38(3): 261-285

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0262-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Population pressure and global markets drive a decade of forest cover change in Africa's Albertine Rift**

The authors examined national socioeconomic, demographic, agricultural production, and local demographic and geographic variables to assess multilevel forces driving local forest cover loss and gain outside protected areas during the first decade of this century by using satellite-derived estimates of forest cover change in Africa's Albertine Rift.

Ryan, S. J., M. W. Palace, J. Hartter, J. E. Diem, C. A. Chapman and J. Southworth. 2017. Population pressure and global markets drive a decade of forest cover change in Africa's Albertine Rift. *Applied Geography* 81: 52-59.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2017.02.009> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622816307949> 

Journal Article

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## **Poverty–Environment Nexus in the Lao PDR: Analysis of Household Survey Data**

The results of the analysis of disaggregated household-level data (n=1602) from the Lao PDR in 2011 suggest that a poverty–environment nexus exists where the most explicit relations were those between poverty and using fuelwood for cooking, and poverty and access to safe drinking water, whereas recent negative changes regarding deforestation and land erosion exhibited only a weak connection.

Pasanen, T., H. Lakkala, R. Yliluoma, V. Tuominen, S. Jusi, J. Luukkanen and J. Kaivo-oja. 2017. Poverty–Environment Nexus in the Lao PDR: Analysis of Household Survey Data. *Development Policy Review* 35(3): 349-371

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12212> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Talking About the Weather in Chiapas, Mexico: Rural Women's Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation**

Drawing on interviews and ethnographic field work with women in 2 local development organizations in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, México undertaken over 8 weeks in 2014 and 2015, this paper explores how place-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation interact with processes and ideas operating at national and global scales.

Lookabaugh, L. 2017. Talking About the Weather in Chiapas, Mexico: Rural Women's Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation. *The Latin Americanist* 61(1): 61-80.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/tla.12101> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Environmental inequality and pollution advantage among immigrants in the United States**

The authors combine sociodemographic information from the American Community Survey with toxicity-weighted chemical concentrations (Toxics Release Inventory) to model the relationship between toxin exposure and the relative population of recent immigrants across Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs,  $n = 2054$ ) during 2005–2011 to investigate whether new international migrants in the U.S. are exposed to environmental hazards and how this pattern varies among immigrant subpopulations (e.g., Hispanics, Asian, European).

Bakhtsiyarava, M. and R. J. Nawrotzki. 2017. Environmental inequality and pollution advantage among immigrants in the United States. *Applied Geography* 81: 60-69.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2017.02.013> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S014362281630738X> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Local perceptions of climate change impacts and migration patterns in Malé, Maldives**

In this study, the authors conducted field research among islanders in Malé, the capital of Maldives, in 2013, using quantitative questionnaires with local respondents ( $N=347$ ), focusing on the Maldivian perspectives on climate change impacts and migration patterns, examining links (or lack of links) between the two phenomena.

Stojanov, R., B. Duží, I. Kelman, D. Němec and D. Procházka. 2017. Local perceptions of climate change impacts and migration patterns in Malé, Maldives. *The Geographical Journal* 183(4): 370-385.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12177> 

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### **Disruption, not displacement: Environmental variability and temporary migration in Bangladesh**

Using high-frequency demographic surveillance data, a discrete time event history approach, and a range of sociodemographic and contextual controls, the study measures the extent to which temperature, precipitation, and flooding can predict temporary migration.

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## **Impact of population growth and population ethics on climate change mitigation policy**

The authors, using the Dynamic Integrated Climate-Economy model 2013 (DICE2013), explore two approaches to valuing population: a discounted version of total utilitarianism (TU) and of average utilitarianism (AU) to show that how future population is valued importantly determines mitigation decisions.

Scovronick, N., M. B. Budolfson, F. Dennig, M. Fleurbaey, A. Siebert, R. H. Socolow, D. Spears and F. Wagner. 2017. Impact of population growth and population ethics on climate change mitigation policy. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 114(46): 12338-12343.

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Journal Article

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## **Holocene fluctuations in human population demonstrate repeated links to food production and climate**

In this paper, the authors, via an archaeological radiocarbon date series of unprecedented sampling density and detail, consider the long-term relationship between human demography, food production, and Holocene climate.

Bevan, A., S. Colledge, D. Fuller, R. Fyfe, S. Shennan and C. Stevens. 2017. Holocene fluctuations in human population demonstrate repeated links to food production and climate. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 114(49): E10524-E10531.

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Journal Article

Year: 2017

### **How can migration serve adaptation to climate change? Challenges to fleshing out a policy ideal**

In this paper, the authors identified possible different options for research into the consequences of migration for adaptation.

Gemenne, F. and J. Blocher. 2017. How can migration serve adaptation to climate change? Challenges to fleshing out a policy ideal. *The Geographical Journal* 183(4): 336-347.

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The results of the analysis of disaggregated household-level data (n=1602) from the Lao PDR in 2011 suggest that a poverty–environment nexus exists where the most explicit relations were those between poverty and using fuelwood for cooking, and poverty and access to safe drinking water, whereas recent negative changes regarding deforestation and land erosion exhibited only a weak connection.

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Journal Article

Year: 2017

### **Four decades of urban sprawl and population growth in Teresina, Brazil**

The paper seeks to discuss trends of urban expansion and population growth with their social and environmental implications in the city of Teresina, the capital and largest city of the Brazilian state of Piauí over the last four decades (1974–2014).

Espindola, G. M. d., E. L. N. d. C. Carneiro and A. C. Façanha. 2017. Four decades of urban sprawl and population growth in Teresina, Brazil. *Applied Geography* 79: 73-83.

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Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Recent increases in human pressure and forest loss threaten many Natural World Heritage Sites**

In this study we quantify changes in spatial and temporal (1993 and 2009) patterns of human pressure and ecological state across the entire global network of Natural World Heritage Sites (NWHS) and their surrounding landscapes using two newly available globally consistent data sets that assess changes in human pressure (Human Footprint) and forest loss (Global Forest Watch).

Allan, J. R., O. Venter, S. Maxwell, B. Bertzky, K. Jones, Y. Shi and J. E. M. Watson. 2017. Recent increases in human pressure and forest loss threaten many Natural World Heritage Sites. *Biological Conservation* 206: 47-55.

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Journal Article

Year: 2017

### **Climate-influenced migration in Bangladesh: the need for a policy realignment**

The paper focuses on an analysis of climate and development policies covering those dealing with development notably the country's Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-15) and Outline Perspective Plan (to 2021), as well as its Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) progress report; and policies that deal with disasters, notably the National Plan for Disaster Management (2010-15).

Martin, M., Y. h. Kang, M. Billah, T. Siddiqui, R. Black and D. Kniveton. 2017. Climate-influenced migration in Bangladesh: the need for a policy realignment. *Development Policy Review*, doi: 10.1111/dpr.12260

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Journal Article

Year: 2017

### **Environmental Change, Migration, and Conflict in Africa**

This article examines how migration may act as an intervening and causal variable between environmental change and conflict by combining climate-conflict and environment-migration research. It argues that to understand the potential propensity of environmental change to lead to conflict in Africa, close attention needs to be paid to local-level manifestations of conflict and (mal)adaptive forms of migration.

Freeman, L. 2017. Environmental Change, Migration, and Conflict in Africa. *The Journal of Environment & Development*, doi: 1070496517727325.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1070496517727325> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1070496517727325> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Environmental inequality and pollution advantage among immigrants in the United States**

The authors combine sociodemographic information from the American Community Survey with toxicity-weighted chemical concentrations (Toxics Release Inventory) to model the relationship between toxin exposure and the relative population of recent immigrants across Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs, n = 2054) during 2005–2011 to investigate whether new international migrants in the U.S. are exposed to environmental hazards and how this pattern varies among immigrant subpopulations (e.g., Hispanics, Asian, European).

Bakhtsiyarava, M. and R. J. Nawrotzki. 2017. Environmental inequality and pollution advantage among immigrants in the United States. *Applied Geography* 81: 60-69.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2017.02.013> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S014362281630738X> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Poverty–Environment Nexus in the Lao PDR: Analysis of Household Survey Data**

The results of the analysis of disaggregated household-level data (n=1602) from the Lao PDR in 2011 suggest that a poverty–environment nexus exists where the most explicit relations were those between poverty and using fuelwood for cooking, and poverty and access to safe drinking water, whereas recent negative changes regarding deforestation and land erosion exhibited only a weak connection.

Pasanen, T., H. Lakkala, R. Yliluoma, V. Tuominen, S. Jusi, J. Luukkanen and J. Kaivo-oja. 2017. Poverty–Environment Nexus in the Lao PDR: Analysis of Household Survey Data. *Development Policy Review* 35(3): 349-371

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12212> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **How can migration serve adaptation to climate change? Challenges to fleshing out a policy ideal**

In this paper, the authors identified possible different options for research into the consequences of migration for adaptation.

Gemenne, F. and J. Blocher. 2017. How can migration serve adaptation to climate change? Challenges to fleshing out a policy ideal. *The Geographical Journal* 183(4): 336-347.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12205> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Understanding the linkages between migration and household food security in India**

Using primary survey data collected from 392 rural households from a district in western Bihar in India, results show that although most of the surveyed households had low incomes migrant households had higher overall incomes than non-migrant households, mainly because of the effects of remittances.

Choithani, C. 2017. Understanding the linkages between migration and household food security in India. *Geographical Research* 55(2): 192-205.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1745-5871.12223> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Household agricultural activities and child growth: evidence from rural Timor-Leste**

The study investigated the links between household agricultural activities and children's physical growth in two agro-ecologically varying field sites: lowland Natarbora and mountainous Ossu in order to redress a lack of research that clearly demonstrates how agriculture impacts on nutrition in Timor-Leste.

Thu, P. M. and D. S. Judge. 2017. Household agricultural activities and child growth: evidence from rural Timor-Leste. *Geographical Research*, DOI: 10.1111/1745-5871.12221

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1745-5871.12221> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Emplaced social vulnerability to technological disasters: Southeast Louisiana and the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill**

Through joint analysis of data from Community Oil Spill Survey and US Census Bureau products, a place-based index of social vulnerability is developed to examine the relationship between emplaced social vulnerability and impacts on mental health following the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

Cope, M. R. and T. Slack. 2017. Emplaced social vulnerability to technological disasters: Southeast Louisiana and the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill. *Population and Environment* 38(3): 217-241.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0257-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Holocene fluctuations in human population demonstrate repeated links to food production and climate**

In this paper, the authors, via an archaeological radiocarbon date series of unprecedented sampling density and detail, consider the long-term relationship between human demography, food production, and Holocene climate.

Bevan, A., S. Colledge, D. Fuller, R. Fyfe, S. Shennan and C. Stevens. 2017. Holocene fluctuations in human population demonstrate repeated links to food production and climate. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 114(49): E10524-E10531.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1709190114> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1709190114> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Migration as an Adaptation Strategy for Atoll Island States**

This is a discussion of the the possible solutions and protection alternatives for climate change displacement for the inhabitants of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), and particularly of Atolls Islands States.

Yamamoto, L. and M. Esteban. 2017. Migration as an Adaptation Strategy for Atoll Island States. *International Migration*, DOI: 10.1111/imig.12318

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/imig.12318> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Climatic conditions and human mortality: spatial and regional variation in the United States**

The study answers three three research questions: (1) Are the effects of climatic conditions on mortality independent from those of social conditions? (2) If yes, do these climatic effects vary spatially in the US? (3) If there are spatial variations of climatic associations in the US, how are they distributed?

Yang, T.-C. and L. Jensen. 2017. Climatic conditions and human mortality: spatial and regional variation in the United States. *Population and Environment* 38(3): 261-285

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0262-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Exploring short-term and long-term time frames in Australian population carrying capacity assessment**

The author developed an Australian-orientated model, the Carrying Capacity Dashboard to explore temporal flexibility in resource-based carrying capacity modelling. The model offers users the ability to choose projected time frames of between one and 150 years for a variety of landscape scales and consumption patterns.

Lane, M. 2017. Exploring short-term and long-term time frames in Australian population carrying capacity assessment. *Population and Environment* 38(3): 309-324.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0264-9> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Climate variability and migration in the Philippines**

Using panel data, the study investigates the effects of climatic variations and extremes captured by variability in temperature, precipitation, and incidents of typhoons on aggregate inter-provincial migration within the Philippines.

Bohra-Mishra, P., M. Oppenheimer, R. Cai, S. Feng and R. Licker. 2017. Climate variability and migration in the Philippines. *Population and Environment* 38(3): 286-308

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0263-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Poverty–Environment Nexus in the Lao PDR: Analysis of Household Survey Data**

The results of the analysis of disaggregated household-level data (n=1602) from the Lao PDR in 2011 suggest that a poverty–environment nexus exists where the most explicit relations were those between poverty and using fuelwood for cooking, and poverty and access to safe drinking water, whereas recent negative changes regarding deforestation and land erosion exhibited only a weak connection.

Pasanen, T., H. Lakkala, R. Yliluoma, V. Tuominen, S. Jusi, J. Luukkanen and J. Kaivo-oja. 2017. Poverty–Environment Nexus in the Lao PDR: Analysis of Household Survey Data. *Development Policy Review* 35(3): 349-371

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12212> 

Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Population pressure and global markets drive a decade of forest cover change in Africa's Albertine Rift**

The authors examined national socioeconomic, demographic, agricultural production, and local demographic and geographic variables to assess multilevel forces driving local forest cover loss and gain outside protected areas during the first decade of this century by using satellite-derived estimates of forest cover change in Africa's Albertine Rift.

Ryan, S. J., M. W. Palace, J. Hartter, J. E. Diem, C. A. Chapman and J. Southworth. 2017. Population pressure and global markets drive a decade of forest cover change in Africa's Albertine Rift. *Applied Geography* 81: 52-59.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2017.02.009> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622816307949> 


Journal Article

Year: 2017

## **Newcomers and oldtimers: Do classification methods matter in the study of amenity migration impacts in rural America?**

Drawing on household survey data from nine communities in north-central Colorado, this study applies five migrant–non-migrant classification methods to examine how the differences/similarities between the migrants and non-migrants (or “newcomers” and “oldtimers”) may vary across different approaches.

Qin, H. 2016. Newcomers and oldtimers: Do classification methods matter in the study of amenity migration impacts in rural America? *Population and Environment* 38(1): 101-114


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0252-5> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Human migration: Climate and the peopling of the world**

The authors discussed the most comprehensive climate, vegetation and human-dispersal modelling study performed so far as presented Timmermann and Friedrich in a paper online in *Nature*.

deMenocal, P. B. and C. Stringer. 2016. Human migration: Climate and the peopling of the world. *Nature*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature19471> 

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature19471> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Human mortality in Cyprus: the role of temperature and particulate air pollution**

This study examines the effect of extreme weather on mortality in Cyprus. It investigates the individual effect of meteorological indicators on mortality, as well as the role of particulate air pollution (PM10).

Tsangari, H., A. Paschalidou, S. Vardoulakis, C. Heaviside, Z. Konsoula, S. Christou, K. E. Georgiou, K. Ioannou, T. Mesimeris, S. Kleanthous, S. Pashiardis, P. Pavlou, P. Kassomenos and E. N. Yamasaki. 2016. Human mortality in Cyprus: the role of temperature and particulate air pollution. *Regional Environmental Change* 16(7): 1905-1913

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-015-0793-2> 

Journal Article


Year: 2016

## **Human–environment interactions in population and ecosystem health**

The paper discusses the builds on recent momentum in the development and implementation of transdisciplinary collaborations that simultaneously consider human, nonhuman, and environmental health and the nonlinear relationships between them.



Galvani, A. P., C. T. Bauch, M. Anand, B. H. Singer and S. A. Levin. 2016. Human–environment interactions in population and ecosystem health. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 113(51): 14502-14506.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1618138113> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1618138113> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Climate shocks and migration: an agent-based modeling approach**

The authors constructed an agent-based model derived from qualitative and quantitative analyses of a well-studied demographic field site, Nang Rong district, northeast Thailand, to examine how climate shocks might affect migration in rural agricultural areas.

Entwisle, B., N. E. Williams, A. M. Verdery, R. R. Rindfuss, S. J. Walsh, G. P. Malanson, P. J. Mucha, B. G. Frizzelle, P. M. McDaniel, X. Yao, B. W. Heumann, P. Prasartkul, Y. Sawangdee and A. Jampaklay. 2016. Climate shocks and migration: an agent-based modeling approach. *Population and Environment* 38(1): 47-71

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0254-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Land use as a mediating factor of fertility in the Amazon**

Using empirical data from Ecuadorian Amazon between 1980 and 1999, this study examines the relationship between factors associated with land-use/land-cover change (LUCC) and fertility in tropical environments.

Pan, W. K. and D. López-Carr. 2016. Land use as a mediating factor of fertility in the Amazon. *Population and Environment* 38(1): 21-46

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0253-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **The day after the disaster: forced migration and income loss after hurricanes Katrina and Rita**

Using data of households affected by hurricanes Katrina and Rita, extracted from the Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) of the 2006 ACS , the study presents a micro-level migration-income model for a disaster of catastrophic dimensions.

Do Yun, S. and B. S. Waldorf. 2016. The day after the disaster: forced migration and income loss after hurricanes Katrina and Rita. *Journal of Regional Science* 56(3): 420-441

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jors.12250> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **The relative importance of climate change and population growth for exposure to future extreme droughts**

Results from this study show that at the national level, 129 countries will experience increase in drought exposure mainly due to climate change alone; 23 countries primarily due to population growth; and 38 countries primarily due to the interaction between climate change and population growth.

Smirnov, O., M. Zhang, T. Xiao, J. Orbell, A. Lobben and J. Gordon. 2016. The relative importance of climate change and population growth for exposure to future extreme droughts. *Climatic Change* 138(1): 41-53

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-016-1716-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Climate shocks and the timing of migration from Mexico**

Using combined detailed migration histories and socio-demographic data from the Mexican Migration Project (MMP)2 with daily temperature and precipitation information from the Global Historical Climate Network–Daily (GHCN-D), the study explores the temporally lagged association between a climate shock and future migration and analyzed the risk of Mexico-US migration over a seven-year period after a climate shock

Nawrotzki, R. J. and J. DeWaard. 2016. Climate shocks and the timing of migration from Mexico. *Population and Environment* 38(1): 72-100

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0255-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Structure and agency in development-induced forced migration: the case of Brazil's Belo Monte Dam**

Using longitudinal, qualitative analysis of data from 67 semi-structured interviews conducted over the course of 2 years with 39 households displaced due to the dam of Belo Monte's rural agricultural population whose homes and land were flooded, the author asks how structural factors such as compensation policies as well as social, financial, and human capital may either foster or constrain migration.

Randell, H. 2016. Structure and agency in development-induced forced migration: the case of Brazil's Belo Monte Dam. *Population and Environment* 37(3): 265-287.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0245-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Perceptions of environmental change and migration decisions**

The authors designed and conducted a new survey to collect both migration and environmental data in Vietnam in order to study the effects of individual perceptions of different types of environmental events (i.e., sudden/short-term vs. slow-onset/long-term) on migration decisions.

Koubi, V., S. Stoll and G. Spilker. 2016. Perceptions of environmental change and migration decisions. *Climatic Change* 138(3): 439-451

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-016-1767-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Who is concerned about and takes action on climate change? Gender and education divides among Thais**

Using data from 2010 Opinions about the Environment and Global Warming (OEGW), a nationally representative survey of 3900 adults, the study investigated the relationships between climate change perceptions and climate-relevant behaviors, i.e. the actions individuals take to minimize the problem of global warming (mitigation actions) in Thailand.

Muttarak, Raya; Chankrajang, Thanyaporn. 2016. Who is concerned about and takes action on climate change? Gender and education divides among Thais. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):193–220

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s193> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **The association between rural–urban migration flows and urban air quality in China**

Using a two-period (2004 and 2010) longitudinal dataset for the 113 key environmental protection cities of China constructed based on multiple data sources, this study links the existing literature on population–environment and urbanization–environment interactions by empirically assessing the relationship between rural–urban migration and urban air conditions in China.

Qin, H. and T. F. Liao. 2016. The association between rural–urban migration flows and urban air quality in China. *Regional Environmental Change* 16(5): 1375-1387.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-015-0865-3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Who perceives what? A demographic analysis of subjective perception in rural Thailand**

Using a unique panel surveys dataset from rural Thailand, the paper explores the causes cited by surveyed household members for why the respondent's household had a bad income year, and the associated demographic characteristics across households in which the respondent reported that environmental and other economic problems represented risk factors.

Meijer-Irons, Jacqueline. 2016. Who perceives what? A demographic analysis of subjective perception in rural Thailand. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):167–191

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s167> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Who is concerned about and takes action on climate change? Gender and education divides among Thais**

Using data from 2010 Opinions about the Environment and Global Warming (OEGW), a nationally representative survey of 3900 adults, the study investigated the relationships between climate change perceptions and climate-relevant behaviors, i.e. the actions individuals take to minimize the problem of global warming (mitigation actions) in Thailand.

Muttarak, Raya; Chankrajang, Thanyaporn. 2016. Who is concerned about and takes action on climate change? Gender and education divides among Thais. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):193–220

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s193> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Engagement of demographers in environmental issues from a historical perspective**

Using the 2015 meeting of the Population Association of America program, the author discussed the possible reason why demographers are reluctant to address population and environmental issues.

McDonald, Peter. 2016. Engagement of demographers in environmental issues from a historical perspective. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13): 15–17

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s15> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Future differential vulnerability to natural disasters by level of education**

Based on the estimation from cross-country time series of natural disaster mortality for the years 1970–2010 in 174 countries, the study showed that countries with a higher proportion of women with at least secondary education experienced far fewer deaths due to climate-related extreme natural events.

Striessnig, Erich; Loichinger, Elke. 2016. Future differential vulnerability to natural disasters by level of education. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):221–240


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s221> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **One step forward, two steps back? The fading contours of (in)justice in competing discourses on climate migration**

In this article, the authors discussed the risks that the emerging narrative on ‘migration as adaptation’ entails, they question how the shift from climate refugees to climate migration could signal a marginalisation of the very problem of ‘climate justice’ in the debate on the climate change and migration nexus.

Bettini, G., S. L. Nash and G. Gioli. 2016. One step forward, two steps back? The fading contours of (in)justice in competing discourses on climate migration. *The Geographical Journal*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12192> 


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12192> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **By all measures: an examination of the relationship between segregation and health risk from air pollution**

The paper examines how the health risk from industrial toxins varies by the 19 most commonly used residential segregation measures using segregation measures for the 331 Metropolitan/Primary Metropolitan (M/PMSA) in the continental United States.

Ard, K. 2016. By all measures: an examination of the relationship between segregation and health risk from air pollution. *Population and Environment* 38(1): 1-20

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0251-6> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **The demography of human development and climate change vulnerability: A projection exercise**

The authors projected how the Human Development Index (HDI) that assessed the degree of vulnerability of future societies to extreme climatic events.

Cuaresma, Jesús Crespo; Lutz, Wolfgang. 2016. The demography of human development and climate change vulnerability: A projection exercise. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):241–261

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s241> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **Climate variability and inter-provincial migration in South America, 1970–2011**

The paper examines the effect of climate variability on human migration in South America, by quantifying human migration responses to climate variability using over 21 million observations of adults aged 15–40 from 25 censuses conducted in eight South American countries.

Thiede, B., C. Gray and V. Mueller. 2016. Climate variability and inter-provincial migration in South America, 1970–2011. *Global Environmental Change* 41: 228-240.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2016.10.005> 

Link(s)


<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378016303909> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **Shifting environmental concern in rural eastern Oregon: the role of demographic and place-based factors**

Based on cross-sectional telephone survey data collected, the study assesses the degree to which demographic and place-based factors are associated with changing public opinions on climate change, wolves, renewable energy, and land development regulations in rural northeast Oregon.

Boag, A. E., L. C. Hamilton, J. Hartter, F. R. Stevens, M. W. Palace and M. J. Ducey. 2016. Shifting environmental concern in rural eastern Oregon: the role of demographic and place-based factors. *Population and Environment* 38(2): 207-216.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0261-z> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **Can indigenous transborder migrants affect environmental governance in their communities of origin? Evidence from Mexico**


Lira, M. G., J. P. Robson and D. J. Klooster. 2016. Can indigenous transborder migrants affect environmental governance in their communities of origin? Evidence from Mexico. *Population and Environment* 37(4): 464-478.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0247-2> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **One step forward, two steps back? The fading contours of (in)justice in competing discourses on climate migration**

In this article, the authors discussed the risks that the emerging narrative on ‘migration as adaptation’ entails, they question how the shift from climate refugees to climate migration could signal a marginalisation of the very problem of ‘climate justice’ in the debate on the climate change and migration nexus.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12192> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s15> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **The next best time for demographers to contribute to climate change research**

The author listed her arguments as to why population scientists should get involved in the climate change studies.

Gage, Anastasia J. 2016. The next best time for demographers to contribute to climate change research. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13): 19–22


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s19> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Cyclone Aila, livelihood stress, and migration: empirical evidence from coastal Bangladesh**

The paper examines the connection between environmental events and migration focusing on why households migrated as a unit from affected areas following Cyclone Aila in the Khulna District, Bangladesh.

Saha, S. K. 2016. Cyclone Aila, livelihood stress, and migration: empirical evidence from coastal Bangladesh. *Disasters*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/disa.12214> 

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/disa.12214> 

Journal Article


Year: 2016



## **Perceptions of environmental change and migration decisions**

The authors designed and conducted a new survey to collect both migration and environmental data in Vietnam in order to study the effects of individual perceptions of different types of environmental events (i.e., sudden/short-term vs. slow-onset/long-term) on migration decisions.

Koubi, V., S. Stoll and G. Spilker. 2016. Perceptions of environmental change and migration decisions. *Climatic Change* 138(3): 439-451

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-016-1767-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Barriers to involvement of Chinese demographers in climate change research**

The authors discussed four reasons as to why only a few Chinese demographers are involved in climate change research: topics surrounding climate change are more directly related to other social science disciplines than demography; the lack of interdisciplinary collaboration, despite the interconnectedness of the issues of population and climate change; the discomfort with addressing population and environment issues; and, limitations in funding.

Peng, Xizhe and Zhu, Qin. 2016. Barriers to involvement of Chinese demographers in climate change research. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):29–31

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s29> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Population recovery in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina: exploring the potential role of stage migration in migration systems**

Taking the Orleans Parish as case study over a 5-year period, between the start of the post-Katrina period (2006) and each subsequent year (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010), the study shows how population displacement from and, ultimately, recovery in a disaster-affected area ripples through migration systems, both directly and indirectly, redistributing populations as a means of coping with and recovering from a disaster's impacts.

DeWaard, J., K. J. Curtis and E. Fussell. 2016. Population recovery in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina: exploring the potential role of stage migration in migration systems. *Population and Environment* 37(4): 449-463.


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0250-7> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **Climate, migration, and the local food security context: introducing Terra Populus**

The article introduces a new, publically available data extraction system Terra Populus (TerraPop), which was designed to facilitate population–environment studies. The use of TerraPop was showcased by exploring variations in the climate–migration association in Burkina Faso and Senegal based on differences in the local food security context.

Nawrotzki, R. J., A. M. Schlak and T. A. Kugler. 2016. Climate, migration, and the local food security context: introducing Terra Populus. *Population and Environment* 38(2): 164-184.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0260-0> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **Who perceives what? A demographic analysis of subjective perception in rural Thailand**

Using a unique panel surveys dataset from rural Thailand, the paper explores the causes cited by surveyed household members for why the respondent’s household had a bad income year, and the associated demographic characteristics across households in which the respondent reported that environmental and other economic problems represented risk factors.

Meijer-Irons, Jacqueline. 2016. Who perceives what? A demographic analysis of subjective perception in rural Thailand. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):167–191

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s167> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

### **The demography of human development and climate change vulnerability: A projection exercise**

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Cuaresma, Jesús Crespo; Lutz, Wolfgang. 2016. The demography of human development and climate change vulnerability: A projection exercise. Vienna Yearbook of Population Research 2015 (13):241–261

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s241> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Marine protected areas and children’s dietary diversity in the Philippines**

Using data from the 2008 Philippines Demographic and Health Survey and MPA data from the Coastal Conservation and Education Fund, the study examines the degree to which marine protected areas (MPAs), which aim to conserve marine biodiversity, are associated with improved nutritional outcomes in children under age 5.

Alva, S., K. Johnson, A. Jacob, H. D’Agnes, R. Mantovani and T. Evans. 2016. Marine protected areas and children’s dietary diversity in the Philippines. Population and Environment 37(3): 341-361.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0240-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals leads to lower world population growth**

Based on a multidimensional model of population dynamics that stratifies national populations by age, sex, and level of education with educational fertility and mortality differentials, the study shows the extent to which the expected world population growth could be lowered by successfully implementing the recently agreed-upon Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Abel, G. J., B. Barakat, S. KC and W. Lutz. 2016. Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals leads to lower world population growth. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 113(50): 14294-14299.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1611386113> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1611386113> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Economic implications of climate change impacts on human health through undernourishment**

The study economically assessed the health burden by considering nine diseases (diarrheal diseases, pertussis, measles, tetanus, meningitis, malaria, lower respiratory infections, birth asphyxia and birth trauma, and protein-energy malnutrition) which are due to undernourishment as a child caused by climate change.

Hasegawa, T., S. Fujimori, K. Takahashi, T. Yokohata and T. Masui. 2016. Economic implications of climate change impacts on human health through undernourishment. *Climatic Change* 136(2): 189-202.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-016-1606-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Climate shocks and the timing of migration from Mexico**

Using combined detailed migration histories and socio-demographic data from the Mexican Migration Project (MMP)<sup>2</sup> with daily temperature and precipitation information from the Global Historical Climate Network–Daily (GHCN-D), the study explores the temporally lagged association between a climate shock and future migration and analyzed the risk of Mexico-US migration over a seven-year period after a climate shock

Nawrotzki, R. J. and J. DeWaard. 2016. Climate shocks and the timing of migration from Mexico. *Population and Environment* 38(1): 72-100

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0255-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Disasters, migrations, and the unintended consequences of urbanization: What's the harm in getting out of harm's way?**

Using the case of Shishmaref, Alaska, a rural Iñupiat community on the northwest coast of Alaska facing habitual flooding disasters linked to climate change, this article integrates research on disasters and climate change-induced migration with emerging perspectives from environmental psychology and the psychology of natural disasters to consider the potential costs of particular migration scenarios.

Wolsko, C. and E. Marino. 2016. Disasters, migrations, and the unintended consequences of urbanization: What's the harm in getting out of harm's way? *Population and Environment* 37(4): 411-428.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0248-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Land use as a mediating factor of fertility in the Amazon**

Using empirical data from Ecuadorian Amazon between 1980 and 1999, this study examines the relationship between factors associated with land-use/land-cover change (LUCC) and fertility in tropical environments.

Pan, W. K. and D. López-Carr. 2016. Land use as a mediating factor of fertility in the Amazon. *Population and Environment* 38(1): 21-46

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0253-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Perceptions of environmental change and migration decisions**

The authors designed and conducted a new survey to collect both migration and environmental data in Vietnam in order to study the effects of individual perceptions of different types of environmental events (i.e., sudden/short-term vs. slow-onset/long-term) on migration decisions.

Koubi, V., S. Stoll and G. Spilker. 2016. Perceptions of environmental change and migration decisions. *Climatic Change* 138(3): 439-451

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-016-1767-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **At the margins: agriculture, subsidies and the shifting fate of North America's native grassland**

Using a unique time series of aerial photographs from 1936 to 2006, the authors argue that understanding rates at which marginal lands in the Great Plains are used for cultivation since the Great Depression requires understanding the interacting dynamics of demography, technology and policy.

Sylvester, K. M., M. P. Gutmann and D. G. Brown. 2016. At the margins: agriculture, subsidies and the shifting fate of North America's native grassland. *Population and Environment* 37(3): 362-390.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0242-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **A four-dimensional population module for the analysis of future adaptive capacity in the Phang Nga province of Thailand**

The paper presented a new DE analysis for the southern Thai province of Phang Nga (located north of Phuket), to assess future population-environment interactions, and in particular the vulnerability of coastal populations to environmental factors and their future adaptive capacity. The analysis assesses population changes in the four-dimensional space, as defined by age, sex, level of education, and labour force participation

Loichinger, Elke; KC, Samir; Lutz, Wolfgang. 2016. A four-dimensional population module for the analysis of future adaptive capacity in the Phang Nga province of Thailand. Vienna Yearbook of Population Research 2015 (13):263–287

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s263> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **The day after the disaster: forced migration and income loss after hurricanes Katrina and Rita**

Using data of households affected by hurricanes Katrina and Rita, extracted from the Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) of the 2006 ACS , the study presents a micro-level migration-income model for a disaster of catastrophic dimensions.

Do Yun, S. and B. S. Waldorf. 2016. The day after the disaster: forced migration and income loss after hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Journal of Regional Science 56(3): 420-441

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jors.12250> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Human mortality in Cyprus: the role of temperature and particulate air pollution**

This study examines the effect of extreme weather on mortality in Cyprus. It investigates the individual effect of meteorological indicators on mortality, as well as the role of particulate air pollution (PM10).

Tsangari, H., A. Paschalidou, S. Vardoulakis, C. Heaviside, Z. Konsoula, S. Christou, K. E. Georgiou, K. Ioannou, T. Mesimeris, S. Kleanthous, S. Pashiardis, P. Pavlou, P. Kassomenos and E. N. Yamasaki. 2016. Human mortality in Cyprus: the role of temperature and particulate air pollution. Regional Environmental Change 16(7): 1905-1913

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-015-0793-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Climate, migration, and the local food security context: introducing Terra Populus**

The article introduces a new, publically available data extraction system Terra Populus (TerraPop), which was designed to facilitate population–environment studies. The use of TerraPop was showcased by exploring variations in the climate–migration association in Burkina Faso and Senegal based on differences in the local food security context.

Nawrotzki, R. J., A. M. Schlak and T. A. Kugler. 2016. Climate, migration, and the local food security context: introducing Terra Populus. *Population and Environment* 38(2): 164-184.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0260-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Land use as a mediating factor of fertility in the Amazon**

Using empirical data from Ecuadorian Amazon between 1980 and 1999, this study examines the relationship between factors associated with land-use/land-cover change (LUCC) and fertility in tropical environments.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0253-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Country-specific effects of climate variability on human migration**

The study make use of comparable internal and international migration surveys conducted over a 6-year period from 9812 origin households conducted in Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Senegal along with two high-resolution gridded climate datasets derived from station and satellite data.


Gray, C. and E. Wise. 2016. Country-specific effects of climate variability on human migration. *Climatic Change* 135(3): 555-568.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-015-1592-y> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

## **Local perceptions of climate change impacts and migration patterns in Malé, Maldives**

This study covers outcomes from our field research in Male, the capital of Maldives, in 2013, using quantitative questionnaires with local respondents (N=347). The results suggest that, besides a set of actually experienced environmental and climate challenges, slow-onset climate change impacts such as sea-level rise are perceived as being one of the key factors affecting Maldivian society and livelihoods.

Stojanov, R., B. Duží, I. Kelman, D. Němec and D. Procházka. 2016. Local perceptions of climate change impacts and migration patterns in Malé, Maldives. *The Geographical Journal*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12177> 

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12177> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2016

## **Human–environment interactions in population and ecosystem health**

The paper discusses the builds on recent momentum in the development and implementation of transdisciplinary collaborations that simultaneously consider human, nonhuman, and environmental health and the nonlinear relationships between them.

Galvani, A. P., C. T. Bauch, M. Anand, B. H. Singer and S. A. Levin. 2016. Human–environment interactions in population and ecosystem health. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 113(51): 14502-14506.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1618138113> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1618138113> 


Journal Article  
Year: 2016

## **The relative importance of climate change and population growth for exposure to future extreme droughts**

Results from this study show that at the national level, 129 countries will experience increase in drought exposure mainly due to climate change alone; 23 countries primarily due to population growth; and 38 countries primarily due to the interaction between climate change and population growth.



Smirnov, O., M. Zhang, T. Xiao, J. Orbell, A. Lobben and J. Gordon. 2016. The relative importance of climate change and population growth for exposure to future extreme droughts. *Climatic Change* 138(1): 41-53

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-016-1716-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Future differential vulnerability to natural disasters by level of education**

Based on the estimation from cross-country time series of natural disaster mortality for the years 1970–2010 in 174 countries, the study showed that countries with a higher proportion of women with at least secondary education experienced far fewer deaths due to climate-related extreme natural events.

Striessnig, Erich; Loichinger, Elke. 2016. Future differential vulnerability to natural disasters by level of education. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):221–240

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s221> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Perceptions of environmental change and migration decisions**

The authors designed and conducted a new survey to collect both migration and environmental data in Vietnam in order to study the effects of individual perceptions of different types of environmental events (i.e., sudden/short-term vs. slow-onset/long-term) on migration decisions.

Koubi, V., S. Stoll and G. Spilker. 2016. Perceptions of environmental change and migration decisions. *Climatic Change* 138(3): 439-451

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-016-1767-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

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Gray, C. and E. Wise. 2016. Country-specific effects of climate variability on human migration. *Climatic Change* 135(3): 555-568.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-015-1592-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Population dynamics and climate change: A challenging frontier for the intrepid demographer**

The author outlines the challenges facing a demographer who wanted to venture into climate change research: the complexity of climate science and the limitations of data and methods for integrating the environmental and climate context into the microdata commonly used by demographers; the lack of interdisciplinary collaboration, despite the interconnectedness of the issues of population and climate change; and, the research topics surrounding climate change are more directly related to other social science disciplines than demography.

Hayes, Adrian C. 2016. Population dynamics and climate change: A challenging frontier for the intrepid demographer. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13):33–36

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s33> 


Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Human mortality in Cyprus: the role of temperature and particulate air pollution**

This study examines the effect of extreme weather on mortality in Cyprus. It investigates the individual effect of meteorological indicators on mortality, as well as the role of particulate air pollution (PM10).

Tsangari, H., A. Paschalidou, S. Vardoulakis, C. Heaviside, Z. Konsoula, S. Christou, K. E. Georgiou, K. Ioannou, T. Mesimeris, S. Kleanthous, S. Pashiardis, P. Pavlou, P. Kassomenos and E. N. Yamasaki. 2016. Human mortality in Cyprus: the role of temperature and particulate air pollution. *Regional Environmental Change* 16(7): 1905-1913

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-015-0793-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

## **Two statements on population and sustainable development produced by global scientific panels in 2002 and 2012**

The author highlights the contributions demographers can make to research on sustainable development, especially by providing estimates and forecasts of population dynamics, which are fundamental to policy design.

Lutz, Wolfgang. 2016. Two statements on population and sustainable development produced by global scientific panels in 2002 and 2012. *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research* 2015 (13): 37–45

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1553/populationyearbook2015s37> 

Journal Article

Year: 2016

### **Can glacial retreat lead to migration? A critical discussion of the impact of glacier shrinkage upon population mobility in the Bolivian Andes**

Using qualitative approach involving migrants and nonmigrants residing in the surroundings of La Paz, Bolivia, at the foot of the Illimani summit, the paper evaluated the effect of glacial retreat on human migration.

Raoul, K. 2015. Can glacial retreat lead to migration? A critical discussion of the impact of glacier shrinkage upon population mobility in the Bolivian Andes. *Population and Environment* 36(4): 480-496.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0226-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Challenging climate change and migration discourse: Different understandings of timescale and temporality in the Maldives**

Drawing on ongoing research in one such island group, the Maldives, in the Indian Ocean, the paper explores Elite perceptions and non-elite knowledge of climate change, and of migration as an adaptation strategy.

Arnall, A. and U. Kothari. 2015. Challenging climate change and migration discourse: Different understandings of timescale and temporality in the Maldives. *Global Environmental Change* 31(0): 199-206

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2015.01.011> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Change in visible impervious surface area in southeastern Michigan before and after the “Great Recession:” spatial differentiation in remotely sensed land-cover dynamics**

In this study, the authors observed a substantial spatial differentiation in patterns of land-cover change in southeastern Michigan by combining satellite image data with census information to compare changes in visible impervious surface areas (VISA) from Landsat from before and after the Great Recession.

Wilson, C. and D. Brown. 2015. Change in visible impervious surface area in southeastern Michigan before and after the “Great Recession:” spatial differentiation in remotely sensed land-cover dynamics. *Population and Environment* 36(3): 331-355

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0219-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Area-level risk factors for heat-related illness in rural and urban locations across North Carolina, USA**

Using aggregated ZIP code-level emergency department visits into rural and urban locations based on population density, the study identified area-level risk factors for heat-related illness (HRI) at the ZIP code level for urban and rural locations.

Kovach, M. M., C. E. Konrad II and C. M. Fuhrmann. 2015. Area-level risk factors for heat-related illness in rural and urban locations across North Carolina, USA. *Applied Geography* 60(0): 175-183.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2015.03.012> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622815000788> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Forced Migration Review (FMR)**

In light of the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of disasters associated with climate change, the number of people displaced in the context of disasters will inevitably rise. Existing national, regional and international legal regimes, however, currently respond to only some of the protection concerns arising from such displacement. Crafting an appropriate response will demand a cross-sectoral approach that addresses different forms of human mobility and which also recognises the local knowledge, values and beliefs of affected communities. FMR 49 includes 36 articles on ‘Disasters and displacement in a changing climate’, five articles on ‘Female genital mutilation (FGM) and asylum in Europe’, and five ‘general’ articles.

2015. Force Migration Review (FMR) Issue 49

Link(s)

<https://www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters> , <https://www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/contents> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Administrative hierarchy and urban land expansion in transitional China**

The paper investigates the relationship between the hierarchical structure of the Chinese urban administrative system and urban land expansion using official land use change data from 1998 to 2008.

Li, H., Y. D. Wei, F. H. Liao and Z. Huang. 2015. Administrative hierarchy and urban land expansion in transitional China. *Applied Geography* 56(0): 177-186.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2014.11.029> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622814002847> 

Journal Article


Year: 2015

**Page 31**

## **Historical case studies of famines and migrations in the West African Sahel and their possible relevance now and in the future**

In this paper, case studies of three famines that occurred in rural northwest Nigeria during the latter half of the twentieth century are presented.

Grolle, J. 2015. Historical case studies of famines and migrations in the West African Sahel and their possible relevance now and in the future. *Population and Environment* 37(2): 181-206.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0237-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Exploring the relationships between urbanization trends and climate change vulnerability**

Using data with national resolution, and applying a clustering approach to identify ten country groups sharing similar patterns of urbanization and national income, this paper explores key relationships between urbanization, economic development and socio-economic vulnerability on a global scale.

Garschagen, M. and P. Romero-Lankao. 2015. Exploring the relationships between urbanization trends and climate change vulnerability. *Climatic Change* 133(1): 37-52.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0812-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Weather variability in urban Philippines: a gender analysis of household impacts**

This study examines self-reported household impacts of atypical rainy and dry seasons, with a focus on gender by using data collected from women and men in the same randomly sampled households.

Mason, L. and T. C. Agan. 2015. Weather variability in urban Philippines: a gender analysis of household impacts. *Climatic Change* 132(4): 589-599.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-015-1437-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Change in visible impervious surface area in southeastern Michigan before and after the “Great Recession:” spatial differentiation in remotely sensed land-cover dynamics**

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0219-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Migration as an adaptive strategy to climate variability: a study of the Tonga-speaking people of Southern Zambia**

The paper used empirical data from 30 households of Tonga migrants from Southern Province of Zambia to examine how perceived changes in climatic conditions such as drought and occasional flooding impacted their livelihood systems as well as their general well-being and therefore acted as triggers for their movement to Central Province.

Simatele, D. and M. Simatele. 2015. Migration as an adaptive strategy to climate variability: a study of the Tonga-speaking people of Southern Zambia. *Disasters* 39(4): 762-781.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/disa.12124> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Household capacity to adapt to climate change and implications for food security in Trinidad and Tobago**

Using data on household adaptive capacity including socio-demographics, livelihood strategies, and social networks; exposure to climate change and climate-induced extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts; and sensitivity factors related to local access to services and infrastructure - collected for a representative sample of 138 households in the Nariva and Caroni communities, the paper investigated household-level food security in the face of climatic change in coastal wetland-situated households in Trinidad and Tobago.

Shah, K. and H. Dulal. 2015. Household capacity to adapt to climate change and implications for food security in Trinidad and Tobago. *Regional Environmental Change* 15(7): 1379-1391.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-015-0830-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Assessing the determinants of poverty and vulnerability of smallholder farmers in a changing climate: the case of Morogoro region, Tanzania**

Using data collected through a cross-sectional survey conducted between December 2009 and January 2010 covering 240 households in six villages of Morogoro region, Tanzania, the aim of this paper is (1) to analyse the micro-level drivers of poverty and vulnerability among smallholder farmers in a changing climate and (2) to improve the availability of micro-level empirical information on local perceptions on and adaptations to climate change, and other socio-economic drivers of poverty and vulnerability for site-specific and generic policy implications in similar settings.

Mutabazi, K., S. Sieber, C. Maeda and K. Tscherning. 2015. Assessing the determinants of poverty and vulnerability of smallholder farmers in a changing climate: the case of Morogoro region, Tanzania. *Regional Environmental Change* 15(7): 1243-1258.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-015-0772-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Autonomous adaptation to global environmental change in peri-urban settlements: Evidence of a growing culture of innovation and revitalisation in Mathare Valley Slums, Nairobi**

Using the case of Mathare Valley Slums in central Nairobi, Kenya, findings show that slums, often viewed as illegitimate, makeshift, and temporary settlements, are places experienced by many residents as permanent communities characterised by rapid environmental change.

Thorn, J., T. F. Thornton and A. Helfgott. 2015. Autonomous adaptation to global environmental change in peri-urban settlements: Evidence of a growing culture of innovation and revitalisation in Mathare Valley Slums, Nairobi. *Global Environmental Change* 31(0): 121-131.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.12.009> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Can glacial retreat lead to migration? A critical discussion of the impact of glacier shrinkage upon population mobility in the Bolivian Andes**

Using qualitative approach involving migrants and nonmigrants residing in the surroundings of La Paz, Bolivia, at the foot of the Illimani summit, the paper evaluated the effect of glacial retreat on human migration.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0226-z> 

Journal Article


Year: 2015

### **Intensification of future severe heat waves in India and their effect on heat stress and mortality**



Projections of future heat waves in India based on multiple climate models and scenarios for CMIP5 data are presented in this paper.

Murari, K., S. Ghosh, A. Patwardhan, E. Daly and K. Salvi. 2015. Intensification of future severe heat waves in India and their effect on heat stress and mortality. *Regional Environmental Change* 15(4): 569-579.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-014-0660-6> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Sea-level rise and sub-county population projections in coastal Georgia**

The paper develops and demonstrates a new housing unit-based population projection method that is applied at the sub-county scale of Census Block Groups, using a case study of coastal Georgia, USA. The projections are then overlaid with spatiotemporally explicit assessments of future sea-level rise inundation provided through the Sea Level Affecting Marsh Model (SLAMM).

Hauer, M., J. Evans and C. Alexander. 2015. Sea-level rise and sub-county population projections in coastal Georgia. *Population and Environment* 37(1): 44-62.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0233-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Local variability in the impacts of residential particulate matter and pest exposure on children's wheezing severity: a geographically weighted regression analysis of environmental health justice**

In this study, results demonstrate that geographically weighted regression (GWR) is a powerful tool for understanding relationships between environmental conditions, social characteristics, and health inequalities. In this case, GWR results suggest pest remediation as a tool to improve children's respiratory health in the "downtown," "south side," and "northeast" sides of El Paso.

Grineski, S., T. Collins and H. Olvera. 2015. Local variability in the impacts of residential particulate matter and pest exposure on children's wheezing severity: a geographically weighted regression analysis of environmental health justice. *Population and Environment* 37(1): 22-43.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-015-0230-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **What are the carbon emissions elasticities for income and population? Bridging STIRPAT and EKC via robust heterogeneous panel estimates**

In this paper, the Kaya/STIRPAT framework was used to determine what are the carbon emissions elasticities for income and population and whether those elasticities differ across development/income or population levels.

Liddle, B. 2015. What are the carbon emissions elasticities for income and population? Bridging STIRPAT and EKC via robust heterogeneous panel estimates. *Global Environmental Change* 31(0): 62-73.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.10.016> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Environmental aspects of internal migration in Tanzania**

Using the 2008–2009 Tanzania National Panel Survey (TZNPS), the paper investigated the effect of drought or floods, crop diseases, and severe water shortages on inter-district migration in the United Republic of Tanzania, while controlling for several socio-demographic variables.

Ocello, C., A. Petrucci, M. Testa and D. Vignoli. 2015. Environmental aspects of internal migration in Tanzania. *Population and Environment* 37(1): 99-108.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0229-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **"Scrambling" geo-referenced data to protect privacy induces bias in distance estimation**

The authors mathematically proceed and empirically demonstrated that scrambling of GPS locations leads to a systematic overestimation of the average distance between households and other points of interest at the population level for descriptive purposes.

Elkies, N., G. Fink and T. Bärnighausen. 2015. "Scrambling" geo-referenced data to protect privacy induces bias in distance estimation. *Population and Environment* 37(1): 83-98.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0225-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Opportunities and Challenges for Investigating the Environment-Migration Nexus**

In this paper, the authors paper review both the data and methods used in environmental migration studies with the aim of identifying critical issues related to their usefulness in assessing the environment-migration nexus.

Neumann, K. and H. Hilderink. 2015. Opportunities and Challenges for Investigating the Environment-Migration Nexus. *Human Ecology* 43(2): 309-322.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-015-9733-5> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Interactions between urbanization, heat stress, and climate change**

To examine the effects of three urban density classes on Heat Stress (HS), the authors use an urban canyon model coupled to a land surface model to quantify present-day and projected mid-21st century rural and urban HS for boreal summer over the U.S. and southern Canada.

Oleson, K. W., A. Monaghan, O. Wilhelmi, M. Barlage, N. Brunzell, J. Feddema, L. Hu and D. F. Steinhoff. 2015. Interactions between urbanization, heat stress, and climate change. *Climatic Change* 129(3-4): 525-541.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0936-8> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Future landscapes of Switzerland: Risk areas for urbanisation and land abandonment**

Using the Dyna-CLUE framework, the authors describe storylines for five scenarios of land use change for Switzerland along axes of Globalisation to Regionalisation and Market-driven to high levels of policy intervention.

Price, B., F. Kienast, I. Seidl, C. Ginzler, P. H. Verburg and J. Bolliger. 2015. Future landscapes of Switzerland: Risk areas for urbanisation and land abandonment. *Applied Geography* 57(0): 32-41.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2014.12.009> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622814002938> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **To what extent does urbanisation affect fragmented grassland functioning?**

In this study the authors aim to determine the effects of urbanisation and associated management practices on fine-scale biophysical landscape function of urban and exurban grassland fragments, as well as to determine the potential for the use of Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) in decision-making involving the conservation of grassland fragments.

van der Walt, L., S. S. Cilliers, K. Kellner, M. J. Du Toit and D. Tongway. 2015. To what extent does urbanisation affect fragmented grassland functioning? *Journal of Environmental Management* 151(0): 517-530.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2014.11.034> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479714005751> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Spatial distribution of unconventional gas wells and human populations in the Marcellus Shale in the United States: Vulnerability analysis**

This study aims to contribute to the environmental justice literature and determine whether certain vulnerable groups are unequally exposed to pollution from unconventional gas wells using several GIS-based approaches to identify exposed areas, and a t-test to find statistically significant differences between rural populations living close to wells and rural populations living farther away.

Ogneva-Himmelberger, Y. and L. Huang. 2015. Spatial distribution of unconventional gas wells and human populations in the Marcellus Shale in the United States: Vulnerability analysis. *Applied Geography* 60(0): 165-174.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2015.03.011> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622815000776> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Environmental drivers of human migration in drylands - A spatial picture**

The focused focused explicitly on precipitation, aridity, drought, land degradation, soil constraints, and availability of cropland and pastures as potential environmental drivers of migration in drylands.

Neumann, K., D. Sietz, H. Hilderink, P. Janssen, M. Kok and H. van Dijk. 2015. Environmental drivers of human migration in drylands – A spatial picture. *Applied Geography* 56(0): 116-126.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2014.11.021> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622814002768> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Now there is no land: a story of ethnic migration in a protected area landscape in western Uganda**

The authors investigate the ways in which migration has transformed the landscape surrounding Kibale National Park in western Uganda by combining historical narratives with interview, census, and satellite data.

Hartter, J., S. Ryan, C. MacKenzie, A. Goldman, N. Dowhaniuk, M. Palace, J. Diem and C. Chapman. 2015. Now there is no land: a story of ethnic migration in a protected area landscape in western Uganda. *Population and Environment* 36(4): 452-479.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0227-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Long-term simulation of large-scale urbanization effect on the East Asian monsoon**

In this study, the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) was used to simulate the long-term effect of urbanization on regional climate.

Feng, J.-M., Y.-L. Wang and Z.-G. Ma. 2015. Long-term simulation of large-scale urbanization effect on the East Asian monsoon. *Climatic Change* 129(3-4): 511-523.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0885-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Urban flood risk warning under rapid urbanization**

Using Dongguan City in southern China, one of the fastest urbanized areas in China as a case study, the paper, based on the urban flood forecasting results, presents a fuzzy multiple index urban flood risk warning method which evaluates the flood risk warning level with 5 factors including the driving force index, pressure index, state index, impact index and response index.

Chen, Y., H. Zhou, H. Zhang, G. Du and J. Zhou. 2015. Urban flood risk warning under rapid urbanization. *Environmental Research* 139(0): 3-10.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2015.02.028> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935115000626> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **The influence of environmental factors on childhood fever during the rainy season in an African city: a multilevel approach in Dakar, Senegal**

In this paper, using a randomized sample of 7,300 children from 3,000 households dispatched within 50 neighborhoods, the authors explore the impact of environmental living conditions on urban child health, focusing specifically on vector control factors that could help to limit potential breeding sites and transmission.

Dos Santos, S., I. Rautu, M. Diop, M. Abdou Illou, A. Ndonky, J.-Y. Le Hesran and R. Lalou. 2015. The influence of environmental factors on childhood fever during the rainy season in an African city: a multilevel approach in Dakar, Senegal. *Population and Environment* 36(4): 429-451.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0224-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Modeling climate change, urbanization, and fire effects on *Pinus palustris* ecosystems of the southeastern U.S.**

In this paper, the authors use scenarios of climate change, urbanization and management to simulate the future dynamics of the critically endangered and fire-dependent longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) ecosystem.

Costanza, J. K., A. J. Terando, A. J. McKerrow and J. A. Collazo. 2015. Modeling climate change, urbanization, and fire effects on *Pinus palustris* ecosystems of the southeastern U.S. *Journal of Environmental Management* 151(0): 186-199.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2014.12.032> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479714006112> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Superstorm Sandy and the Demographics of Flood Risk in New York City**

Results from this study show that economic and racial factors overlap with flood risk to create communities with both social and environmental vulnerabilities.

Faber, J. 2015. Superstorm Sandy and the Demographics of Flood Risk in New York City. *Human Ecology* 43(3): 363-378.


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-015-9757-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Conceptualizing and contextualizing research and policy for links between climate change and migration**

The paper provided a critical analysis and synthesis of literature on climate change and migration through indicating indicate of contention, identifying areas where more knowledge is needed, and recommending possible policy-related actions that could be pursued.

Himani Upadhyay, Ilan Kelman, Lingaraj G J, Arabinda Mishra, Cheney Shreve, Robert Stojanov. 2015. Conceptualizing and contextualizing research and policy for links between climate change and migration. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management* 7(3): 394-417, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-05-2014-0058> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-05-2014-0058> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Assessing Socio-Economic Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts and Environmental Hazards in New South Wales and Queensland, Australia**

This article systematically reviews and synthesises academic, peer-reviewed literature focusing upon empirical research that identifies socio-economic factors associated with vulnerable subpopulationsto, to assess the state of knowledge concerning socio-economic vulnerability to climate change impacts and environmental hazards in New South Wales and Queensland, Australia.

Smith, E. F., N. Keys, S. N. Lieske and T. F. Smith. 2015. Assessing Socio-Economic Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts and Environmental Hazards in New South Wales and Queensland, Australia. *Geographical Research*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1745-5871.12137> .


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1745-5871.12137> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **The Effect of Rainfall on Migration from Mexico to the U.S.**

The authors using satellite data and controlling for the level of education, proportion married, and historic migration levels, examined the effect of the lagged level of rainfall relative to an area's historical average, on migration from small Mexican communities to the U.S.

Barrios Puente, G., F. Perez and R. J. Gitter. 2015. The Effect of Rainfall on Migration from Mexico to the U.S. *International Migration Review*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/imre.12116> .

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/imre.12116> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

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In this paper, the authors use scenarios of climate change, urbanization and management to simulate the future dynamics of the critically endangered and fire-dependent longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) ecosystem.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2014.12.032> 

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Barrios Puente, G., F. Perez and R. J. Gitter. 2015. The Effect of Rainfall on Migration from Mexico to the U.S. *International Migration Review*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/imre.12116> .


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/imre.12116> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Coastal climate change and aging communities in Atlantic Canada: A methodological overview of community asset and social vulnerability mapping**

Combining population model projections and coastal sea rise scenarios to the year 2025–2026 with community asset, infrastructure, and residential property mapping and a review of municipal policies, this study examines rural and remote coastal communities and the oldest population in Lunenburg and Annapolis counties of Nova Scotia.

Manuel, P., E. Rapaport, J. Keefe and T. Krawchenko. 2015. Coastal climate change and aging communities in Atlantic Canada: A methodological overview of community asset and social vulnerability mapping. *The Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/cag.12203> .

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/cag.12203> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Contexts of reception, post-disaster migration, and socioeconomic mobility**

The paper explains whether and how individuals make the decision to return to New Orleans, as well as the implications of this decision for neighborhood attainment through analysis of longitudinal quantitative and qualitative data from a sample of low-income, predominantly African-American mothers displaced by Hurricane Katrina.

Asad, A. 2015. Contexts of reception, post-disaster migration, and socioeconomic mobility. *Population and Environment* 36(3): 279-310.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0221-4> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **One human settlement: A transdisciplinary approach to climate change adaptation research.**

This paper reflects upon the challenges involved in undertaking transdisciplinary research aimed at developing and improving a range of adaptation options for specific sectors as well as across sectors by drawing on the experience of the South East Queensland Climate Adaptation Research Initiative (SEQCARI), Australia.

Serrao-Neumann, S., G. Schuch, et al. 2015. One human settlement: A transdisciplinary approach to climate change adaptation research. *Futures* 65: 97-109.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2014.08.011> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Weather and climate versus mortality in Lisbon (Portugal) since the 19th century**

This study aims to detect and explain any changes in the relationships between climate and mortality in Lisbon from 1835 until 2012 by evaluation of mortality seasonal rhythms over time based on the 100-Index per decades, annual Winter-Summer ratio, as well as other descriptive statistics.

Alcoforado, M. J., D. Marques, R. A. C. Garcia, P. Canário, M. d. F. Nunes, H. Nogueira and A. Cravosa. 2015. Weather and climate versus mortality in Lisbon (Portugal) since the 19th century. *Applied Geography* 57(0): 133-141.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2014.12.017> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622814003014> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Change in visible impervious surface area in southeastern Michigan before and after the “Great Recession:” spatial differentiation in remotely sensed land-cover dynamics**

In this study, the authors observed a substantial spatial differentiation in patterns of land-cover change in southeastern Michigan by combining satellite image data with census information to compare changes in visible impervious surface areas (VISA) from Landsat from before and after the Great Recession.

Wilson, C. and D. Brown. 2015. Change in visible impervious surface area in southeastern Michigan before and after the “Great Recession:” spatial differentiation in remotely sensed land-cover dynamics. *Population and Environment* 36(3): 331-355

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0219-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Autonomous adaptation to global environmental change in peri-urban settlements: Evidence of a growing culture of innovation and revitalisation in Mathare Valley Slums, Nairobi**

Using the case of Mathare Valley Slums in central Nairobi, Kenya, findings show that slums, often viewed as illegitimate, makeshift, and temporary settlements, are places experienced by many residents as permanent communities characterised by rapid environmental change.

Thorn, J., T. F. Thornton and A. Helfgott. 2015. Autonomous adaptation to global environmental change in peri-urban settlements: Evidence of a growing culture of innovation and revitalisation in Mathare Valley Slums, Nairobi. *Global Environmental Change* 31(0): 121-131.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.12.009> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2014.08.011> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Conservation implications of the diffusion of Christian religious ideals in rural Africa**

Using mixed qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis, the author examines the effect of religious ideals on mechanisms that underlie changes in population growth, economic development, and land conversion within a polygamous, agro-pastoral society near Tarangire National Park in northern Tanzania where Christianity is spreading rapidly.

Baird, T. 2015. Conservation implications of the diffusion of Christian religious ideals in rural Africa. *Population and Environment* 36(4): 373-399.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0222-3> 


Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0219-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Climate variability and human migration in the Netherlands, 1865–1937**

The paper examines the effects of climate variability on migration using event history models with longitudinal individual-level demographic data from the Historical Sample of the Netherlands and climate data that cover the same period.

Jennings, J. and C. Gray. 2015. Climate variability and human migration in the Netherlands, 1865–1937. *Population and Environment* 36(3): 255-278

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0218-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **The contribution of outdoor air pollution sources to premature mortality on a global scale**

In this study global atmospheric chemistry model was used to investigate the link between premature mortality and seven emission source categories in urban and rural environments.

Lelieveld, J., J. S. Evans, M. Fnais, D. Giannadaki and A. Pozzer. 2015. The contribution of outdoor air pollution sources to premature mortality on a global scale. *Nature* 525(7569): 367-371.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature15371> 

Link(s)

<https://www.nature.com/articles/nature15371> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

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Himani Upadhyay, Ilan Kelman, Lingaraj G J, Arabinda Mishra, Cheney Shreve, Robert Stojanov. 2015. Conceptualizing and contextualizing research and policy for links between climate change and migration. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management* 7(3): 394-417, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-05-2014-0058> 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-05-2014-0058> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Assessment of land cover relocation incorporating the effects of human activity in typical urban and rural catchments for the design of management policies**

The study used multivariate analysis to examine how the total nitrogen (TN) outflow in river water is related to land use and human activity in two different urban–rural catchments: Asakawa in Tokyo and Shubuto in Hokkaido.

Mouri, G. 2015. Assessment of land cover relocation incorporating the effects of human activity in typical urban and rural catchments for the design of management policies. *Environmental Science & Policy* 50(0): 74-87.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2015.02.004> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901115000234> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Can glacial retreat lead to migration? A critical discussion of the impact of glacier shrinkage upon population mobility in the Bolivian Andes**

Using qualitative approach involving migrants and nonmigrants residing in the surroundings of La Paz, Bolivia, at the foot of the Illimani summit, the paper evaluated the effect of glacial retreat on human migration.

Raoul, K. 2015. Can glacial retreat lead to migration? A critical discussion of the impact of glacier shrinkage upon population mobility in the Bolivian Andes. *Population and Environment* 36(4): 480-496.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0226-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Future trends in urbanization and coastal water pollution in the Bay of Bengal: the lived experience**

The authors use NEWS (Nutrient Export from WaterSheds) model to analyze past and future trends, over the period 1970–2050, in nutrient export from land to the Bay of Bengal.

Zinia, N. and C. Kroeze. 2015. Future trends in urbanization and coastal water pollution in the Bay of Bengal: the lived experience. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 17(3): 531-546.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-014-9558-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **Area-level risk factors for heat-related illness in rural and urban locations across North Carolina, USA**

Using aggregated ZIP code-level emergency department visits into rural and urban locations based on population density, the study identified area-level risk factors for heat-related illness (HRI) at the ZIP code level for urban and rural locations.

Kovach, M. M., C. E. Konrad II and C. M. Fuhrmann. 2015. Area-level risk factors for heat-related illness in rural and urban locations across North Carolina, USA. *Applied Geography* 60(0): 175-183.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2015.03.012> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622815000788> 

Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-014-9558-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2015

### **The ecology of energy use: using the POET model to analyze consumption and intensity across nations 1970–2000**

Employing pooled time-series cross-sectional regression using data from 98 developed and developing countries between the years 1970–2000, the study use a human ecological framework (i.e., Duncan's POET model, 1959, 1964) to develop new models of total energy consumption and energy efficiency.

Scarrow, R. and E. Crenshaw. 2015. The ecology of energy use: using the POET model to analyze consumption and intensity across nations 1970–2000. *Population and Environment* 36(3): 311-330.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0220-5> 

Journal Article


Year: 2015



## **Exploring relationship between social inequality and adaptations to climate change: evidence from urban household surveys in the Yangtze River delta, China**

The findings from this study are generally consistent with the view that adverse climate effects are more likely to be severe among the more socially and economically vulnerable populations, including *inter alia*, migrants and those living in urban areas.

Tan, Y., X. Liu and G. Hugo. 2015. Exploring relationship between social inequality and adaptations to climate change: evidence from urban household surveys in the Yangtze River delta, China. *Population and Environment* 36(4): 400-428.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0223-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Scalar considerations in carrying capacity assessment: an Australian example**

In this paper, the authors describe results of the Carrying Capacity Dashboard, a tool for estimating local self-sufficiency, and analyses the effects of a range of resource consumption patterns on carrying capacity, highlighting the degree to which regions are under or over population capacity at varying scales.

Lane, M., L. Dawes and P. Grace. 2015. Scalar considerations in carrying capacity assessment: an Australian example. *Population and Environment* 36(3): 356-371.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-014-0216-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2015

## **Assessment of land cover relocation incorporating the effects of human activity in typical urban and rural catchments for the design of management policies**

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2015.02.004> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901115000234> 

Journal Article  
Year: 2015

## **Migration as adaptation, exploring mobility as a coping strategy for climate change**

The paper explores the possibility of migrating as a way of coping with climate change impacts, but also examines some of the risks involved in such strategies.

Ober, K. 2014. Migration as adaptation, exploring mobility as a coping strategy for climate change. UK Climate Change and Migration Coalition.

Link(s)

<https://climatemigration.org.uk/migration-as-adaptation-new-briefing-paper-2/>,  
[https://climatemigration.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/migration\\_adaptation\\_...](https://climatemigration.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/migration_adaptation_...)

Journal Article  
Year: 2014

## **Divergent adaptation to climate variability: A case study of pastoral and agricultural societies in Niger.**

Using the example of pastoral and agricultural groups in northern and southern rainfall zones of Niger, this study illustrates the concept of divergent adaptation by identifying changes to the adaptive capacity of users who are currently engaged in conflicts over access to natural resources.

Snorek, J., F. G. Renaud, et al. 2014. Divergent adaptation to climate variability: A case study of pastoral and agricultural societies in Niger. *Global Environmental Change* 29(0): 371-386.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.06.014>

Journal Article  
Year: 2014

## **Mapping Change in Human Pressure Globally on Land and within Protected Areas**

The authors evaluated 22 spatial data sets representing different components of human pressure and used them to compile a temporal human pressure index (THPI) based on 3 data sets: human population density, land transformation, and electrical power infrastructure.

Geldmann, J., L. N. Joppa and N. D. Burgess. 2014. Mapping Change in Human Pressure Globally on Land and within Protected Areas. *Conservation Biology* 28(6): 1604-1616.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/cobi.12332> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Impact of government subsidies on household biogas use in rural China.**

Using data from a large-scale household survey, this paper evaluate empirically the impact of biogas subsidies on household biogas energy use in rural China.

Sun, D., J. Bai, et al. 2014. Impact of government subsidies on household biogas use in rural China. *Energy Policy* 73(0): 748-756.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2014.06.009> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Inequality, green spaces, and pregnant women: Roles of ethnicity and individual and neighbourhood socioeconomic status.**

In this study, the authors showed that residential surrounding greenness is associated with better foetal growth and this association could vary between different ethnic and socioeconomic groups.

Dadvand, P., J. Wright, et al. 2014. Inequality, green spaces, and pregnant women: Roles of ethnicity and individual and neighbourhood socioeconomic status. *Environment International* 71(0): 101-108.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2014.06.010> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Total exposure to airborne particulate matter in cities: The effect of biomass combustion.**

This paper deals with the seasonal variability of PM exposure and the effect that biomass combustion has upon it in the urban environment, based on measurements, chemical analyses and modeling results performed in Thessaloniki (Greece).

Sarigiannis, D. A., S. P. Karakitsios, et al. 2014. Total exposure to airborne particulate matter in cities: The effect of biomass combustion. *Science of the Total Environment* 493(0): 795-805.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2014.06.055> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Effects of population and population pressure on forest resources and their conservation: a modeling study.**

In this paper, a nonlinear mathematical model is proposed and analyzed to study the depletion of forest resources caused by population and the corresponding population pressure.

Misra, A. K., K. Lata, et al. 2014. Effects of population and population pressure on forest resources and their conservation: a modeling study. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 16(2): 361-374.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-013-9481-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Intergenerational transfers in US county-level CO2 emissions, 2007.**

Using a modified STIRPAT framework, the paper tests several demographic theories of age-specific production and consumption on US county-level carbon dioxide emissions.

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Journal Article

Year: 2014

## **Impacts of urban expansion on nitrogen and phosphorus flows in the food system of Beijing from 1978 to 2008**

Using a combination of statistical data bases, surveys and the NUFER model (nutrient flow in the food system, environment and resource), this paper reports on nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) flows in the food system of Beijing, which experienced a remarkable growth in population number between especially 1978–2008.

Ma, L., J. Guo, G. L. Velthof, Y. Li, Q. Chen, W. Ma, O. Oenema and F. Zhang. 2014. Impacts of urban expansion on nitrogen and phosphorus flows in the food system of Beijing from 1978 to 2008. *Global Environmental Change* 28(0): 192-204.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.06.015> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

## **How effective are current household recycling policies? Results from a national survey of U.S. households.**

This paper explored the effectiveness of common household recycling policies for metals, glass, and plastics: curbside recycling, drop-off recycling, deposit–refund systems (bottle bills), and marginal pricing for household waste, by analyzing a unique dataset collected during a 2006 national survey of U.S. households.

Saphores, J.-D. M. and H. Nixon. 2014. How effective are current household recycling policies? Results from a national survey of U.S. households. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling* 92(0): 1-10.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2014.08.010> 


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Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Effects of population and population pressure on forest resources and their conservation: a modeling study.**

In this paper, a nonlinear mathematical model is proposed and analyzed to study the depletion of forest resources caused by population and the corresponding population pressure.

Misra, A. K., K. Lata, et al. 2014. Effects of population and population pressure on forest resources and their conservation: a modeling study. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 16(2): 361-374.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-013-9481-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Land use changes and sea level rise may induce a “coastal squeeze” on the coasts of Veracruz, Mexico**

Analysis of the data in this study suggest that the coastal zones of the state of Veracruz are exposed to a process of coastal squeeze that can not only eliminate and destroy coastal ecosystems and species, but also endanger infrastructure and human lives due to the growing risk of erosion and flooding events.

Luisa Martínez, M., G. Mendoza-González, R. Silva-Casarín and E. Mendoza-Baldwin. 2014. Land use changes and sea level rise may induce a “coastal squeeze” on the coasts of Veracruz, Mexico. *Global Environmental Change* 29(0): 180-188.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.09.009> 

Link(s)

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Journal Article

Year: 2014

## **Spatial and temporal distribution of expressway and its relationships to land cover and population: A case study of Beijing, China**

This study analyzed the distribution characteristics of land cover and population in the buffer zones of the expressways from Beijing in 2010, and the land cover transfer and population changes between 2000 and 2010.

Ji, W., Y. Wang, D. Zhuang, D. Song, X. Shen, W. Wang and G. Li. 2014. Spatial and temporal distribution of expressway and its relationships to land cover and population: A case study of Beijing, China. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment* 32(0): 86-96.

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## **Migration from atolls as climate change adaptation: Current practices, barriers and options in Solomon Islands.**

Based on empirical studies in the two atoll communities, Reef Islands and Ontong Java, located in the periphery of Solomon Islands, the paper seeks to contribute to the emerging discourse on migration as a form of adaptation to climate change.

Birk, T. and K. Rasmussen. 2014. Migration from atolls as climate change adaptation: Current practices, barriers and options in Solomon Islands. *Natural Resources Forum* 38(1): 1-13.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12038> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Recovery migration to the City of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina: a migration systems approach.**

To understand how the population of New Orleans recovered, the authors asked two foundational questions about population recovery: How did the migration system change after Hurricane Katrina? and were the most important sources for population recovery aft

Fussell, E., K. Curtis, et al. 2014. Recovery migration to the City of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina: a migration systems approach. *Population and Environment* 35(3): 305-322.

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### **Monitoring peri-urbanization in the greater Ho Chi Minh City metropolitan area**

In this paper, the authors combine commune-level Vietnamese census information, dense time stacks of Landsat satellite data (1990–2012), and several spatial measures to quantify urbanization and peri-urbanization in the greater Ho Chi Minh City metropolitan area from 1990 to 2012.

Kontgis, C., A. Schneider, J. Fox, S. Saksena, J. H. Spencer and M. Castrence. 2014. Monitoring peri-urbanization in the greater Ho Chi Minh City metropolitan area. *Applied Geography* 53(0): 377-388.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2014.06.029> 

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### **Assessment of freshwater ecosystem services in the Tualatin and Yamhill basins under climate change and urbanization**

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Hoyer, R. and H. Chang. 2014. Assessment of freshwater ecosystem services in the Tualatin and Yamhill basins under climate change and urbanization. *Applied Geography* 53(0): 402-416.

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Using data from household surveys and community-level focus groups, results show that responses to stressors are often maladaptive coping strategies that lead to high carbon pathways, and generate worsening development conditions that serve to undermine long-term socio-economic development.

Suckall, N., E. Tompkins, et al. 2014. Identifying trade-offs between adaptation, mitigation and development in community responses to climate and socio-economic stresses: Evidence from Zanzibar, Tanzania. *Applied Geography* 46(0): 111-121

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Tripathi, R., S. K. Sengupta, et al. 2014. Climate change, urban development, and community perception of an extreme flood: A case study of Vernonia, Oregon, USA. *Applied Geography* 46(0): 137-146.

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Using the case of Tuvalu, the paper analysed key environmental factors said to contribute to population movement, in addition to considering time factors, in order to show how typologies for environmentally induced population movement need to be understood in a contextualised manner.

Stojanov, R., I. Kelman, S. Shen, B. Duži, H. Upadhyay, D. Vikhrov, G.J. Lingaraj, and A. Mishra. 2014. Contextualising Typologies of Environmentally Induced Population Movement. *Disaster Prevention and Management* 23(5): 508-523,

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### **Free trade, food-processing, and migration: An analysis of Mexican immigration in the U.S. Great Plains Region.**

Using a unique dataset on Mexican migration, the study empirically identifies the factors driving Mexican immigration into the U.S. Great Plains region, focusing especially on the role of work in the Mexican and U.S. food-processing sectors.

Sanderson, M. R. 2014. Free trade, food-processing, and migration: An analysis of Mexican immigration in the U.S. Great Plains Region. *The Social Science Journal* 51(3): 474–482.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.soscij.2013.11.001> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Environmental perception during rapid population growth and urbanization: a case study of Dhaka city.**

In this paper, the authors aim to determine major environmental sufferings in Dhaka city based on people's perception on the existing urban environmental qualities; and explore spatial variations of the perceived urban environmental qualities based on environmental sufferings in the city.

Islam, M. S., M. M. Rana, et al. 2014. Environmental perception during rapid population growth and urbanization: a case study of Dhaka city. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 16(2): 443-453

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-013-9486-5> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Intergenerational transfers in US county-level CO2 emissions, 2007.**

Using a modified STIRPAT framework, the paper tests several demographic theories of age-specific production and consumption on US county-level carbon dioxide emissions.

Roberts, T. 2014. Intergenerational transfers in US county-level CO2 emissions, 2007. *Population and Environment* 35(4): 365-390

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0193-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Moving out or living on a mound? Jointly planning a Dutch flood adaptation project.**

In this paper, the authors analysed the planning process for the Overdiepse polder, a so-called “Room for the River” project in the Netherlands.

Roth, D. and M. Winnubst. 2014. Moving out or living on a mound? Jointly planning a Dutch flood adaptation project. *Land Use Policy* 41(0): 233-245.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2014.06.001> 

Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Climate change and the politics of causal reasoning: the case of climate change and migration.**

In this paper, it has been argued that through the case study of the discussion around climate change and migration, causality can prove a blind alley for substantive research when we become mired in trying to distil certainty from what are, in truth, irredeemably equivocal categories.

Nicholson, C. T. M. 2014. Climate change and the politics of causal reasoning: the case of climate change and migration. *The Geographical Journal* 180(2): 151-160.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12062> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

## **What was the Dust Bowl? Assessing contemporary popular knowledge.**

In order to provide contextual and comparative basis for the assessment of the perceptions and knowledge of the general public today, the paper reviews the ways the Dust Bowl story has been told.

Porter, J. 2014. What was the Dust Bowl? Assessing contemporary popular knowledge. *Population and Environment* 35(4): 391-416.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0195-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2014

## **At the Malthusian ceiling: Subsistence and inequality at Bridge River, British Columbia.**

The paper, explored the impacts of demographic growth on storage practices, foraging behavior, dog husbandry, and emergent social inequality at the Bridge River site, in the late Holocene Middle Fraser Canyon.

Prentiss, A. M., H. S. Cail, et al. 2014. At the Malthusian ceiling: Subsistence and inequality at Bridge River, British Columbia. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 33(0): 34-48.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaa.2013.11.003> 

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.soscij.2013.11.001> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Ecological behavior across the lifespan: Why environmentalism increases as people grow older.**

In this research, two alternative theoretical explanations: maturation versus learning were compared using two large samples (N = 779, N = 2317) assessed almost a decade apart. results show that learning rather than maturation explained the relation between age and self-reported ecological behavior.

Otto, S. and F. G. Kaiser. 2014. Ecological behavior across the lifespan: Why environmentalism increases as people grow older. *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 40(0): 331-338.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2014.08.004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Temporal analysis of the changes in the sand-dune barrier in the Buenos Aires Province, Argentina, and their relationship with the water resources.**

On this paper, the authors propose the analysis of the modifications in groundwater recharge possibilities in the sandy coast of Buenos Aires on the basis of the variations in land use between 1973 and 2010.

Carretero, S., F. Braga, et al. 2014. Temporal analysis of the changes in the sand-dune barrier in the Buenos Aires Province, Argentina, and their relationship with the water resources. *Applied Geography* 54(0): 169-181.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2014.08.004> 

Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Exposure to WASH-borne hazards: A scoping study on peri-urban Ger areas in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.**

The authors assessed the the existing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) situation in the peri-urban Ger areas of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia using field observations and semi-structured key informant interviews carried out during 2012 and 2013.

Uddin, S. M. N., Z. Li, et al. 2014. Exposure to WASH-borne hazards: A scoping study on peri-urban Ger areas in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. *Habitat International* 44(0): 403-411.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2014.08.006> 

Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Divergent adaptation to climate variability: A case study of pastoral and agricultural societies in Niger.**

Using the example of pastoral and agricultural groups in northern and southern rainfall zones of Niger, this study illustrates the concept of divergent adaptation by identifying changes to the adaptive capacity of users who are currently engaged in conflicts over access to natural resources.

Snorek, J., F. G. Renaud, et al. 2014. Divergent adaptation to climate variability: A case study of pastoral and agricultural societies in Niger. *Global Environmental Change* 29(0): 371-386.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.06.014> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Climate change and internal migration intentions in the forest-savannah transition zone of Ghana**

The authors employed binary logistic regression to examine migration intentions of households in response to major community stressors including climate-related ones using data from the Climate Change Collective Learning and Observatory Network Ghana project.

Abu, M., S. Codjoe, et al. 2014. Climate change and internal migration intentions in the forest-savannah transition zone of Ghana. *Population and Environment* 35(4): 341-364.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0191-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **What was the Dust Bowl? Assessing contemporary popular knowledge.**

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0195-7> 


Journal Article

Year: 2014

### **Global human appropriation of net primary production doubled in the 20th century**

Analysis of the trends in HANPP from 1910 to 2005 shows that although human population has grown fourfold and economic output 17-fold, global HANPP has only doubled

Krausmann, F., K.-H. Erb, et al. 2013. Global human appropriation of net primary production doubled in the 20th century. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 110(25):10324-10329

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1211349110> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1211349110> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Measuring household vulnerability to climate change? Why markets matter.**

In this study, the results show that rural households with large land holdings may benefit from the adverse impact of climate change on maize yields as a result of increased maize prices. However, urban poor and small-scale farmers are vulnerable to climate change due to the large portion of their incomes spent on food.

Skjeflo, S. 2013. Measuring household vulnerability to climate change? Why markets matter. *Global Environmental Change* 23(6): 1694-1701.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2013.08.011> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The contribution of ecosystem services to place utility as a determinant of migration decision-making.**

The authors conducted a survey of 450 households between May and July 2012 in the Rimac valley, a small coastal valley of Peru (Huarochiri province, department of Lima), to analyse migration flows, decision-making and place utility.

Adams, H. and W. N. Adger. 2013. The contribution of ecosystem services to place utility as a determinant of migration decision-making. *Environmental Research Letters* 8(1): 015006.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/8/1/015006> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Staying cool in a changing climate: Reaching vulnerable populations during heat events**

Results from this paper adds to the current understanding focused on protecting vulnerable populations, the elderly, low-income, or homeless populations.

Sampson, N. R., C. J. Gronlund, et al. 2013. Staying cool in a changing climate: Reaching vulnerable populations during heat events. *Global Environmental Change* 23(2): 475-484.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.12.011> 

Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2013.08.011> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Flooding, resettlement, and change in livelihoods: evidence from rural Mozambique.**

Results from this study show that viability of livelihoods is a key determinant of whether resettlers remain in their new location or return to their place of origin.

Arnall, A., D. S. G. Thomas, et al. 2013. Flooding, resettlement, and change in livelihoods: evidence from rural Mozambique. *Disasters* 37(3): 468-488.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/disa.12003> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Integrating climate change, food prices and population health.**

The objective of this research is to examine the food system so as to identify pressure points through which climate change may affect food prices and the subsequent implications for human health.

Bradbear, C. and S. Friel. 2013. Integrating climate change, food prices and population health. *Food Policy* 43(0): 56-66.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2013.08.007> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Human Population Density and Growth Validated as Extinction Threats to Mammal and Bird Species.**

Data from this study suggest that conservation efforts may benefit from countries in which the human populations are decreasing in numbers. Of the 12 countries with population declines between 2000 and 2010, nine showed a modest decrease - that is due to recovery, not extinction, in the number of threatened species of mammals and birds.

McKee, J., E. Chambers, et al. 2013. Human Population Density and Growth Validated as Extinction Threats to Mammal and Bird Species. *Human Ecology* 41(5): 773-778.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-013-9586-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Hurricane Katrina: Who Stayed and Why?**

The authors examine the social determinants of evacuation behavior using the case of Hurricane Katrina, which ranks among the most destructive and deadly disasters in United States history.

Thiede, B. and D. Brown. 2013. Hurricane Katrina: Who Stayed and Why? *Population Research and Policy Review* 32(6): 803-824.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11113-013-9302-9> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The importance of population, climate change and CO2 plant physiological forcing in determining future global water stress.**

In this study, the authors assess the contribution of each of three key factors: population, climate-change driven water availability, and a carbon dioxide physiological-forcing effect on evaporation and run-off, to the projected population living in water stress over the 21st century using an ensemble of the HadCM3 climate model forced with a range of future emissions scenarios combined with a simple water scarcity index.

Wiltshire, A., J. Gornall, et al. 2013. The importance of population, climate change and CO2 plant physiological forcing in determining future global water stress. *Global Environmental Change* 23(5): 1083-1097.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2013.06.005> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Is Internal Migration in Yemen Driven by Climate or Socio-economic Factors?**

The authors combined data from the 2004 census in Yemen with a weather database as well as other geographic information to assess the push and pull factors that may drive migration.

Joseph, G. and Q. Wodon. 2013. Is Internal Migration in Yemen Driven by Climate or Socio-economic Factors? *Review of International Economics* 21(2): 295-310.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/roie.12037> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The future of hunting: an age-period-cohort analysis of deer hunter decline**

Using an age-period-cohort (APC) approach, the goal of this paper is to generate well-informed population projections of the future hunter population with attention to potential implications for environmental conservation and wildlife management in Wisconsin, USA.

Winkler, R. and K. Warnke. 2013. The future of hunting: an age-period-cohort analysis of deer hunter decline. *Population and Environment* 34(4): 460-480.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0172-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Linking Food Security, Migration and Development**

Based on a survey in 11 African cities, the results show a consistent pattern of difference between urban migrant and non-migrant households in relation to levels of food insecurity, sources of income, food procurement strategies, and participation in urban agriculture. Thus, the article seeks to promote a conversation between the food security and migration agendas in the Southern African context.

Crush, J. 2013. Linking Food Security, Migration and Development. *International Migration* 51(5): 61-75.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/imig.12097> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **High-resolution mapping of rural poverty and famine vulnerability in the Sahel: a possible approach for the Republic of Niger.**

In this paper, the author describes an alternative, comparatively low-cost approach that could make possible poverty/vulnerability mapping at high resolution across the inhabited territories of entire Sahelian countries.

Grolle, J. 2013. High-resolution mapping of rural poverty and famine vulnerability in the Sahel: a possible approach for the Republic of Niger. *Population and Environment* 35(1): 68-97.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0180-6> 

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0180-6> 

Journal Article




Year: 2013

### **Spatiotemporal urbanization processes in the megacity of Mumbai, India: A Markov chains-cellular automata urban growth model.**

Using remote sensing data collected between 1973 and 2010, the paper examined past urban land use changes, and implemented an integrated Markov Chains-Cellular Automata (MC-CA) urban growth model to predict the city's expansion for the years 2020-2030.

Shafizadeh Moghadam, H. and M. Helbich. 2013. Spatiotemporal urbanization processes in the megacity of Mumbai, India: A Markov chains-cellular automata urban growth model. *Applied Geography* 40(0): 140-149.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2013.01.009> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622813000362> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Analysis of land use/land cover change, population shift, and their effects on spatiotemporal patterns of urban heat islands in metropolitan Shanghai, China.**

An integrated approach of remote sensing, geographical information systems (GIS), and statistical analysis was used to quantitatively examine the relationship between land use/land cover (LULC) change and population shift and their effects on the spatiotemporal patterns of urban heat islands (UHIs) in Shanghai for 1997 and 2008.

Zhang, H., Z.-f. Qi, et al. 2013. Analysis of land use/land cover change, population shift, and their effects on spatiotemporal patterns of urban heat islands in metropolitan Shanghai, China. *Applied Geography* 44(0): 121-133.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2013.07.021> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Global climate change: Impact of diurnal temperature range on mortality in Guangzhou, China.**

The aim of this study is to assess the effects of DTR and the interaction effect with daily mean temperature on cause-specific mortality, as well as determine whether the effects were different by individual characteristics (i.e., gender, age group and education level), in Guangzhou, China during 2003-2010

Yang, J., H.-Z. Liu, et al. 2013. Global climate change: Impact of diurnal temperature range on mortality in Guangzhou, China. *Environmental Pollution* 175(0): 131-136.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2012.12.021> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The socioeconomic dimensions of brownfield cleanup in the Detroit region.**

In this study, the authors combined the locations of brownfields with 1990 and 2000 US Census data, to examine the racial and socioeconomic disparities of brownfield cleanups in the Detroit, MI region.

Lee, S. & P. Mohai. 2013. The socioeconomic dimensions of brownfield cleanup in the Detroit region. *Population & Environment* 34(3): 420-429.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0163-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Mapping vulnerability to climate change-related hazards: children at risk in a US-Mexico border metropolis**

The paper offers a spatial approach for integrating social vulnerability and hazard exposure data to assess children's risk to climate change at the neighborhood level within the US-Mexico border: El Paso-Ciudad Juárez (EPCJ) metropolitan area.

Collins, T., S. Grineski, et al. 2013. Mapping vulnerability to climate change-related hazards: children at risk in a US-Mexico border metropolis. *Population & Environment* 34(3): 313-337.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0170-8> 

Journal Article

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## **The contribution of ecosystem services to place utility as a determinant of migration decision-making.**

The authors conducted a survey of 450 households between May and July 2012 in the Rimac valley, a small coastal valley of Peru (Huarochiri province, department of Lima), to analyse migration flows, decision-making and place utility.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2013.08.007> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Design of an agent-based model to examine population-environment interactions in Nang Rong District, Thailand**

In this paper, the focused was on discussion was on description primarily on the Land portion of the integrated Social-Land Use ABM

Walsh, S. J., G. P. Malanson, et al. 2013. Design of an agent-based model to examine population-environment interactions in Nang Rong District, Thailand. *Applied Geography* 39(0): 183-198.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.12.010> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Cohort change and the diffusion of environmental concern: a cross-national analysis**

In this study, the authors test whether the diffusion-of-innovations argument can be employed to explain the relationship between SES and environmentalism.

Nawrotzki, R. and F. Pampel. 2013. Cohort change and the diffusion of environmental concern: a cross-national analysis. *Population and Environment* 35(1): 1-25

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0182-4> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Understanding the relationship between environmental change and migration: The development of an effects framework based on the case of northern Ethiopia**

The paper generated a typology of effects of interactions between environmental stress and non-environmental factors shaping mobility by an examination of an account of the dominant (non)mobility narratives from the northern highlands of Ethiopia. The typology comprises four different effects: additive, enabling, vulnerability and barrier effects.

Morrissey, J. W. 2013. Understanding the relationship between environmental change and migration: The development of an effects framework based on the case of northern Ethiopia. *Global Environmental Change* 23(6): 1501-1510.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2013.07.021> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Population, affluence, and environmental impact across development: Evidence from panel cointegration modeling.**

To examine urban population's and affluence's (GDP per capita) influence on carbon emissions from transport and residential electricity consumption in both developed and developing countries, the paper employs the stochastic version of the IPAT model (or STIRPAT).

Liddle, B. 2013. Population, affluence, and environmental impact across development: Evidence from panel cointegration modeling. *Environmental Modelling & Software* 40: 255-266.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2012.10.002> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364815212002484> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The effect of global climate change, population distribution, and climate mitigation on building energy use in the U.S. and China.**

The paper explored the implications that changing climate and population distribution might have for building energy consumption in the U.S. and China, using the results of HDD/CDDs as inputs to a detailed, building energy model, nested in the long-term global integrated assessment framework, Global Change Assessment Model (GCAM)

Zhou, Y., J. Eom, et al. 2013. The effect of global climate change, population distribution, and climate mitigation on building energy use in the U.S. and China. *Climatic Change* 119(3-4): 979-992.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0772-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Enhancing early warning in the light of migration and environmental shocks.**

Through an in-depth analysis of daily mobility patterns in the hazard prone coastal city Padang in Indonesia, the paper examines the importance of migration, urbanization and daily mobility patterns for effective early warning.

Birkmann, J., D. Chang Seng, et al. 2013. Enhancing early warning in the light of migration and environmental shocks. *Environmental Science & Policy* 27, Supplement 1(0): S76-S88.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2012.04.002> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Linking long-term temperature variability to population density in Andorra (Central Pyrenees).**

The paper investigated the correlation of long-term temperature variability and population density in an isolated mountain environment case study for the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries period.

Jover, E., A. Ward, et al. 2013. Linking long-term temperature variability to population density in Andorra (Central Pyrenees). *Population and Environment* 35(1): 98-111.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0181-5> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **A survey of urban climate change experiments in 100 cities.**

In this paper, the authors track the rise of urban climate change experimentation as a new means through which climate governance is conducted.

Castan Broto, V. and H. Bulkeley. 2013. A survey of urban climate change experiments in 100 cities. *Global Environmental Change* 23(1): 92-102.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.07.005> 


Journal Article

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Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Subsistence economics, family size, and the emergence of social complexity in hunter-gatherer systems in eastern North America.**

In this study, the author used ethnographic data to construct a general computational model representing key person- and family-level behaviors, constraints, and decisions affecting the size and composition of prehistoric hunter-gatherer families in eastern North America.

White, A. A. 2013. Subsistence economics, family size, and the emergence of social complexity in hunter-gatherer systems in eastern North America. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 32(1): 122-163.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaa.2012.12.003> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Reclamation and revolt: Social responses in Eastern Inner Mongolia to flood/drought-induced refugees from the North China Plain 1644-1911**

The authors selected the North China Plain (NCP) and Eastern Inner Mongolia (EIM) in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) as study areas to investigate climate-induced migration between them.

Xiao, L. B., X. Q. Fang, et al. 2013. Reclamation and revolt: Social responses in Eastern Inner Mongolia to flood/drought-induced refugees from the North China Plain 1644-1911. *Journal of Arid Environments* 88(0): 9-16.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaridenv.2012.07.022> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

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The paper explored the implications that changing climate and population distribution might have for building energy consumption in the U.S. and China, using the results of HDD/CDDs as inputs to a detailed, building energy model, nested in the long-term global integrated assessment framework, Global Change Assessment Model (GCAM)

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaa.2012.12.003> 

Journal Article


Year: 2013

## **The consequences of exposure to developmental, neurological, and respiratory toxins for school performance: a closer look at environmental ascription in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

Results from this study reinforce the conclusions of Lucier et al. (2011) that both socioeconomic and environmental factors limit life chances, with low-income and minority groups bearing the brunt of these various and overlapping ascriptive forces.



Scharber, H., C. Lucier, et al. 2013. The consequences of exposure to developmental, neurological, and respiratory toxins for school performance: a closer look at environmental ascription in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana. *Population and Environment* 35(2): 205-224.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0185-9> 

Journal Article

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### **Global climate change: Impact of diurnal temperature range on mortality in Guangzhou, China.**

The aim of this study is to assess the effects of DTR and the interaction effect with daily mean temperature on cause-specific mortality, as well as determine whether the effects were different by individual characteristics (i.e., gender, age group and education level), in Guangzhou, China during 2003-2010

Yang, J., H.-Z. Liu, et al. 2013. Global climate change: Impact of diurnal temperature range on mortality in Guangzhou, China. *Environmental Pollution* 175(0): 131-136.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2012.12.021> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Social capital and drought-migrant integration in 1930s Saskatchewan.**

By combining archival and secondary data and findings from in-depth interviews with migration participants, the paper examines the role played by social capital in the migration of rural households from drought-stricken areas of southern Saskatchewan to the Aspen Parkland during the 1930s.

Laforge, J. M. L. and R. McLeman . 2013. Social capital and drought-migrant integration in 1930s Saskatchewan. *The Canadian Geographer / Le Geographe Canadien* 57(4): 488-505

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1541-0064.2013.12045.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Contribution of forest provisioning ecosystem services to rural livelihoods in the Miombo woodlands of Zambia.**

The study employed focus group meetings, in-depth interviews, and interviews of households, as stratified by wealth class and head of household gender in Copperbelt, Zambia, to examine the contribution of forest provisioning ecosystem services (FPES) to rural households and assesses the contributions of forests to the annual incomes of households in Africa's Miombo woodlands.

Kalaba, F., C. Quinn, et al. 2013. Contribution of forest provisioning ecosystem services to rural livelihoods in the Miombo woodlands of Zambia. *Population and Environment* 35(2): 159-182.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0189-5> 


Journal Article

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## **Linking long-term temperature variability to population density in Andorra (Central Pyrenees).**

The paper investigated the correlation of long-term temperature variability and population density in an isolated mountain environment case study for the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries period.

Jover, E., A. Ward, et al. 2013. Linking long-term temperature variability to population density in Andorra (Central Pyrenees). *Population and Environment* 35(1): 98-111.

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In this paper, the focused was on discussion was on description primarily on the Land portion of the integrated Social-Land Use ABM

Walsh, S. J., G. P. Malanson, et al. 2013. Design of an agent-based model to examine population-environment interactions in Nang Rong District, Thailand. *Applied Geography* 39(0): 183-198.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.12.010> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Do Rainfall Deficits Predict U.S.-Bound Migration from Rural Mexico? Evidence from the Mexican Census.**

The study investigate the association between rainfall patterns and U.S.-bound migration from Mexico's rural locales by analyzing the relationship between emigration and precipitation patterns at the household level, using representative data for all 32 Mexican states.

Nawrotzki, R., F. Riosmena & L. Hunter. 2013. Do Rainfall Deficits Predict U.S.-Bound Migration from Rural Mexico? Evidence from the Mexican Census. *Population Research and Policy Review* 32(1): 129-158.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11113-012-9251-8> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Hispanic heterogeneity and environmental injustice: intra-ethnic patterns of exposure to cancer risks from traffic-related air pollution in Miami.**

The authors related modeled estimates of cancer risks from on-road pollutants from the 2005 National-scale Air Toxics Assessment with 2005-2009 American Community Survey tract-level sociodemographic data, to explore intra-ethnic diversity in patterns of environmental health injustice in Miami (Florida).

Grineski, S., T. Collins, et al. 2013. Hispanic heterogeneity and environmental injustice: intra-ethnic patterns of exposure to cancer risks from traffic-related air pollution in Miami. *Population and Environment* 35(1): 26-44.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0184-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The 'last resort'? Population movement in response to climate-related hazards in Bangladesh.**

Using a literature review and fieldwork using focus groups via a case study of Bangladesh, the paper seeks to understand the 'push' and 'pull' factors affecting hazard-related migration.

Penning-Rowsell, E. C., P. Sultana, et al. 2013. The 'last resort'? Population movement in response to climate-related hazards in Bangladesh. *Environmental Science & Policy* 27, Supplement 1(0): S44-S59.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2012.03.009> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Reclamation and revolt: Social responses in Eastern Inner Mongolia to flood/drought-induced refugees from the North China Plain 1644-1911**

The authors selected the North China Plain (NCP) and Eastern Inner Mongolia (EIM) in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) as study areas to investigate climate-induced migration between them.

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This study explored possible relationships between human health, social deprivation and recreational areas using GIS analysis as well as provided possible explanations of the occurrence of those relationships where existed.

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## **Export agriculture is feeding malaria: a cross-national examination of the environmental and social causes of malaria prevalence**

In this study, the analyses demonstrate that deforestation and biodiversity loss in bird species associated with primary sector export flows to more-developed nations increases malaria rates in endemic nations, while improvements in basic health and social services are paramount in reducing malaria prevalence.

Austin, K. 2013. Export agriculture is feeding malaria: a cross-national examination of the environmental and social causes of malaria prevalence. *Population and Environment* 35(2): 133-158.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0187-7> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Seasonal and weather-related behavioral effects among urban Aboriginal, urban non-Aboriginal, and remote Aboriginal participants in Canada**

In this paper, the influence of seasonal change and weather on mood, social activity, weight, food consumption, and sleep length was compared across urban Aboriginals (n = 43), urban non-Aboriginals (n = 49), and remote Aboriginals (n = 39) in Ontario, Canada.

Tam, B., W. Gough, et al. 2013. Seasonal and weather-related behavioral effects among urban Aboriginal, urban non-Aboriginal, and remote Aboriginal participants in Canada. *Population and Environment* 35(1): 45-67.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0183-3> 

Journal Article


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The study employed focus group meetings, in-depth interviews, and interviews of households, as stratified by wealth class and head of household gender in Copperbelt, Zambia, to examine the

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Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **A survey of urban climate change experiments in 100 cities.**

In this paper, the authors track the rise of urban climate change experimentation as a new means through which climate governance is conducted.

Castan Broto, V. and H. Bulkeley. 2013. A survey of urban climate change experiments in 100 cities. *Global Environmental Change* 23(1): 92-102.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.07.005> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Population dispersion vs. concentration in a two-region migration model with endogenous natural amenities.**

The paper examines the conditions under which natural amenity-led migration can generate a concentration of population in a single region by developing a regional migration model with urban agglomeration and endogenous natural amenities.

Chen, Y., E. G. Irwin, et al. 2013. Population dispersion vs. concentration in a two-region migration model with endogenous natural amenities. *Journal of Regional Science* 53(2): 256-273.

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Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Human Population Density and Growth Validated as Extinction Threats to Mammal and Bird Species.**

Data from this study suggest that conservation efforts may benefit from countries in which the human populations are decreasing in numbers. Of the 12 countries with population declines between 2000 and 2010, nine showed a modest decrease - that is due to recovery, not extinction, in the number of threatened species of mammals and birds.

McKee, J., E. Chambers, et al. 2013. Human Population Density and Growth Validated as Extinction Threats to Mammal and Bird Species. *Human Ecology* 41(5): 773-778.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-013-9586-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Population Density and Fertility in Farm Households: A Study of the Millennium Development Authority Zones in Ghana.**

Drawing on data collected in 23 Enumeration Areas (EAs) in Ghana 2008, the authors examine whether households adjust to an increasing population/land ratio by having fewer children.

Ahiadeke, C. and D. Der. 2013. Population Density and Fertility in Farm Households: A Study of the Millennium Development Authority Zones in Ghana. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 15(4): 927-947.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-012-9419-8> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Estimates of global mortality attributable to particulate air pollution using satellite imagery.**

Using PM<sub>2.5</sub> data generated from both MODIS and MISR instruments, this cross-sectional study estimated the global population fractions of adult mortality and expected number of deaths that can be attributed to chronic PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure.

Evans, J., A. van Donkelaar, et al. 2013. Estimates of global mortality attributable to particulate air pollution using satellite imagery. *Environmental Research* 120(0): 33-42.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2012.08.005> 

Journal Article


Year: 2013

### **The distribution of pollution and environmental justice in Puerto Rico: a quantitative analysis**



The research calculates an environmental Gini coefficient using Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data from 2000 to 2008 and to quantifies the distribution of toxic releases in Puerto Rico to determine whether environmental inequality exists.

Wu, S. and M. Heberling. 2013. The distribution of pollution and environmental justice in Puerto Rico: a quantitative analysis. *Population and Environment* 35(2): 113-132.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0188-6> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Urbanization effects on the air temperature rise in Saudi Arabia**

The results from this study suggests that for the period 1981-2010, the rise in air temperature at the 24 sites which are mostly located at the airports across the country, is not likely due to urbanization changes resulting from the population increases.

Almazroui, M., M. N. Islam, et al. 2013. Urbanization effects on the air temperature rise in Saudi Arabia. *Climatic Change* 120(1-2): 109-122.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0796-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The consequences of exposure to developmental, neurological, and respiratory toxins for school performance: a closer look at environmental ascription in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

Results from this study reinforce the conclusions of Lucier et al. (2011) that both socioeconomic and environmental factors limit life chances, with low-income and minority groups bearing the brunt of these various and overlapping ascriptive forces.

Scharber, H., C. Lucier, et al. 2013. The consequences of exposure to developmental, neurological, and respiratory toxins for school performance: a closer look at environmental ascription in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana. *Population and Environment* 35(2): 205-224.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-013-0185-9> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Enhancing early warning in the light of migration and environmental shocks.**

Through an in-depth analysis of daily mobility patterns in the hazard prone coastal city Padang in Indonesia, the paper examines the importance of migration, urbanization and daily mobility patterns for effective early warning.

Birkmann, J., D. Chang Seng, et al. 2013. Enhancing early warning in the light of migration and environmental shocks. *Environmental Science & Policy* 27, Supplement 1(0): S76-S88.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2012.04.002> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Exploring the effects of population growth on future land use change in the Las Vegas Wash watershed: an integrated approach of geospatial modeling and analytics**

This paper show that the modified population-coupled CA-Markov model is useful tool in modeling land use change patterns at a watershed level even under different physical environments and socio-economic situations.

Sun, Y., S. Y. Tong, et al. 2013. Exploring the effects of population growth on future land use change in the Las Vegas Wash watershed: an integrated approach of geospatial modeling and analytics. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 15(6): 1495-1515.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-013-9447-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Rainfall Patterns and U.S. Migration from Rural Mexico.**

The paper model U.S. emigration from rural communities as related to community, household and climate factors using data from the Mexican Migration Project.

Hunter, L. M., S. Murray, et al. 2013. Rainfall Patterns and U.S. Migration from Rural Mexico. *International Migration Review* 47(4): 874-909.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/imre.12051> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Subsistence economics, family size, and the emergence of social complexity in hunter-gatherer systems in eastern North America.**

In this study, the author used ethnographic data to construct a general computational model representing key person- and family-level behaviors, constraints, and decisions affecting the size and composition of prehistoric hunter-gatherer families in eastern North America.

White, A. A. 2013. Subsistence economics, family size, and the emergence of social complexity in hunter-gatherer systems in eastern North America. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 32(1): 122-163.

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In this paper, the author considers how disaster risk reduction (DRR) principles and operational mechanisms can be applied to better understanding reactions to environmentally induced migration.

Collins, A. E. 2013. Applications of the disaster risk reduction approach to migration influenced by environmental change. *Environmental Science & Policy* 27, Supplement 1: S112-S125.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-012-9419-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Inter- and transdisciplinary approaches to population-environment research for sustainability aims: a review and appraisal.**

This paper reviews four selected frameworks concerning relationships between population dynamics and sustainability : linear, multiplicative, mediated, and system-theoretical approaches and perspectives concerning relationships between population dynamics and sustainability .

Hummel, D., S. Adamo, et al. 2013. Inter- and transdisciplinary approaches to population-environment research for sustainability aims: a review and appraisal. *Population and Environment* 34(4): 481-509.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0176-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The effect of global climate change, population distribution, and climate mitigation on building energy use in the U.S. and China.**

The paper explored the implications that changing climate and population distribution might have for building energy consumption in the U.S. and China, using the results of HDD/CDDs as inputs to a detailed, building energy model, nested in the long-term global integrated assessment framework, Global Change Assessment Model (GCAM)

Zhou, Y., J. Eom, et al. 2013. The effect of global climate change, population distribution, and climate mitigation on building energy use in the U.S. and China. *Climatic Change* 119(3-4): 979-992.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0772-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **A creativity-led rural renaissance? Amenity-led migration, the creative turn and the uneven development of rural Australia.**

In this paper, the relationships between amenity, creativity, internal migration processes and economic development in rural Australia is explored.

Argent, N., M. Tonts, et al. 2013. A creativity-led rural renaissance? Amenity-led migration, the creative turn and the uneven development of rural Australia. *Applied Geography* 44(0): 88-98.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2013.07.018> 


Journal Article

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### **Estimates of global mortality attributable to particulate air pollution using satellite imagery.**

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Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Rainfall variations and child mortality in the Sahel: results from a comparative event history analysis in Burkina Faso and Mali**

In his paper, the goal is to provide solid empirical evidence of the influence of rainfall variation on child mortality in two neighbouring countries, Burkina Faso and Mali.

Henry, S. F. and S. Santos. 2013. Rainfall variations and child mortality in the Sahel: results from a comparative event history analysis in Burkina Faso and Mali. *Population and Environment* 34(4): 431-459.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0174-4> 


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Journal Article

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### **The future of hunting: an age-period-cohort analysis of deer hunter decline**

Using an age-period-cohort (APC) approach, the goal of this paper is to generate well-informed population projections of the future hunter population with attention to potential implications for environmental conservation and wildlife management in Wisconsin, USA.

Winkler, R. and K. Warnke. 2013. The future of hunting: an age-period-cohort analysis of deer hunter decline. *Population and Environment* 34(4): 460-480.

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Austin, K. 2013. Export agriculture is feeding malaria: a cross-national examination of the environmental and social causes of malaria prevalence. *Population and Environment* 35(2): 133-158.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2013.07.022> 

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **The State of Environmental Migration 2013. A Review of 2012**

This volume is the third of an annual series, which aims to provide the reader with regularly-updated assessments on the changing nature and dynamics of environmental migration throughout the world.

Gemenne, F.; Brucker, P. and D. Ionesco (Eds.) 2013. *The State of Environmental Migration 2013. A Review of 2012*. Insstitute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), International Organisation for Migrayion (IOM).

Link(s)

<https://www.iddri.org/fr/publications-et-evenements/etude/state-environmental-mi...> 


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Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **Investigation and analysis of a floating population's settlement intention and environmental concerns: A case study in the Shawan River Basin in Shenzhen, China.**

Results from this study show that because of the lack of a sense of belonging and ownership, the floating population pays little attention to the local environment and pollution control.

Gu, P. and X. Ma. 2013. Investigation and analysis of a floating population's settlement intention and environmental concerns: A case study in the Shawan River Basin in Shenzhen, China. *Habitat International* 39(0): 170-178.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2012.12.005> 

Journal Article

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Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Urban density and climate change: a STIRPAT analysis using city-level data.**

Using a consistent modeling framework and as consistent variables from three separate, but related datasets (with observations from 1990, 1995, and 2001), analysis results confirm the now well-established result that urban density is negatively correlated with urban private transport energy use.

Liddle, B. 2013. Urban density and climate change: a STIRPAT analysis using city-level data. *Journal of Transport Geography* 28(0): 22-29.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2012.10.010>

Journal Article

Year: 2013

### **Natural disasters and local demographic change in the United States.**

This study examines the local demographic consequences of natural disasters in the United States using recent census and hazards data in conjunction with statistical methods that account for spatial dependencies among neighboring counties.

Schultz, J. & J. Elliott. 2013. Natural disasters and local demographic change in the United States. *Population & Environment* 34(3): 293-312.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0171-7>


Journal Article

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Journal Article

Year: 2013

## **The long-term impact of urbanization on nitrogen patterns and dynamics in Shanghai, China**

Based on the coupled human and natural systems (CHANS) approach, the study investigated how long-term urbanization (1952-2004) affects the nitrogen flows, emissions and drivers in the Greater Shanghai Area (GSA).

Gu, B., X. Dong, C. Peng, W. Luo, J. Chang & Y. Ge. 2012. The long-term impact of urbanization on nitrogen patterns and dynamics in Shanghai, China. *Environmental Pollution* 171(0): 30-37.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2012.07.015> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **The Environmental Impact of Immigration: An Analysis of the Effects of Immigrant Concentration on Air Pollution Levels.**

In this paper, the authors assessed the relationships between contemporary immigration and seven measures of air pollution using data on 183 Metropolitan Statistical Areas drawn from the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Price, C. & B. Feldmeyer. 2012. The Environmental Impact of Immigration: An Analysis of the Effects of Immigrant Concentration on Air Pollution Levels. *Population Research and Policy Review* 31(1): 119-140.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11113-011-9216-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Land use dynamics, built-up land expansion patterns, and driving forces analysis of the fast-growing Hangzhou metropolitan area, eastern China (1978-2008).**

The paper analysed the relationship between land use dynamics, built-up land expansion patterns, and underlying driving forces using time series Landsat MSS/TM/ETM + imagery and historical census data in the capital city of Zhejiang Province in eastern China from 1978 to 2008.

Wu, K. & H. Zhang. 2012. Land use dynamics, built-up land expansion patterns, and driving forces analysis of the fast-growing Hangzhou metropolitan area, eastern China (1978-2008). *Applied Geography* 34(0): 137-145.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.11.006> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Spatially and temporally varying associations between temporary out migration and natural resource availability in resource-dependent rural communities in South Africa: A modeling framework.**

In this study, the authors showed that the associations between temporary outmigration and explanatory variables, SES and NDVI, produce different but high degrees of spatial variation across the study site.

Leyk, S., G. J. Maclaurin, L. M. Hunter, R. Nawrotzki, W. Twine, M. Collinson & B. Erasmus. 2012. Spatially and temporally varying associations between temporary out migration and natural resource availability in resource-dependent rural communities in South Africa: A modeling framework. *Applied Geography* 34(0): 559-568.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.02.009> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **The impacts of Atlanta's urban sprawl on forest cover and fragmentation.**

To determine how the process of urban expansion impacts the number and sizes of forest fragments, this study examines changes in forest cover and forest fragmentation in the metro counties surrounding Atlanta using landcover maps for five different years between 1974 and 2005.

Miller, M. D. 2012. The impacts of Atlanta's urban sprawl on forest cover and fragmentation. *Applied Geography* 34(0): 171-179.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.11.010> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Land-cover change and human population trends in the greater Serengeti ecosystem from 1984-2003.**

In this paper, the authors identified why and how human populations and land cover around the protected areas in the greater Serengeti ecosystem are changing.

Estes, A. B., T. Kuemmerle, H. Kushnir, V. C. Radeloff & H. H. Shugart. 2012. Land-cover change and human population trends in the greater Serengeti ecosystem from 1984-2003. *Biological Conservation* 147(1): 255-263.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2012.01.010> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Gender, political ideology, and climate change beliefs in an extractive industry community.**

Survey results from a survey on attitudes toward climate change in Alberta, Canada were presented. A notable finding is that the gender gap in climate change beliefs and perceived impacts is not attributed to gendered social roles.

Davidson, D. & M. Haan. 2012. Gender, political ideology, and climate change beliefs in an extractive industry community. *Population & Environment* 34(2): 217-234.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0156-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Urban environmental challenges and climate change action in New York City**

In this paper, the author focused on documenting and exploring how New York city has begun to define and implement a set of climate actions over the past half decade.

Solecki, W. 2012. Urban environmental challenges and climate change action in New York City. *Environment and Urbanization* 24(2): 557-573.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247812456472> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247812456472> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Developing spatially explicit footprints of plausible land-use scenarios in the Santa Cruz Watershed, Arizona and Sonora.**

In this research, the ability of SLEUTH urban growth model to generate scenarios under differing assumptions about land-use change drivers and increases the understanding of how land use/land cover expands in space and over time was tested.

Norman, L. M., M. Feller & M. L. Villarreal. 2012. Developing spatially explicit footprints of plausible land-use scenarios in the Santa Cruz Watershed, Arizona and Sonora. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 107(3): 225-235.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2012.06.015> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204612002101> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Experiencing ‘drought and more’: local responses from rural Victoria, Australia.**

Using qualitative data collected from two case-study towns in regional Victoria—Mildura and Donald, the paper examines the impacts of drought and explores what lessons can be drawn from local experiences.

Sherval, M. & L. Askew. 2012. Experiencing ‘drought and more’: local responses from rural Victoria, Australia. *Population & Environment* 33(4): 347-364.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0149-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Population and deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon: a mediating perspective and a mixed-method analysis**

The paper examines the contribution of the "population factor" as a cause of deforestation in Machadinho D'Oeste, Rondonia, Brazilian Amazonia by analysing combined multiple data sources (i.e., demographic census, household survey, land-cover maps, in-depth interviews) and analytical approaches (i.e., fuzzy sets statistics, remote-sensing/GIS analysis, interpretivist qualitative assessment).

Sydenstricker-Neto, J. 2012. Population and deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon: a mediating perspective and a mixed-method analysis. *Population & Environment* 34(1): 86-112.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0173-5> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Integrated analysis of societal vulnerability in an extreme precipitation event: A Fort Collins case study.**

The study used data from 1997 Fort Collins, Colorado extreme precipitation event to construct a straightforward methodology for integrating meteorological data with readily available societal information into a GIS-based analysis of vulnerable people and places.

Wilhelmi, O. V. & R. E. Morss. Integrated analysis of societal vulnerability in an extreme precipitation event: A Fort Collins case study. *Environmental Science & Policy* 26: 49-62.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2012.07.005> 



Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901112000998> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Land-cover change and human population trends in the greater Serengeti ecosystem from 1984-2003.**

In this paper, the authors identified why and how human populations and land cover around the protected areas in the greater Serengeti ecosystem are changing.

Estes, A. B., T. Kuemmerle, H. Kushnir, V. C. Radeloff & H. H. Shugart. 2012. Land-cover change and human population trends in the greater Serengeti ecosystem from 1984-2003. *Biological Conservation* 147(1): 255-263.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2012.01.010> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Out-migration and land-use change in agricultural frontiers: insights from Altamira settlement project.**

Using data from a longitudinal study in the Altamira settlement area in the state of Pará, Brazil, the paper examine linkages between migration, remittances and agriculture to the specific context of an aging frontier in the Brazilian Amazon.

VanWey, L., G. Guedes & Á. D'Antona. 2012. Out-migration and land-use change in agricultural frontiers: insights from Altamira settlement project. *Population & Environment* 34(1): 44-68.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0161-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Demographic change and shifting views about marine resources and the coastal environment in Downeast Maine.**

In this paper, the authors examined whether shifting demographics affect public perceptions of marine resource uses and coastal environmental concerns using survey data from Maine.

Safford, T. & L. Hamilton. 2012. Demographic change and shifting views about marine resources and the coastal environment in Downeast Maine. *Population & Environment* 33(4): 284-303.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0146-0>

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Gender, political ideology, and climate change beliefs in an extractive industry community.**

Survey results from a survey on attitudes toward climate change in Alberta, Canada were presented. A notable finding is that the gender gap in climate change beliefs and perceived impacts is not attributed to gendered social roles.

Davidson, D. & M. Haan. 2012. Gender, political ideology, and climate change beliefs in an extractive industry community. *Population & Environment* 34(2): 217-234.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0156-y>

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Should the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change recognize climate migrants?**

In this paper, the authors argue that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the most relevant international framework for recognizing climate migrants.

Gibb, C. and J. Ford. 2012. Should the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change recognize climate migrants? *Environmental Research Letters* 7(4): 045601.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/7/4/045601>


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Household dynamics and fuelwood consumption in developing countries: a cross-national analysis.**

The paper used the STIRPAT model with data on 87 developing countries to empirically test the relationship between household dynamics and fuelwood consumption.

Knight, K. & E. Rosa. 2012. Household dynamics and fuelwood consumption in developing countries: a cross-national analysis. *Population & Environment* 33(4): 365-378.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0151-3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Preliminary mapping of high-resolution rural population distribution based on imagery from Google Earth: A case study in the Lake Tai basin, eastern China**

Results of the study show that despite limited band information available in the image from Google Earth, texture analysis in conjunction with other processing procedures can reasonably extract the man-made building features from the image.

Yang, X., G.-M. Jiang, et al. 2012. Preliminary mapping of high-resolution rural population distribution based on imagery from Google Earth: A case study in the Lake Tai basin, eastern China. *Applied Geography* 32(2): 221-227.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.05.008> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622811000907> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Mapping Urban Malaria and Diarrhea Mortality in Accra, Ghana: Evidence of Vulnerabilities and Implications for Urban Health Policy.**

The authors conducted a spatial cluster analysis of the observed urban malaria and diarrhea mortalities for the whole city of Accra, Ghana to map and describe the patterns of malaria and diarrhea mortalities in a rapidly urbanizing area in a low income country and also to identify the foci of excess malaria and diarrhea mortalities in an area with high heterogeneity of neighborhood environmental conditions in order to allow for comparison across space.

Fobil, J., C. Levers, et al. 2012. Mapping Urban Malaria and Diarrhea Mortality in Accra, Ghana: Evidence of Vulnerabilities and Implications for Urban Health Policy. *Journal of Urban Health* 89(6): 977-991

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11524-012-9702-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Social Sustainability and New Communities: Moving from Concept to Practice in the UK.**

This paper focuses on the importance of paying closer attention to the practical and operational aspects of social sustainability, in particular, to understanding how the concept is translated by different actors and used as justification for making decisions about interventions and investments in the material and social fabric of cities.

Woodcraft, S. 2012. Social Sustainability and New Communities: Moving from Concept to Practice in the UK. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 68(0): 29-42

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.12.204> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **The influence of socioeconomic, environmental, and demographic factors on municipality-scale land-cover change in Mexico.**

In this paper, the Random Forests regression models revealed that environmental conditions, rather than demographic or socioeconomic factors, were the most important variables explaining patterns of deforestation and reforestation at the national scale, but variable importance varied at the biome scale.

Bonilla-Moheno, M., T. Aide & M. Clark. 2012. The influence of socioeconomic, environmental, and demographic factors on municipality-scale land-cover change in Mexico. *Regional Environmental Change* 12(3): 543-557.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-011-0268-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **The impacts of Atlanta's urban sprawl on forest cover and fragmentation.**

To determine how the process of urban expansion impacts the number and sizes of forest fragments, this study examines changes in forest cover and forest fragmentation in the metro counties surrounding Atlanta using landcover maps for five different years between 1974 and 2005.

Miller, M. D. 2012. The impacts of Atlanta's urban sprawl on forest cover and fragmentation. *Applied Geography* 34(0): 171-179.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.11.010> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Using remote sensing and census tract data to improve representation of population spatial distribution: case studies in the Brazilian Amazon**

In this paper, the authors proposed a methodology to disaggregate population data provided in census tracts into smaller spatial units based on ancillary environmental data and geoinformation techniques. The model considers how spatial variables influence the spatial distribution of population and how environmental factors may exclude settlement.

Amaral, S., A. Gavlak, M. Escada & A. Monteiro. 2012. Using remote sensing and census tract data to improve representation of population spatial distribution: case studies in the Brazilian Amazon. *Population & Environment* 34(1):142-170.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0168-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Land use dynamics, built-up land expansion patterns, and driving forces analysis of the fast-growing Hangzhou metropolitan area, eastern China (1978-2008).**

The paper analysed the relationship between land use dynamics, built-up land expansion patterns, and underlying driving forces using time series Landsat MSS/TM/ETM + imagery and historical census data in the capital city of Zhejiang Province in eastern China from 1978 to 2008.

Wu, K. & H. Zhang. 2012. Land use dynamics, built-up land expansion patterns, and driving forces analysis of the fast-growing Hangzhou metropolitan area, eastern China (1978-2008). *Applied Geography* 34(0): 137-145.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.11.006> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Gender, political ideology, and climate change beliefs in an extractive industry community.**

Survey results from a survey on attitudes toward climate change in Alberta, Canada were presented. A notable finding is that the gender gap in climate change beliefs and perceived impacts is not attributed to gendered social roles.

Davidson, D. & M. Haan. 2012. Gender, political ideology, and climate change beliefs in an extractive industry community. *Population & Environment* 34(2): 217-234.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0156-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Global forecasts of urban expansion to 2030 and direct impacts on biodiversity and carbon pools**

The analysis in this article examines the direct spatial "imprint" of urban expansion on biodiversity hotspots, AZE species, and carbon biomass.

Seto, K. C., B. Guneralp & L. R. Hutyrá. 2012. Global forecasts of urban expansion to 2030 and direct impacts on biodiversity and carbon pools. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109(40): 16083-16088.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1211658109> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1211658109> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Disparities in access to residential plumbing: a binational comparison of environmental injustice in El Paso and Ciudad Juarez.**

Using social data from the 2000 United States Census Bureau Summary File 3 and the 2000 Mexican census from INEGI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía), the study applies relative risk and spatial regression methodologies, to this binational comparison related to lack of access to plumbing in the sister cities of El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

McDonald, Y. and S. Grineski. 2012. Disparities in access to residential plumbing: a binational comparison of environmental injustice in El Paso and Ciudad Juarez. *Population and Environment* 34(2): 194-216.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0154-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Bringing a population-environment perspective to hazards research**

In this paper, the authors emphasized, that for a more holistic understanding of the P-E aspects of natural hazards, consideration, and integration, of the broad coverage of relevant social processes—insights from sociology, anthropology, geography are important.

Hogan, D. & E. Marandola. 2012. Bringing a population-environment perspective to hazards research. *Population & Environment* 34(1): 3-21.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0166-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Multi-scale analysis of spatially varying relationships between agricultural landscape patterns and urbanization using geographically weighted regression.**

Using as case study the Hang-Jia-Hu region in eastern coastal China, the paper examined the spatially varying relationships between agricultural landscape patterns and urbanization using geographically weighted regression (GWR).

Su, S., R. Xiao & Y. Zhang. 2012. Multi-scale analysis of spatially varying relationships between agricultural landscape patterns and urbanization using geographically weighted regression. *Applied Geography* 32(2): 360-375.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.06.005> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Mapping Urban Malaria and Diarrhea Mortality in Accra, Ghana: Evidence of Vulnerabilities and Implications for Urban Health Policy.**

The authors conducted a spatial cluster analysis of the observed urban malaria and diarrhea mortalities for the whole city of Accra, Ghana to map and describe the patterns of malaria and diarrhea mortalities in a rapidly urbanizing area in a low income country and also to identify the foci of excess malaria and diarrhea mortalities in an area with high heterogeneity of neighborhood environmental conditions in order to allow for comparison across space.

Fobil, J., C. Levers, et al. 2012. Mapping Urban Malaria and Diarrhea Mortality in Accra, Ghana: Evidence of Vulnerabilities and Implications for Urban Health Policy. *Journal of Urban Health* 89(6): 977-991

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11524-012-9702-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Ozone and short-term mortality in nine French cities: Influence of temperature and season.**

Nine cities and six causes of mortality were analysed per seasons and temperature to investigate if temperature modifies the mortality impacts of ozone.

Pascal, M., V. Wagner, et al. 2012. Ozone and short-term mortality in nine French cities: Influence of temperature and season. *Atmospheric Environment* 62: 566-572.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2012.09.009> 

Journal Article


Year: 2012

### **Unobserved time effects confound the identification of climate change impacts**



This paper, checks the analysis in the work by Feng et al. Using the original data as provided in the work by Feng et al, this paper shows that appropriately controlling for the time effect results in a finding of no significant effect of crop yield on emigration.

Auffhammer, M. & J. R. Vincent. 2012. Unobserved time effects confound the identification of climate change impacts. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109(30): 11973-11974.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1202049109> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1202049109> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

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Survey results from a survey on attitudes toward climate change in Alberta, Canada were presented. A notable finding is that the gender gap in climate change beliefs and perceived impacts is not attributed to gendered social roles.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0156-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Implications of population growth and urbanization on agricultural risks in China.**

The authors analyzed how the dynamic and rapid pace of China's economic growth and demographic transition have affected the agricultural sector, the extent and geographical heterogeneities of production, and the spatial distribution of induced environmental impacts using results compiled from recent studies.

Fischer, G., W. Winiwarter, G. Cao, T. Ermolieva, E. Hizsnyik, Z. Klimont, D. Wiberg & X. Zheng. 2012. Implications of population growth and urbanization on agricultural risks in China. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 243-258.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0134-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **The influence of socioeconomic, environmental, and demographic factors on municipality-scale land-cover change in Mexico.**

In this paper, the Random Forests regression models revealed that environmental conditions, rather than demographic or socioeconomic factors, were the most important variables explaining patterns of deforestation and reforestation at the national scale, but variable importance varied at the biome scale.

Bonilla-Moheno, M., T. Aide & M. Clark. 2012. The influence of socioeconomic, environmental, and demographic factors on municipality-scale land-cover change in Mexico. *Regional Environmental Change* 12(3): 543-557.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-011-0268-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Contents of heavy metals in arable soils and birth defect risks in Shanxi, China: a small area level geographic study.**

Using small area level data including soil samples and detailed birth records from 2002 to 2004 from 97 villages in Shanxi province, a heavy coal-mining region, the authors examined the link between heavy metal pollution in soil and risk of birth defects.

Zheng, X., L. Pang, J. Wu, L. Pei, L. Tan, C. Yang & X. Song. 2012. Contents of heavy metals in arable soils and birth defect risks in Shanxi, China: a small area level geographic study. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 259-268.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0138-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0138-0>

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Adaptive modeling of the human-environment relationship applied to estimation of the population carrying capacity in an earthquake zone.**

In this paper post earthquake population-carrying-capacity (PCC) was estimated by a data adaptive methods to model the correlation between the physical environment and human population density in areas affected by the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake.

Wang, J.-F., Y.-L. Liao, et al.. 2012. Adaptive modeling of the human-environment relationship applied to estimation of the population carrying capacity in an earthquake zone. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 233-242.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0143-3>


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Projections of water demand in view of changing land use patterns in Beijing Municipality.**

Using historical water use patterns and records, the paper applies two models linking land and water use: a Markov chain approach; and a spatially disaggregated model, to estimate current levels of water use in Beijing.

Zhang, M. 2012. Projections of water demand in view of changing land use patterns in Beijing Municipality. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 221-232.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0144-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Energy consumption patterns in the process of China's urbanization.**

In this paper, the authors conducted exploratory analyses of how urbanization influences energy consumption patterns related to three energy-consuming sectors: residential households, transportation, and the building materials industry.

Zhou, W., B. Zhu, D. Chen, C. Griffy-Brown, Y. Ma & W. Fei. 2012. Energy consumption patterns in the process of China's urbanization. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 202-220.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0133-5> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Cities evolution tree and applications to predicting urban growth.**

The authors developed a new visualization and analysis tool, to visualize and investigate urbanization and land use change by clustering urban areas based on their "state"—their functional type and stage of development—illustrated in a tree-like evolutionary structure.

Wang, J.-F., X.-H. Liu, L. Peng, H.-Y. Chen, L. Driskell & X.-Y. Zheng. 2012. Cities evolution tree and applications to predicting urban growth. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 186-201.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0142-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Can marine fisheries and aquaculture meet fish demand from a growing human population in a changing climate?**

Results from this study show that despite a growing population and the impacts of climate change on potential fisheries production, it is feasible to meet current and larger consumption rates.

Merino, G., M. Barange, et al. 2012. Can marine fisheries and aquaculture meet fish demand from a growing human population in a changing climate? *Global Environmental Change* 22(4): 795-806.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.03.003> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Mapping Urban Malaria and Diarrhea Mortality in Accra, Ghana: Evidence of Vulnerabilities and Implications for Urban Health Policy.**

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Fobil, J., C. Levers, et al. 2012. Mapping Urban Malaria and Diarrhea Mortality in Accra, Ghana: Evidence of Vulnerabilities and Implications for Urban Health Policy. *Journal of Urban Health* 89(6): 977-991

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11524-012-9702-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

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Nine cities and six causes of mortality were analysed per seasons and temperature to investigate if temperature modifies the mortality impacts of ozone.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2012.09.009> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Environmental risk, resilience and migration: implications for natural resource management and agriculture.**

Using the regions of Western Mexico, the Central Plateau of Burkina Faso and Eastern India, where satellite imagery shows recent regeneration of vegetative cover and where there is evidence of high rates of migration as case studies, this paper investigates causal links between migration, remittances and resilience to environmental change.

Deshingkar, P. 2012. Environmental risk, resilience and migration: implications for natural resource management and agriculture. *Environmental Research Letters* 7(1): 015603.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/7/1/015603> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

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Survey results from a survey on attitudes toward climate change in Alberta, Canada were presented. A notable finding is that the gender gap in climate change beliefs and perceived impacts is not attributed to gendered social roles.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0156-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Circular migration, small-scale logging, and household livelihoods in Uganda**

Drawing on a sample of 180 households, including both migrant and non-migrant household, the paper analyzed logging by circular migrants in land constrained and population dense southwestern Uganda.

Jagger, P., G. Shively & A. Arinaitwe. 2012. Circular migration, small-scale logging, and household livelihoods in Uganda. *Population and Environment* 34(2): 235-256.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0155-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Land fragmentation due to rapid urbanization in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area: Analyzing the spatio-temporal patterns and drivers.**

The objectives of this paper are (i) to assess the applicability and accuracy of the National Land Cover Database (NLCD) to detect and measure urban growth and land fragmentation patterns in the desert biome of the US Southwest; and (ii) quantify and categorize the spatiotemporal patterns of land fragmentation.

Shrestha, M. K., A. M. York, C. G. Boone & S. Zhang. 2012. Land fragmentation due to rapid urbanization in the Phoenix Metropolitan Area: Analyzing the spatio-temporal patterns and drivers. *Applied Geography* 32(2): 522-531.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.04.004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Implications of population growth and urbanization on agricultural risks in China.**

The authors analyzed how the dynamic and rapid pace of China's economic growth and demographic transition have affected the agricultural sector, the extent and geographical heterogeneities of production, and the spatial distribution of induced environmental impacts using results compiled from recent studies.

Fischer, G., W. Winiwarter, G. Cao, T. Ermolieva, E. Hizsnyik, Z. Klimont, D. Wiberg & X. Zheng. 2012. Implications of population growth and urbanization on agricultural risks in China. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 243-258.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0134-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Contents of heavy metals in arable soils and birth defect risks in Shanxi, China: a small area level geographic study.**

Using small area level data including soil samples and detailed birth records from 2002 to 2004 from 97 villages in Shanxi province, a heavy coal-mining region, the authors examined the link between heavy metal pollution in soil and risk of birth defects.

Zheng, X., L. Pang, J. Wu, L. Pei, L. Tan, C. Yang & X. Song. 2012. Contents of heavy metals in arable soils and birth defect risks in Shanxi, China: a small area level geographic study. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 259-268.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0138-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Adaptive modeling of the human-environment relationship applied to estimation of the population carrying capacity in an earthquake zone.**

In this paper post earthquake population-carrying-capacity (PCC) was estimated by a data adaptive methods to model the correlation between the physical environment and human population density in areas affected by the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake.

Wang, J.-F., Y.-L. Liao, et al.. 2012. Adaptive modeling of the human-environment relationship applied to estimation of the population carrying capacity in an earthquake zone. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 233-242.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0143-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Projections of water demand in view of changing land use patterns in Beijing Municipality.**

Using historical water use patterns and records, the paper applies two models linking land and water use: a Markov chain approach; and a spatially disaggregated model, to estimate current levels of water use in Beijing.

Zhang, M. 2012. Projections of water demand in view of changing land use patterns in Beijing Municipality. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 221-232.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0144-2> 

Journal Article




Year: 2012

### **Population and deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon: a mediating perspective and a mixed-method analysis**

The paper examines the contribution of the "population factor" as a cause of deforestation in Machadinho D'Oeste, Rondonia, Brazilian Amazonia by analysing combined multiple data sources (i.e., demographic census, household survey, land-cover maps, in-depth interviews) and analytical approaches (i.e., fuzzy sets statistics, remote-sensing/GIS analysis, interpretivist qualitative assessment).

Sydenstricker-Neto, J. 2012. Population and deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon: a mediating perspective and a mixed-method analysis. *Population & Environment* 34(1): 86-112.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0173-5> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Energy consumption patterns in the process of China's urbanization.**

In this paper, the authors conducted exploratory analyses of how urbanization influences energy consumption patterns related to three energy-consuming sectors: residential households, transportation, and the building materials industry.

Zhou, W., B. Zhu, D. Chen, C. Griffy-Brown, Y. Ma & W. Fei. 2012. Energy consumption patterns in the process of China's urbanization. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 202-220.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0133-5> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Cities evolution tree and applications to predicting urban growth.**

The authors developed a new visualization and analysis tool, to visualize and investigate urbanization and land use change by clustering urban areas based on their "state"—their functional type and stage of development—illustrated in a tree-like evolutionary structure.

Wang, J.-F., X.-H. Liu, L. Peng, H.-Y. Chen, L. Driskell & X.-Y. Zheng. 2012. Cities evolution tree and applications to predicting urban growth. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 186-201.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0142-4> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Gender and climate change-induced migration: proposing a framework for analysis**

The author draw upon literature and studies on gender and climate change, gender and forced migration, and gender and disasters from developing and developed countries to propose a framework for analysis of gender and climate change-induced migration.

Chindarkar, N. 2012. Gender and climate change-induced migration: proposing a framework for analysis. *Environmental Research Letters* 7(2): 025601.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/7/2/025601> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Agricultural settlement and soil quality in the Brazilian Amazon.**

In the Machadinho settlement project, Rondônia, Brazil, the paper discusses the implications of poor or non-existent information on soil quality, at the proper scale, during the planning and implementation of the settlement project.

Castro, M. & B. Singer. 2012. Agricultural settlement and soil quality in the Brazilian Amazon. *Population & Environment* 34(1):22-43.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0162-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Level-dependent deforestation trajectories in the Brazilian Amazon from 1970 to 2001**

Using a combination of multi-temporal remote-sensing data from the onset of deforestation in the early 1970s and published analyses of census data, cross-sectional and longitudinal household and community surveys, and long-term ethnographic research, the paper demonstrates the importance of examining level-dependent deforestation trajectories.

Brondizio, E. & Moran, E. 2012. Level-dependent deforestation trajectories in the Brazilian Amazon from 1970 to 2001. *Population & Environment* 34(1): 69-85

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0159-8>

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Linking green space to health: a comparative study of two urban neighbourhoods in Ghent, Belgium.**

Using a quasi-experimental cross-sectional design, focusing on two contrasting urban neighbourhoods, the study investigates the nature of the relationship between the greenness of the local environment and the health and well-being of its inhabitant.

Herzele, A. and S. Vries. 2012. Linking green space to health: a comparative study of two urban neighbourhoods in Ghent, Belgium. *Population and Environment* 34(2): 171-193.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0153-1>

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Circular migration, small-scale logging, and household livelihoods in Uganda**

Drawing on a sample of 180 households, including both migrant and non-migrant household, the paper analyzed logging by circular migrants in land constrained and population dense southwestern Uganda.

Jagger, P., G. Shively & A. Arinaitwe. 2012. Circular migration, small-scale logging, and household livelihoods in Uganda. *Population and Environment* 34(2): 235-256.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0155-z>

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Using remote sensing and census tract data to improve representation of population spatial distribution: case studies in the Brazilian Amazon**

In this paper, the authors proposed a methodology to disaggregate population data provided in census tracts into smaller spatial units based on ancillary environmental data and geoinformation techniques. The model considers how spatial variables influence the spatial distribution of population and how environmental factors may exclude settlement.

Amaral, S., A. Gavlak, M. Escada & A. Monteiro. 2012. Using remote sensing and census tract data to improve representation of population spatial distribution: case studies in the Brazilian Amazon. *Population & Environment* 34(1):142-170.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0168-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Spatially and temporally varying associations between temporary out migration and natural resource availability in resource-dependent rural communities in South Africa: A modeling framework.**

In this study, the authors showed that the associations between temporary outmigration and explanatory variables, SES and NDVI, produce different but high degrees of spatial variation across the study site.

Leyk, S., G. J. Maclaurin, L. M. Hunter, R. Nawrotzki, W. Twine, M. Collinson & B. Erasmus. 2012. Spatially and temporally varying associations between temporary out migration and natural resource availability in resource-dependent rural communities in South Africa: A modeling framework. *Applied Geography* 34(0): 559-568.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.02.009> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Population, climate, and electricity use in the Arctic integrated analysis of Alaska community data**

The paper analyzed relationships between weather, population, and community-level electricity consumption by applying mixed-effects modeling to time series of electricity, weather, population, and price indicators across 42 Alaska towns and villages over the years 1990-2008.

Hamilton, L., D. White, R. Lammers & G. Myerchin. 2012. Population, climate, and electricity use in the Arctic integrated analysis of Alaska community data. *Population & Environment* 33(4): 269-283.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0145-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Determinants of off-farm work and temporary migration in China.**

In this study the authors concluded that there are significant differences between genders and between villages, independent of differences in the characteristics of individuals and households, based on calculated binomial and multinomial logit (BL, MNL) models of probabilities using data for 2005 drawn from 1,903 households in 43 rural villages.

Willmore, L., G.-Y. Cao & L.-J. Xin. 2012. Determinants of off-farm work and temporary migration in China. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 161-185.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0135-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Urban growth in China: past, prospect, and its impacts.**

Using a multistate method of urbanization projection, the authors estimated the magnitude of urbanization in China through 2030 and examined some major associated sustainability issues.

Cao, G. Y., G. Chen, L. H. Pang, X. Y. Zheng & S. Nilsson. 2012. Urban growth in China: past, prospect, and its impacts. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 137-160.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0140-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Gender and climate change-induced migration: proposing a framework for analysis**

The author draw upon literature and studies on gender and climate change, gender and forced migration, and gender and disasters from developing and developed countries to propose a framework for analysis of gender and climate change-induced migration.

Chindarkar, N. 2012. Gender and climate change-induced migration: proposing a framework for analysis. *Environmental Research Letters* 7(2): 025601.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/7/2/025601> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **Urban growth in China: past, prospect, and its impacts.**

Using a multistate method of urbanization projection, the authors estimated the magnitude of urbanization in China through 2030 and examined some major associated sustainability issues.

Cao, G. Y., G. Chen, L. H. Pang, X. Y. Zheng & S. Nilsson. 2012. Urban growth in China: past, prospect, and its impacts. *Population & Environment* 33(2): 137-160.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0140-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

## **An analysis of the world's environment and population dynamics with varying carrying capacity, concerns and skepticism.**

In this paper, the authors constructed and analyzed a Lotka-Volterra (L-V) type model of joint dynamics of the population-environment system.

Berck, P., A. Levy & K. Chowdhury. 2012. An analysis of the world's environment and population dynamics with varying carrying capacity, concerns and skepticism. *Ecological Economics* 73: 103-112.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2011.09.019> 


Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Land-use, temperature, and single-family residential water use patterns in Portland, Oregon and Phoenix, Arizona.**

In this paper, the authors investigate localized relationships among land cover, climate, and water use.

Breyer, B., H. Chang & G. H. Parandvash. 2012. Land-use, temperature, and single-family residential water use patterns in Portland, Oregon and Phoenix, Arizona. *Applied Geography* 35(1-2): 142-151.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.06.012> 

Journal Article

Year: 2012

### **Agent-based model simulations of future changes in migration flows for Burkina Faso.**

Using as basis a combination of the theoretical developments such as the "Theory of Planned Behaviour" and data analysis, the authors investigate the role of the environment in the decision to migrate using scenarios of future demographic, economic, social, political, and climate change in a dryland context.

Kniveton, D., C. Smith & S. Wood. 2011. Agent-based model simulations of future changes in migration flows for Burkina Faso. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1: S34-S40.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.09.006> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Environmental Change, Risky Sexual Behavior, and the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: Linkages Through Livelihoods in Rural Haiti.**

In this paper, the authors examined the linkages between livelihood vulnerability due to environmental degradation and risky sexual behavior in women in rural Haiti.

Hunter, L., J. Reid-Hresko & T. Dickinson. 2011. Environmental Change, Risky Sexual Behavior, and the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: Linkages Through Livelihoods in Rural Haiti. *Population Research and Policy Review* 30(5): 729-750.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11113-011-9208-3>

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss across an ex-urbanizing watershed in eastern coastal China during market transition.**

Using official statistics and data derived from satellite images dynamics of rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss were outlined for China's Tiaoxi watershed for the period 1994-2003.

Su, S., Q. Zhang, et al. 2011. Rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss across an ex-urbanizing watershed in eastern coastal China during market transition. *Regional Environmental Change* 11(3): 651-662.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-010-0197-2>

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Drought Triggered Temporary Migration in an East Indian Village.**

Social, economic, and spatial patterns of the forced migration caused by the last drought disaster in 2003 are being investigated at the household level in the village of Khaliakani, in the Indian state Orissa, in order to explore the links between vulnerability and temporary migration for labour.

Julich, S. 2011. Drought Triggered Temporary Migration in an East Indian Village. *International Migration* 49: e189-e199.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00655.x>

Journal Article


Year: 2011



## **The impacts of environmental change on UK internal migration.**

In this paper, the author concluded that except for some resettlement due to greater river and coastal flooding, the impact of climate change on the UK will be relatively minor.


Fielding, A. J. 2011. The impacts of environmental change on UK internal migration. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1: S121-S130.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.08.003> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Environmental change and migration: methodological considerations from ground-breaking global survey.**

The author describes the methods and fieldwork experiences of the research project Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios (EACH-FOR, Contract Number 044468, <http://www.each-for.eu> ) , a first-time, multicontinent survey of environmental change and migration supported by the European Commission.

Warner, K. 2011. Environmental change and migration: methodological considerations from ground-breaking global survey. *Population & Environment* 33(1): 3-27.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0150-4> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Migrant destinations in an era of environmental change.**

In this paper, the author argues that in place of estimates of the number of environmental migrants, a more productive focus of research would be to achieve deeper understanding of the destinations selected by current environmental migrants, and to appreciate why immobility is as great a problem as movement to new locations for those concerned with climate adaptation planning.

Findlay, A. M. 2011. Migrant destinations in an era of environmental change. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1: S50-S58.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.09.004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Environmental Degradation and Migration on Hispaniola Island.**

In Haiti, even though many respondents did not perceive environmental but rather economic problems as a major root cause for migration, the environmental threat of a weakened agricultural industry does invoke movement given that agriculture remains to be the main source of income for the majority of the Haitian population. In the Dominican Republic, The main reasons mentioned were the withdrawal of the state from the countryside, the lack of subsidies for the agricultural production and lack of social infrastructure, above all in the schooling system. Environmental degradation, mainly deforestation, soil erosion and the impacts of tropical storms (flooding, landslides) aggravate the existing economic problems and therefore accelerate the decision to migrate.

Alscher, S. 2011. Environmental Degradation and Migration on Hispaniola Island. *International Migration* 49: e164-e188.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00664.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Migration and Displacement Triggered by Floods in the Mekong Delta**

This study show that livelihood stress such as when livelihoods are negatively affected, for example when crops are lost, on more than one occasion, is the direct cause of migration and environmental factors (flooding of the Mekong River) act as the trigger.

Dun, O. 2011. Migration and Displacement Triggered by Floods in the Mekong Delta. *International Migration* 49: e200-e223.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00646.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Western Sahara: Migration, Exile and Environment.**

After the outbreak of the war between Morocco and the Polisario, political issues are often argued to explain the long distance temporary migration, but environmental problems also emerge as one of the reasons that lay behind the decision of who, how, when and where migration is found.

Gila, O. A., A. U. Zaratiegui & V. L. De Maturana Dieguez. 2011. Western Sahara: Migration, Exile and Environment. *International Migration* 49: e146-e163.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00665.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **The impacts of environmental change on UK internal migration.**

In this paper, the author concluded that except for some resettlement due to greater river and coastal flooding, the impact of climate change on the UK will be relatively minor.

Fielding, A. J. 2011. The impacts of environmental change on UK internal migration. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1: S121-S130.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.08.003> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Flooding and Relocation: The Zambezi River Valley in Mozambique**

Environmental degradation due to flooding is currently not a major cause for international migration in Mozambique but drives large-scale internal displacement in Mozambique.

Stal, M. 2011. Flooding and Relocation: The Zambezi River Valley in Mozambique. *International Migration* 49: e125-e145.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00667.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Environmental change and migration: methodological considerations from ground-breaking global survey.**

The author describes the methods and fieldwork experiences of the research project Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios (EACH-FOR, Contract Number 044468, <http://www.each-for.eu>), a first-time, multicontinent survey of environmental change and migration supported by the European Commission.

Warner, K. 2011. Environmental change and migration: methodological considerations from ground-breaking global survey. *Population & Environment* 33(1): 3-27.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0150-4>

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Migrant destinations in an era of environmental change.**

In this paper, the author argues that in place of estimates of the number of environmental migrants, a more productive focus of research would be to achieve deeper understanding of the destinations selected by current environmental migrants, and to appreciate why immobility is as great a problem as movement to new locations for those concerned with climate adaptation planning.

Findlay, A. M. 2011. Migrant destinations in an era of environmental change. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1: S50-S58.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.09.004>

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Economic or Environmental Migration? The Push Factors in Niger.**

In Niger, economic factor represents the mechanism through which the environmental damage influences migration, introducing hereby the term "environmentally induced economic migration".

Afifi, T. 2011. Economic or Environmental Migration? The Push Factors in Niger. *International Migration* 49: e95-e124.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00644.x>


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss across an ex-urbanizing watershed in eastern coastal China during market transition.**

Using official statistics and data derived from satellite images dynamics of rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss were outlined for China's Tiaoxi watershed for the period 1994-2003.

Su, S., Q. Zhang, et al. 2011. Rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss across an ex-urbanizing watershed in eastern coastal China during market transition. *Regional Environmental Change* 11(3): 651-662.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-010-0197-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Environmental Change, Risky Sexual Behavior, and the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: Linkages Through Livelihoods in Rural Haiti.**

In this paper, the authors examined the linkages between livelihood vulnerability due to environmental degradation and risky sexual behavior in women in rural Haiti.

Hunter, L., J. Reid-Hresko & T. Dickinson. 2011. Environmental Change, Risky Sexual Behavior, and the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: Linkages Through Livelihoods in Rural Haiti. *Population Research and Policy Review* 30(5): 729-750.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11113-011-9208-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

**Urban growth, climate change, and freshwater availability.**

To estimate per-capita water availability for major cities in the developing world, where urban growth is the fastest, the authors used a detailed hydrologic model, demographic projections, and climate change scenarios.

McDonald, R. I., P. Green, D. Balk, B. M. Fekete, C. Revenga, M. Todd & M. Montgomery. 2011. Urban growth, climate change, and freshwater availability. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 108(15): 6312-6317.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1011615108> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1011615108> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Contrasted Views on Environmental Change and Migration: the Case of Tuvaluan Migration to New Zealand**

For Tuvalu migrants environmental change has no impact on their decision to migrate as their primary source of income and livelihood is rarely based on environmental or natural resources. However, climate change has impacted Tuvaluans indirectly through the living conditions and the resulted psychological effects as in fears, feelings or migration motivations in response to climate change and sea level rise.

Shen, S. & F. Gemenne. 2011. Contrasted Views on Environmental Change and Migration: the Case of Tuvaluan Migration to New Zealand. *International Migration* 49: e224-e242.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00635.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Multidimensional Re-creation of Vulnerabilities and Potential for Resilience in International Migration.**

In this paper, the author develops a typology that highlights the dynamic interaction between vulnerabilities and resilience involved in international migration and revealing the multiple aspects of the flows of people and remittances and the scale of the policy task to increase benefits and reduce shortcomings in this process.

Julca, A. 2011. Multidimensional Re-creation of Vulnerabilities and Potential for Resilience in International Migration. *International Migration* 49: e30-e49.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00634.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Climate change: Migration as adaptation.**

The article discusses the UK government's Foresight report on migration and global environmental change.

Black, R., S. R. G. Bennett, et al. 2011. Climate change: Migration as adaptation. *Nature* 478(7370): 447-449.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/478477a> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Consumption-Driven Environmental Impact and Age Structure Change in OECD Countries: A Cointegration-STIRPAT Analysis.**

The author used as its starting point the STIRPAT framework and disaggregates population into four key age groups: 20-34, 35-49, 50-69, and 70 and older to examine two environmental impacts for which population has a substantial demonstrated influence: transport carbon emissions and residential electricity consumption.

Liddle, B. 2011. Consumption-Driven Environmental Impact and Age Structure Change in OECD Countries: A Cointegration-STIRPAT Analysis. *Demographic Research* 24(30): 749-770.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2011.24.30> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss across an ex-urbanizing watershed in eastern coastal China during market transition.**

Using official statistics and data derived from satellite images dynamics of rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss were outlined for China's Tiaoxi watershed for the period 1994-2003.

Su, S., Q. Zhang, et al. 2011. Rural settlement expansion and paddy soil loss across an ex-urbanizing watershed in eastern coastal China during market transition. *Regional Environmental Change* 11(3): 651-662.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-010-0197-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Long run projections of environmental impact in the OECD: the importance of uncertainty and age structure.**

Using a simple model, based on the stochastic version of the IPAT equation, the author generated projections of two environmental impacts for which population has a demonstrated influence carbon emissions from transport and residential electricity consumption.

Liddle, B. 2011. Long run projections of environmental impact in the OECD: the importance of uncertainty and age structure. *International Journal of Global Environmental Issues* 11(3): 200-217.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJGENVI.2011.044551> 

Journal Article


Year: 2011

### **Relationship between environmental volunteers' demographic characteristics and their green purchase behaviour: evidence from Penang (Malaysia)**

The results of this study show that females have higher green purchase behaviour compared to males, while those with degree and above qualification have higher green purchase behaviour as compared to those with diploma and lower education level and in terms of income, as income level increases the green purchase behaviour of green volunteers is higher.

Wahid, N. A., E. Rahbar, T. S. Shyan & T. Ramayah. 2011. Relationship between environmental volunteers' demographic characteristics and their green purchase behaviour: evidence from Penang (Malaysia). *International Journal of Global Environmental Issues* 11(3): 299-309



DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJGENVI.2011.044554> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **North-South Migration in Ghana: What Role for the Environment?**

Migration from Northern Ghana is not one driven by distress migration in the face of environmental disaster but rather of migration as a way of dealing with structural environmental scarcity such as easier access to more fertile lands in Southern Ghana.

van der Geest, K. 2011. North-South Migration in Ghana: What Role for the Environment? *International Migration* 49: e69-e94.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00645.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Environmental Change, Risky Sexual Behavior, and the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: Linkages Through Livelihoods in Rural Haiti.**

In this paper, the authors examined the linkages between livelihood vulnerability due to environmental degradation and risky sexual behavior in women in rural Haiti.

Hunter, L., J. Reid-Hresko & T. Dickinson. 2011. Environmental Change, Risky Sexual Behavior, and the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: Linkages Through Livelihoods in Rural Haiti. *Population Research and Policy Review* 30(5): 729-750.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11113-011-9208-3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **The world by latitudes: A global analysis of human population, development level and environment across the north-south axis over the past half century.**

The paper developed a latitudinal approach to investigate the various aspects of development and distribution of human population across the North-South axis of the globe. This approach

showed geography based development patterns that would not have been visible with more conventional methods such as cross-country analyses on development.

Kummu, M. & O. Varis. 2011. The world by latitudes: A global analysis of human population, development level and environment across the north-south axis over the past half century. *Applied Geography* 31(2): 495-507.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2010.10.009> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Harvesting the Biosphere: The Human Impact.**

This paper is an attempt to quantify the changes in the global biomass, first by contrasting the history of anthropogenic destruction of standing phytomass and the accompanying losses of wild zoo-mass with the concurrent expansion of the anthropomass and the mass of domesticated animals; second, by expressing the level of current human phytomass harvests as a share of the biosphere's productivity.

Smil, V. 2011. Harvesting the Biosphere: The Human Impact. *Population and Development Review* 37(4): 613-636.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2011.00450.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **The HYDE 3.1 spatially explicit database of human-induced global land-use change over the past 12,000 years**

This study presents a revision and extension of History Database of the Global Environment (HYDE) 3.0. The updated version, HYDE 3.1, includes estimates of some of the underlying demographic and agricultural driving factors and the period covered is extended to 10,000 bc to ad 2000.

Klein Goldewijk, K., A. Beusen, et al. 2011. The HYDE 3.1 spatially explicit database of human-induced global land-use change over the past 12,000 years. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 20(1): 73-86.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2010.00587.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **The risk of dying on days of higher air pollution among the socially disadvantaged elderly.**

In this study, the authors determined the influence of age, education, employment status and income on the risk of mortality associated with ambient air pollution.

Cakmak, S., R. E. Dales, M. Angelica Rubio & C. Blanco Vidal. 2011. The risk of dying on days of higher air pollution among the socially disadvantaged elderly. *Environmental Research* 111(3): 388-393.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2011.01.003> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Drought Triggered Temporary Migration in an East Indian Village.**

Social, economic, and spatial patterns of the forced migration caused by the last drought disaster in 2003 are being investigated at the household level in the village of Khaliakani, in the Indian state Orissa, in order to explore the links between vulnerability and temporary migration for labour.

Julich, S. 2011. Drought Triggered Temporary Migration in an East Indian Village. *International Migration* 49: e189-e199.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00655.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Colombian refugees in Ecuador: sampling schemes, migratory patterns and consequences for migrants.**

In this paper, methods for the design of samples to collect data on migrants as 'rare elements' are applied to Colombians refugees in Ecuador.

Bilsborrow, R. E., C. F. Mena & E. Arguello. 2011. Colombian refugees in Ecuador: sampling schemes, migratory patterns and consequences for migrants. *International Journal of Global Environmental Issues* 11(3): 271-298.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJGENVI.2011.044561> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Population aging and environmental quality in OECD countries: evidence from sulfur dioxide emissions data**

The authors utilizes data representing a balanced panel of 25 OECD countries during the period from 1970 to 2000 to empirically investigate the macro-level relationship between population aging and emissions of sulfur dioxide.

Menz, T. & J. Kuhling. 2011. Population aging and environmental quality in OECD countries: evidence from sulfur dioxide emissions data. *Population & Environment* 33(1): 55-79.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0132-6> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **The Short-Term Impact of Involuntary Migration in China's Three Gorges: A Prospective Study.**

The study provides a systematic and methodologically sound assessment of the impact of the China's Three Gorges Dam project - induced population displacement on the lives of the 1.3 million Chinese who have been involuntarily relocated.

Hwang, S.-S., Y. Cao & J. Xi. 2011. The Short-Term Impact of Involuntary Migration in China's Three Gorges: A Prospective Study. *Social Indicators Research* 101(1): 73-92.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11205-010-9636-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Impact of North Gas Field development on landuse/landcover changes at Al Khore, North Qatar, using remote sensing and GIS.**

Results of the study show that sand cover and anthropogenic shoreline accretion, vegetation and mangrove along the coastal zone and urban buildings increased during 1977 and 2008 but salt crust and cavities and curvatures alongshore decreased due to human activities.

Al Kuwari, N. Y. & M. F. Kaiser. 2011. Impact of North Gas Field development on landuse/landcover changes at Al Khore, North Qatar, using remote sensing and GIS. *Applied Geography* 31(3): 1144-1153.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.03.001> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6V7K-52JKFN4-1/2/22c5538373ccb15a...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Urban and rural mortality rates during heat waves in Berlin and Brandenburg, Germany.**

In this study, the authors investigated whether an urban-rural differentiation of heat wave mortality rates can be seen between the city of Berlin and the rural surroundings of Brandenburg.

Gabriel, K.M.A., Endlicher, W.R.. 2011. Urban and rural mortality rates during heat waves in Berlin and Brandenburg, Germany. *Environmental Pollution* 159(8–9): 2044-2050.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2011.01.016> 

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<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0269749111000388> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Contrasted Views on Environmental Change and Migration: the Case of Tuvaluan Migration to New Zealand**

For Tuvalu migrants environmental change has no impact on their decision to migrate as their primary source of income and livelihood is rarely based on environmental or natural resources.

However, climate change has impacted Tuvaluans indirectly through the living conditions and the resulted psychological effects as in fears, feelings or migration motivations in response to climate change and sea level rise.

Shen, S. & F. Gemenne. 2011. Contrasted Views on Environmental Change and Migration: the Case of Tuvaluan Migration to New Zealand. *International Migration* 49: e224-e242.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00635.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Environmental Degradation and Migration on Hispaniola Island.**

In Haiti, even though many respondents did not perceive environmental but rather economic problems as a major root cause for migration, the environmental threat of a weakened agricultural industry does invoke movement given that agriculture remains to be the main source of income for the majority of the Haitian population. In the Dominican Republic, The main reasons mentioned were the withdrawal of the state from the countryside, the lack of subsidies for the agricultural production and lack of social infrastructure, above all in the schooling system. Environmental degradation, mainly deforestation, soil erosion and the impacts of tropical storms (flooding, landslides) aggravate the existing economic problems and therefore accelerate the decision to migrate.

Alscher, S. 2011. Environmental Degradation and Migration on Hispaniola Island. *International Migration* 49: e164-e188.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00664.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Multidimensional Re-creation of Vulnerabilities and Potential for Resilience in International Migration.**

In this paper, the author develops a typology that highlights the dynamic interaction between vulnerabilities and resilience involved in international migration and revealing the multiple aspects of the flows of people and remittances and the scale of the policy task to increase benefits and reduce shortcomings in this process.

Julca, A. 2011. Multidimensional Re-creation of Vulnerabilities and Potential for Resilience in International Migration. *International Migration* 49: e30-e49.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00634.x> 

Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJGENVI.2011.044561> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Consumption-Driven Environmental Impact and Age Structure Change in OECD Countries: A Cointegration-STIRPAT Analysis.**

The author used as its starting point the STIRPAT framework and disaggregates population into four key age groups: 20-34, 35-49, 50-69, and 70 and older to examine two environmental impacts for which population has a substantial demonstrated influence: transport carbon emissions and residential electricity consumption.

Liddle, B. 2011. Consumption-Driven Environmental Impact and Age Structure Change in OECD Countries: A Cointegration-STIRPAT Analysis. *Demographic Research* 24(30): 749-770.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2011.24.30> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

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<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0269749111000388>

Journal Article

Year: 2011


### **An End to Population Growth: Why Family Planning Is Key to a Sustainable Future**

By using new data on births resulting from women's active intentions to become pregnant, the author argues that if, all pregnancies in the world resulted from each woman's intent to give birth, human population would immediately shift course away from growth toward decline within a few decades.

Engelman, R. 2011. An End to Population Growth: Why Family Planning Is Key to a Sustainable Future. *Solutions* 2(3).

Link(s)



<https://thesolutionsjournal.com/2016/02/22/an-end-to-population-growth-why-famil...> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Population and agriculture in the dry and derived savannah zones of Ghana.**

Using data from a 2001 household survey of 504 households in 24 rural localities in two ecologically, climatologically, and culturally different regions of Ghana, viz, the dry and derived savannahs, the paper examines the practice of agricultural extensification and intensification.

Codjoe, S. & R. Bilborrow. 2011. Population and agriculture in the dry and derived savannah zones of Ghana. *Population & Environment* 33(1): 80-107.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0139-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **The effect of environmental change on human migration.**

The paper presents a conceptual framework for assessing environmental determinants of migration.

Black, R., W. N. Adger, N. W. Arnell, S. Dercon, A. Geddes & D. Thomas. 2011. The effect of environmental change on human migration. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1(0): S3-S11.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.10.001> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Economic or Environmental Migration? The Push Factors in Niger.**

In Niger, economic factor represents the mechanism through which the environmental damage influences migration, introducing hereby the term "environmentally induced economic migration".

Afifi, T. 2011. Economic or Environmental Migration? The Push Factors in Niger. *International Migration* 49: e95-e124.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00644.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

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The paper presents a decision framework for understanding the impacts of environmental stressors on migrants in that it categorise people who move or have to move because of environmental factors

Renaud, F. G., Dun, O., Warner, K. and Bogardi, J. 2011. A Decision Framework for Environmentally Induced Migration. *International Migration* 49: e5-e29.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00678.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Climate Change and its Impact on Older Adults' Health in Kazakhstan.**

Based on the literature review and empirical evidence, the paper examines the impacts of climate change on older adults' health in Kazakhstan.

Khan, H. T. A. 2011. Climate Change and its Impact on Older Adults' Health in Kazakhstan. *The NISPAcee Journal of Public Administration and Policy* IV(1).

Link(s)

<https://www.nispa.org/journal.php> 

Journal Article

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Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Migration and Displacement Triggered by Floods in the Mekong Delta**

This study shows that livelihood stress such as when livelihoods are negatively affected, for example when crops are lost, on more than one occasion, is the direct cause of migration and environmental factors (flooding of the Mekong River) act as the trigger.

Dun, O. 2011. Migration and Displacement Triggered by Floods in the Mekong Delta. *International Migration* 49: e200-e223.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00646.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Understanding the demographic implications of climate change: estimates of localized population predictions under future scenarios of sea-level rise.**

By focusing on sea-level rise and population size and characteristics for a select sample of counties in the low-lying coastal zone within the continental United States, the authors demonstrated the need for investment in small-area population projections spatially and temporally linked with environmental projections.

Curtis, K. & A. Schneider. 2011. Understanding the demographic implications of climate change: estimates of localized population predictions under future scenarios of sea-level rise. *Population & Environment* 33(1): 28-54.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-011-0136-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Soil quality and human migration in Kenya and Uganda.**

Using a unique longitudinal survey dataset that includes data on both migration and soil properties for 1200 households, the study evaluates the effects of soil quality on internal migration from grain-producing households in highland Kenya and Uganda.

Gray, C. L. 2011. Soil quality and human migration in Kenya and Uganda. *Global Environmental Change* 21(2): 421-430.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.02.004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **A comparative evaluation of the impact of population and wealth distribution on the environment of West Africa.**

In this paper, the author examined the magnitude of linkages between the variations in population, wealth and environmental stress.

Ajaero, C. K. 2011. A comparative evaluation of the impact of population and wealth distribution on the environment of West Africa. *African Population Studies* 25(1).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.11564/25-1-267> 


Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00655.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Climate change and human health: Spatial modeling of water availability, malnutrition, and livelihoods in Mali, Africa.**

Exploring baseline relationships between temperature, precipitation, livelihood, and malnutrition in 407 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) clusters in Mali, this study develops a novel approach for projecting climate trends in the Sahel in relation to shifting livelihood zones and health outcomes.

Jankowska, M. M., D. Lopez-Carr, C. Funk, G. J. Husak & Z. A. Chafe. 2012. Climate change and human health: Spatial modeling of water availability, malnutrition, and livelihoods in Mali, Africa. *Applied Geography* 23: 4-15.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2011.08.009> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Flooding and Relocation: The Zambezi River Valley in Mozambique**

Environmental degradation due to flooding is currently not a major cause for international migration in Mozambique but drives large-scale internal displacement in Mozambique.

Stal, M. 2011. Flooding and Relocation: The Zambezi River Valley in Mozambique. *International Migration* 49: e125-e145.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00667.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Exploring the dynamics of migration to mega-delta cities in Asia and Africa: Contemporary drivers and future scenarios.**

The paper takes stock of current understanding of key social and policy drivers of migration to cities in 11 Asian and African mega-deltas through content analysis of published literature.

Seto, K. C. 2011. Exploring the dynamics of migration to mega-delta cities in Asia and Africa: Contemporary drivers and future scenarios. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1(0): S94-S107

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.08.005> 


Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.11564/25-1-267> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Mediterranean migration futures: Patterns, drivers and scenarios**

Based on evaluation of past and current drivers of migration in the region, the paper explores possible futures of Mediterranean migration in the coming 50 years.

de Haas, H. 2011. Mediterranean migration futures: Patterns, drivers and scenarios. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1(0): S59-S69.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.09.003> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Economic drivers of migration and climate change in LDCs.**

The authors review the existing research on and empirical evidence of how climate change and climate variability in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) affects income level differentials between origin and destination areas and income variability in origin areas, and how they in turn affect migration.

Lilleør, H. B. & K. Van den Broeck. 2011. Economic drivers of migration and climate change in LDCs. *Global Environmental Change* 21, Supplement 1(0): S70-S81.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.09.002> 


Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **The Thin Line Between Choice and Flight: Environment and Migration in Rural Benin.**

The results from this study show that in rural Benin, spatial disparities with regard to the availability of non degraded and productive agricultural land alone could not explain internal migration.

Doevenspeck, M. 2011. The Thin Line Between Choice and Flight: Environment and Migration in Rural Benin. *International Migration* 49: e50-e68.

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Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00646.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

## **Casualties of Climate Change**

In this paper, the authors looked at three regions in the world where forced migration and displacement prompted by climate change have already began: Mozambique, Mekong Delta and Mexico and Central America.

de Sherbinin, A., K. Warner & C. Ehrhart. 2011. Casualties of Climate Change. *Scientific American*, 304 (64-71 ).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican0111-64> 



Link(s)

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/casualties-of-climate-change/>,  
<https://www.scientificamerican.com/doi/10.1038/scientificamerican0111-64>

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Climate change and large-scale human population collapses in the pre-industrial era.**

In this paper, the authors examined the association between temperature change and population collapses in the period ce 800-1900.

Zhang, D. D., H. F. Lee, C. Wang, B. Li, J. Zhang, Q. Pei & J. Chen. 2011. Climate change and large-scale human population collapses in the pre-industrial era. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 20(4): 520-531.

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.09.002>


Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Urban growth, climate change, and freshwater availability.**

To estimate per-capita water availability for major cities in the developing world, where urban growth is the fastest, the authors used a detailed hydrologic model, demographic projections, and climate change scenarios.

McDonald, R. I., P. Green, D. Balk, B. M. Fekete, C. Revenga, M. Todd & M. Montgomery. 2011. Urban growth, climate change, and freshwater availability. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 108(15): 6312-6317.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1011615108> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1011615108> 

Journal Article

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Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Virtue and vulnerability: Discourses on women, gender and climate change.**

The article examines existing research on gender and climate change and the discussion focuses largely on examples from Sweden and India.

Arora-Jonsson, S. 2011. Virtue and vulnerability: Discourses on women, gender and climate change. *Global Environmental Change* 21(2): 744–751.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2011.01.005> 

Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Involuntary Rural Resettlement.**

In this article, the authors analysed the effects of resettlement on farming households in two villages within the area inundated by the Three Gorges Dam, China.

Wilmsen, B., M. Webber & Y. Duan. 2011. Involuntary Rural Resettlement. *The Journal of Environment & Development* 20(4): 355-380.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1070496511426478> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Climate change: Migration as adaptation.**

The article discusses the UK government's Foresight report on migration and global environmental change.

Black, R., S. R. G. Bennett, et al. 2011. Climate change: Migration as adaptation. *Nature* 478(7370): 447-449.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/478477a> 


Journal Article

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Journal Article

Year: 2011

### **Long-term effects of family planning and other determinants of fertility on population and environment: agent-based modeling evidence from Wolong Nature Reserve, China**

The article explores long-term demographic and environmental effects of family-planning and fertility-related decisions across space through the application of spatial-temporally explicit modeling

An, L. & J. Liu. 2010. Long-term effects of family planning and other determinants of fertility on population and environment: agent-based modeling evidence from Wolong Nature Reserve, China. *Population & Environment* 31(6): 427-459

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0111-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **The effects of gender on climate change knowledge and concern in the American public.**

Using 8 years of Gallup data on climate change knowledge and concern in the US general public, the authors investigated the theoretical arguments about gender differences in scientific knowledge and environmental concern.

McCright, A. 2010. The effects of gender on climate change knowledge and concern in the American public. *Population & Environment* 32(1): 66-87.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0113-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Fatal tradeoff? Toward a better understanding of the costs of not evacuating from a hurricane in landfall counties.**

In this article, U.S. coastal hurricane fatalities from 1970 to 2007 were modeled .

Czajkowski, J. & E. Kennedy. 2010. Fatal tradeoff? Toward a better understanding of the costs of not evacuating from a hurricane in landfall counties. *Population & Environment* 31(1): 121-149

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0097-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Environmental migration and cities in the context of global environmental change.**

Results of the study show that migration to cities is triggered by economic and environmental issues, among them coastal erosion and gradual salinization of drinking water and agricultural land.

Adamo, S. B. 2010. Environmental migration and cities in the context of global environmental change. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 2(3): 161-165.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2010.06.005> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Environmental change and out-migration: evidence from Nepal.**

Using longitudinal data gathered in Nepal's Chitwan Valley during the late 1990s, the study assessed the importance of environmental deterioration on human migration as well as measure the relative importance of environmental degradation versus other factors in migrant decision-making.

Massey, D., W. Axinn & D. Ghimire. 2010. Environmental change and out-migration: evidence from Nepal. *Population & Environment* 32(2-3): 109-136.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0119-8> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Population Aggregation in Ancient Arid Environments.**

In this paper, the author developed a stylized agent-based model that captures environmental and social processes of prehistoric societies.

Janssen, M. A. 2010. Population Aggregation in Ancient Arid Environments. *Ecology and Society* 15(2): 19

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol15/iss2/art19/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Assessing the temporal stability of the population/environment relationship in comparative perspective: a cross-national panel study of carbon dioxide emissions, 1960-2005**

The authors analyzed panel data from 1960 to 2005 to examine the temporal stability of the population/environment relationship.

Jorgenson, A. & B. Clark. 2010. Assessing the temporal stability of the population/environment relationship in comparative perspective: a cross-national panel study of carbon dioxide emissions, 1960-2005. *Population & Environment* 32(1): 27-41.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0117-x>

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Social costs of displacement in Louisiana after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.**

Using data from the 2006 Louisiana Health and Population Survey, the authors examines the social costs of displacement for families Louisiana parishes approximately 1 year after the hurricanes Rita and Katrina.

Hori, M. & M. Schafer. 2010. Social costs of displacement in Louisiana after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. *Population & Environment* 31(1): 64-86

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0094-0>

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Natural and human dimensions of environmental change in the proximal reaches of Botswana's Okavango Delta.**

In this paper, the authors investigated how the direction of environmental change is influenced by natural and human factors.

Hamandawana, H. & R. Chanda. 2010. Natural and human dimensions of environmental change in the proximal reaches of Botswana's Okavango Delta. *Geographical Journal* 176(1): 58-76

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2009.00339.x>




Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Race, socioeconomic status, and return migration to New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina**

In this paper, the authors described the overall return rates as well as examined the disparities by race and socioeconomic status in the return to New Orleans by residents displaced by Hurricane Katrina.

Fussell, E., N. Sastry & M. VanLandingham. 2010. Race, socioeconomic status, and return migration to New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina. *Population & Environment* 31(1): 20-42

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0092-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Modeling social and land-use/land-cover change data to assess drivers of smallholder deforestation in Belize.**

In this study, the authors assessed drivers of deforestation within the Community Baboon Sanctuary (CBS), Belize using remote sensing, household survey data, and spatial modeling.

Wyman, M. S. & T. V. Stein. 2010. Modeling social and land-use/land-cover change data to assess drivers of smallholder deforestation in Belize. *Applied Geography* 30(3): 329-342

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2009.10.001> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Climate change and population migration in Brazil's Northeast: scenarios for 2025-2050.**

In this paper, the authors explored the relationship between climate change, economic impact, and migration.

Barbieri, A., E. Domingues, B. Queiroz, R. Ruiz, J. Rigotti, J. Carvalho & M. Resende. 2010. Climate change and population migration in Brazil's Northeast: scenarios for 2025-2050. *Population & Environment* 31(5): 344-370.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0105-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Climatic hazards, health risk and response in Vietnam: Case studies on social dimensions of vulnerability.**

Using two small-scale, qualitative case studies, the paper explores the role of interlinked social and environmental factors in the generation of health outcomes relating to hazards.

Few, R. & P. G. Tran. 2010. Climatic hazards, health risk and response in Vietnam: Case studies on social dimensions of vulnerability. *Global Environmental Change* 20(3): 529-538

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2010.02.004> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Land-use/cover dynamics in Northern Afar rangelands, Ethiopia.**

The goal of this study is to map and to offer an increased understanding of the patterns of land-use/cover changes for 35 years from 1972 to 2007 by linking this to the main drivers of change in the arid and semi-arid Northern Afar rangelands, Ethiopia.

Tsegaye, D., S. R. Moe, et al. 2010. Land-use/cover dynamics in Northern Afar rangelands, Ethiopia. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 139(1-2): 174-180.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2010.07.017> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016788091000201X> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Continuity and change: Spatiotemporal land use dynamics on Bellona Island, Solomon Islands.**

Aerial photography from 1966 and satellite imagery from 2006 and studies from household survey, the paper analyzes human-environmental interaction that shapes land use patterns and practices on Bellona, a small outer island in the Solomon Islands.

Birch-Thomsen, T., A. Reenberg, O. Mertz & B. Fog. 2010. Continuity and change: Spatiotemporal land use dynamics on Bellona Island, Solomon Islands. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 31(1): 27-40

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9493.2010.00383.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Impacts of population change on vulnerability and the capacity to adapt to climate change and variability: a typology based on lessons from "a hard country".**

The article explores the influences of population and demographic change on the vulnerability and socio-economic well-being of communities to climate change and variability.

McLeman, R. 2010. Impacts of population change on vulnerability and the capacity to adapt to climate change and variability: a typology based on lessons from "a hard country". *Population & Environment* 31(5): 286-316

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0087-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Instability, investment, disasters, and demography: natural disasters and fertility in Italy (1820-1962) and Japan (1671-1965).**

Using regional data, the paper presented a detailed investigation of the effects of environmental and economic instability on fertility and its components in both Italy and Japan using regional data.

Lin, C. Y. 2010. Instability, investment, disasters, and demography: natural disasters and fertility in Italy (1820-1962) and Japan (1671-1965). *Population & Environment* 31(4): 255-281

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0103-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Rural-to-Urban Labor Migration, Household Livelihoods, and the Rural Environment in Chongqing Municipality, Southwest China**

Using data data collected through household surveys and key informant interviews, the study empirically evaluates a conceptual framework incorporating rural household livelihoods as an integrative mediating factor between rural migration and the rural environment in the context of rural-to-urban labor migration.

Qin, H. 2010. Rural-to-Urban Labor Migration, Household Livelihoods, and the Rural Environment in Chongqing Municipality, Southwest China. *Human Ecology* 38(5): 675-690.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-010-9353-z> 


Journal Article

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Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0103-3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Project-induced Migration and Depression: A Panel Analysis.**

Using as study population the 1.3 million Chinese who would be displaced by the construction of the Three Gorges Dam, the study demonstrated that there is a causal relation between forced migration and depression.

Hwang, S.-S., Y. Cao & J. Xi. 2010. Project-induced Migration and Depression: A Panel Analysis. *Social Science & Medicine* 70(11).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2010.02.005> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Age-structure, urbanization, and climate change in developed countries: revisiting STIRPAT for disaggregated population and consumption-related environmental impacts.**

Using the Stochastic Impacts by Regression on Population, Affluence, and Technology (STIRPAT) framework, the paper focuses on three environmental impacts particularly influenced by population age-structure—carbon emissions from transport and residential energy and electricity consumption.

Liddle, B. & S. Lung. 2010. Age-structure, urbanization, and climate change in developed countries: revisiting STIRPAT for disaggregated population and consumption-related environmental impacts. *Population & Environment* 31(5): 317-343

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0101-5> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Understanding current and future vulnerability in coastal settings: community perceptions and preferences for adaptation in Zanzibar, Tanzania.**

Using data based on a previous multidisciplinary research project, the paper focuses on stakeholder perceptions accessed through semi-structured interviews, vulnerability mapping of erosion prone areas and the implications of these findings in formulating a management strategy for coastal forest buffer zones.

Mustelin, J., R. G. Klein, et al. 2010. Understanding current and future vulnerability in coastal settings: community perceptions and preferences for adaptation in Zanzibar, Tanzania. *Population & Environment* 3(15): 371-398

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0107-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Migration, resource management and global change: Experiences from fishing communities in West and Central Africa**

In this paper, the authors investigated mobility and migration patterns among West and Central African fishing communities.

Njock, J.-C. & L. Westlund. 2010. Migration, resource management and global change: Experiences from fishing communities in West and Central Africa. *Marine Policy* 34(4): 752-760

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2010.01.020> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Katrina in historical context: environment and migration in the U.S.**

In this paper, the authors presented 4 categories of environmental influence on migration in the U.S.: (1) environmental calamities, including floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and tornadoes, (2) environmental hardships and their obverse, short-term environmental benefits, including both drought and short periods of favorable weather, (3) environmental amenities, including warmth,

sun, and proximity to water or mountains, and (4) environmental barriers and their management, including heat, air conditioning, flood control, drainage, and irrigation.

Gutmann, M. & V. Field. 2010. Katrina in historical context: environment and migration in the U.S. *Population & Environment* 31(1): 3-19

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0088-y>

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Using satellite imagery to measure the relationship between air quality and infant mortality: an empirical study for Mexico**

Using data on AOD (AOD, a measure of air quality obtained from satellite imagery) levels across Mexico from January 2001 through December 2006 and infant mortality records by cause of death, results of the study show changes in AOD have a significant impact on infant mortality due to respiratory diseases.

Gutierrez, E. 2010. Using satellite imagery to measure the relationship between air quality and infant mortality: an empirical study for Mexico. *Population & Environment* 31(4): 203-222

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0096-y>

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Disaster disparities and differential recovery in New Orleans.**

In this paper, the authors measured how social disparities in race, class, gender, and age of New Orleans neighborhoods intersects with the level of flood exposure to produce spatial inequalities in disaster impacts.

Finch, C., C. Emrich & S. Cutter. 2010. Disaster disparities and differential recovery in New Orleans. *Population & Environment* 31(4): 179-202

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0099-8>


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Global demographic trends and future carbon emissions**

In this paper, analysis show that greater attention should be given to the implications of urbanization and aging in emissions scenarios particularly in key regions of the world, including China, India, the United States, and the EU

O'Neill, B. C., M. Dalton, R. Fuchs, L. Jiang, S. Pachauri & K. Zigova. 2010. Global demographic trends and future carbon emissions. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 107(41): 17521-17526.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1004581107> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1004581107> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Deforestation driven by urban population growth and agricultural trade in the twenty-first century.**

Using a newly available spatially explicit analysis of forest loss (not including regrowth) in the humid tropical forest biome data, the authors assess demographic and economic factors associated with forest loss for 41 countries across the humid tropics (these countries collectively cover 98% of all forest area in the humid tropical forest biome).

DeFries, R. S., T. Rudel, M. Uriarte & M. Hansen. 2010. Deforestation driven by urban population growth and agricultural trade in the twenty-first century. *Nature Geoscience* 3(3): 178-181

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/ngeo756> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **The Impact of Climate Change on the World's Marine Ecosystems**

According to this paper, the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on the ocean ecosystems so far include decreased ocean productivity, altered food web dynamics, reduced abundance of habitat-forming species, shifting species distributions, and a greater incidence of disease.



Hoegh-Guldberg, O. & J. F. Bruno. 2010. The Impact of Climate Change on the World's Marine Ecosystems. *Science* 328(5985): 1523-1528

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1189930>

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.1189930>

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Urban encroachment, forest regrowth and land-use institutions: Does zoning matter?**

While controlling for demographic information and taxation rates, the authors evaluated the impact of county-level zoning laws, and land rents on the relative amounts of forest, agricultural, and developed land.

York, Abigail M. and Darla K. Munroe. 2010. Urban encroachment, forest regrowth and land-use institutions: Does zoning matter? *Land Use Policy* 27(2):471-479.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2009.06.007>

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Modeling of food security and ecological footprint of coastal zone of Bangladesh.**

In this paper, the authors present a computer model of integrated management of coastal zones of Bangladesh and also examine the short-term and long-term policy options for sustainable food security.

Bala, B. & M. Hossain. 2010. Modeling of food security and ecological footprint of coastal zone of Bangladesh. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 12(4): 511-529.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-009-9208-1>

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Housing growth in and near United States protected areas limits their conservation value.**

The authors quantified housing growth for each protected area in the conterminous United States using compiled spatially-detailed housing growth data from 1940 to 2030.

Radeloff, V. C., S. I. Stewart, et al. 2010. Housing growth in and near United States protected areas limits their conservation value. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 107(2):940-945.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0911131107> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0911131107> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **The effects of migrant remittances on population-environment dynamics in migrant origin areas: international migration, fertility, and consumption in highland Guatemala.**

In this paper, using case studies on two western highland Guatemalan communities, the authors investigated whether the likely rise in consumption brought about by remittances counterbalanced by a reduction in fertility in migrant households following exposure to lower fertility cultures.

Davis, J. & D. Lopez-Carr. 2010. The effects of migrant remittances on population-environment dynamics in migrant origin areas: international migration, fertility, and consumption in highland Guatemala. *Population & Environment* 32(2-3): 216-237.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0128-7> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Changing land use/cover patterns and implications for sustainable environmental management in the Irangi Hills, central Tanzania.**

Using aerial photographs between 1960-1992, GIS methods and interviews with local people on land-use practices and perceived changes, this study examines the aspects of land-use and land-cover changes in the degraded Irangi Hills in central Tanzania.

Kangalawe, R. 2010. Changing land use/cover patterns and implications for sustainable environmental management in the Irangi Hills, central Tanzania. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 12(4): 449-461.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-009-9204-5> 

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-009-9204-5> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Social organization and the transition from direct to indirect consumption.**

The paper presents a new theoretical framework that emphasizes the local community context as an important determinant of environmental consumption using micro-level data on consumption, household size, household affluence, and community context from Nepal.

Axinn, W.G., et al. 2010. Social organization and the transition from direct to indirect consumption. *Social Science Research* 39(3): 357-368.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2010.01.001> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Rural-to-Urban Labor Migration, Household Livelihoods, and the Rural Environment in Chongqing Municipality, Southwest China**

Using data data collected through household surveys and key informant interviews, the study empirically evaluates a conceptual framework incorporating rural household livelihoods as an integrative mediating factor between rural migration and the rural environment in the context of rural-to-urban labor migration.

Qin, H. 2010. Rural-to-Urban Labor Migration, Household Livelihoods, and the Rural Environment in Chongqing Municipality, Southwest China. *Human Ecology* 38(5): 675-690.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-010-9353-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Environmental Perceptions of Rural South African Residents: The Complex Nature of Environmental Concern**

Analyzing survey data collected in impoverished, rural region in northeast South Africa, the authors investigated the factors that shape concern with local environmental issues.

Hunter, L. M., S. Strife & W. Twine. 2010. Environmental Perceptions of Rural South African Residents: The Complex Nature of Environmental Concern. *Society & Natural Resources: An International Journal* 23(6): 525 - 541

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08941920903357782> 

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<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/08941920903357782> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Study of the Impact of Urban Development on Surface Temperature Using Remote Sensing in Ho Chi Minh City, Southern Vietnam**

The authors used Landsat and Aster images to calculate variations in urban impervious surfaces from 1989 to 2006 in the northern part of Ho Chi Minh City to evaluate urban growth patterns and its thermal characteristics.

Thi Van, T. and H. A. Duong Xuan Bao. 2010. Study of the Impact of Urban Development on Surface Temperature Using Remote Sensing in Ho Chi Minh City, Southern Vietnam. *Geographical Research* 48(1): 86-96.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-5871.2009.00607.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Global environmental change and migration: Governance challenges**

In this paper, the authors examine fieldwork on rapid-and-slow-onset environmental stressors and their role in migration in Mozambique, Vietnam, and Egypt.

Warner, K. 2010. Global environmental change and migration: Governance challenges. *Global Environ. Change* 20(3): 402-413.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2009.12.001> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378009001058> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Urban sprawl and climate change: A statistical exploration of cause and effect, with policy options for the EU.**

In this paper, analysis results shows that urban sprawl is a stronger cause of increased transport emissions than other possible causes, such as the growth of per capita GDP or population growth.

Bart, István László. 2010. Urban sprawl and climate change: A statistical exploration of cause and effect, with policy options for the EU. *Land Use Policy* 27(2):283-292.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2009.03.003> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Household access to capital and its effects on drought adaptation and migration: a case study of rural Alberta in the 1930s**

To examine the relationship between drought and migration decision-making at the household level, the paper focuses on two geographic areas: the Prairie region of Southeastern Alberta, where drought conditions were severe and population declines were relatively high; and the northwestern Alberta, which received an influx of migrants from the drought-stricken areas.

Gilbert, G. & R. McLeman. 2010. Household access to capital and its effects on drought adaptation and migration: a case study of rural Alberta in the 1930s. *Population & Environment* 32(1): 3-26.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0112-2> 


Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2010.07.017> 

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Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **The New World of the Anthropocene.**

In this paper, the authors discussed the problems and implications of considering the the Anthropocene as a formal geological time term.

Zalasiewicz, J., M. Williams, W. Steffen & P. Crutzen. 2010. The New World of the Anthropocene. *Environmental Science & Technology* 44(7): 2228-2231

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/es903118j> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Impacts of human activity on environment in the high-cold pasturing area: A case of Gannan pasturing area.**

Using the ecological footprint as the index of environmental impact, the analyses shows that population quantity and using intensity was a major driver of ecological footprint.

Zhao, X.-Y. 2010. Impacts of human activity on environment in the high-cold pasturing area: A case of Gannan pasturing area. *Acta Ecologica Sinica* 30(3): 141-149.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chnaes.2010.04.004> 

Link(s)

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Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/es903118j> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Urbanization, the energy ladder and forest transitions in India's emerging economy.**

Using census, survey and remote sensing data, the paper examines the relationships between urbanization, household energy source, and forest cover in India.



DeFries, R. and D. Pandey. 2010. Urbanization, the energy ladder and forest transitions in India's emerging economy. *Land Use Policy* 27(2):130-138.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2009.07.003> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **A population density grid of the European Union.**

In this paper, the authors presented a population grid covering the EU27 (the 27 Member States of the EU) that will provide a useful tool for researchers that study the relationship of European population with the environment.

Gallego, F. 2010. A population density grid of the European Union. *Population & Environment* 31(6): 460-473

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0108-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Encroachment: A threat to resource sustainability in Chilika Lake, India.**

In this study, encroachment driven by increasing population growth and changing government management of the resource was investigated to measure its impact to the ecological health of environments in the Chilika Lake area.

Mishra, S. R. & A. L. Griffin. 2010. Encroachment: A threat to resource sustainability in Chilika Lake, India. *Applied Geography* 30(3): 448-459

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2009.12.001> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Feeding the world's increasing population while limiting climate change impacts: linking N2O and CH4 emissions from agriculture to population growth.**

Using FAO data on agricultural production levels, CENSUS data on population statistics and EDGAR data on N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions, the relations between population growth, agricultural development and emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> were assessed for the countries China, India, Vietnam, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Tanzania and South Africa.

van Beek, C. L., B. G. Meerburg, R. L. M. Schils, J. Verhagen & P. J. Kuikman. 2010. Feeding the world's increasing population while limiting climate change impacts: linking N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from agriculture to population growth. *Environmental Science & Policy* 13(2):89-96

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2009.11.001> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Anthropogenic transformation of the biomes, 1700 to 2000.**

The authors mapped and characterized anthromes from 1700 - 2000 at century intervals.

Ellis, E. C., K. Klein Goldewijk, S. Siebert, D. Lightman & N. Ramankutty. 2010. Anthropogenic transformation of the biomes, 1700 to 2000. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 19(5): 589-606.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2010.00540.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Population and pavement: population growth and land development in Israel.**

In this study land use change and its relationship to population growth during a 34 year period in Israel was examined at three spatial scales national, regional (six districts), and local (40 localities).

Orenstein, D. & S. Hamburg. 2010. Population and pavement: population growth and land development in Israel. *Population & Environment* 31(4): 223-254

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0102-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Global environmental change and migration: Governance challenges**

In this paper, the authors examine fieldwork on rapid-and-slow-onset environmental stressors and their role in migration in Mozambique, Vietnam, and Egypt.

Warner, K. 2010. Global environmental change and migration: Governance challenges. *Global Environ. Change* 20(3): 402-413.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2009.12.001> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378009001058> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Air pollution and hospitalization for epilepsy in Chile.**

Using a daily time-series analyses, the authors tested the association between daily hospitalization for epilepsy in seven Chilean urban centers during the period 2001 and 2005 and gaseous and fine particulate air pollution (PM<sub>2.5</sub>).

Cakmak, S., R. E. Dales & C. B. Vidal. 2010. Air pollution and hospitalization for epilepsy in Chile. *Environment International* 36(6): 501-505.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2010.03.008> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Land-use/cover dynamics in Northern Afar rangelands, Ethiopia.**

The goal of this study is to map and to offer an increased understanding of the patterns of land-use/cover changes for 35 years from 1972 to 2007 by linking this to the main drivers of change in the arid and semi-arid Northern Afar rangelands, Ethiopia.

Tsegaye, D., S. R. Moe, et al. 2010. Land-use/cover dynamics in Northern Afar rangelands, Ethiopia. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 139(1-2): 174-180.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2010.07.017> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016788091000201X> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Gender differences in environmental behaviors in China.**

Using path analyses, results show that after controlling for education, women demonstrated greater participation in environmental behaviors inside of the home, but outside of the home there were no gender distinctions.

Xiao, C. & D. Hong. 2010. Gender differences in environmental behaviors in China. *Population & Environment* 32(1): 88-104.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0115-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Migration and animal husbandry: Competing or complementary livelihood strategies. Evidence from Kyrgyzstan.**

Using a three-stage case study in Kara-Tash, a rural municipality in Osh oblast, the paper investigates the interlinkages between animal husbandry and labour migration, both from a socio-economic and an environmental point of view.

Schoch, N., B. Steimann & S. Thieme. 2010. Migration and animal husbandry: Competing or complementary livelihood strategies. Evidence from Kyrgyzstan. *Natural Resources Forum* 34(3): 211-221.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1477-8947.2010.01306.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Drivers of land use change and household determinants of sustainability in smallholder farming systems of Eastern Uganda**

In this study, the authors identified the drivers of land use change in the Teso farming system and its impacts on soil productivity; as well as determined the farm-level factors that influence farming systems' sustainability.

Ebanyat, P., N. de Ridder, A. de Jager, R. Delve, M. Bekunda & K. Giller. 2010. Drivers of land use change and household determinants of sustainability in smallholder farming systems of Eastern Uganda. *Population & Environment* 31(6): 474-506

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0104-2> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Population and pavement: population growth and land development in Israel.**

In this study land use change and its relationship to population growth during a 34 year period in Israel was examined at three spatial scales national, regional (six districts), and local (40 localities).

Orenstein, D. & S. Hamburg. 2010. Population and pavement: population growth and land development in Israel. *Population & Environment* 31(4): 223-254

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0102-4> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Urbanization, the energy ladder and forest transitions in India's emerging economy.**

Using census, survey and remote sensing data, the paper examines the relationships between urbanization, household energy source, and forest cover in India.

DeFries, R. and D. Pandey. 2010. Urbanization, the energy ladder and forest transitions in India's emerging economy. *Land Use Policy* 27(2):130-138.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2009.07.003> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Supplemental Security Income recipients affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita: an analysis of two years of administrative data**

In this paper, the authors provided analyzed the status of SSI (Supplemental Security Income) recipients affected by the hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Davies, P. & J. Hemmeter. 2010. Supplemental Security Income recipients affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita: an analysis of two years of administrative data. *Population & Environment* 31(1): 87-120

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0093-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Higher ground: an exploratory analysis of characteristics affecting returning populations after Hurricane Katrina.**

Using a series of logistical regressions performed upon Current Population Survey (CPS) data, the analysis focuses on the the differences between populations that have returned to their pre-Katrina homes and populations that have not returned to their pre-Katrina homes.

Stringfield, J. 2010. Higher ground: an exploratory analysis of characteristics affecting returning populations after Hurricane Katrina. *Population & Environment* 31(1): 43-63

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0095-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

## **Environment, transnational labor migration, and gender: case studies from southern Yucatán, Mexico and Vermont, USA.**

Using one case from the rural southern Yucatán peninsular region of Mexico (a migrant-sending region) and another from rural Vermont in the United States (a migrant-receiving region), the paper explores the two-way relationship between changing environments and migrating people.

Radel, C., B. Schmook & S. McCandless. 2010. Environment, transnational labor migration, and gender: case studies from southern Yucatán, Mexico and Vermont, USA. *Population & Environment* 32(2-3): 177-197.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0124-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Drivers of rural exodus from Amazonian headwaters.**

Using biophysical, social, and economic data for 184 riverine settlements along rural-urban gradients up to 740 km from the nearest urban center, the paper examines the relative importance of public service provision and natural resources in determining settlement patterns along, and rural-urban migration from, eight rivers in road-less regions of the Brazilian Amazon.

Parry, L., B. Day, S. Amaral & C. Peres. 2010. Drivers of rural exodus from Amazonian headwaters. *Population & Environment* 32(2-3): 137-176.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0127-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **Are the affluent prepared to pay for the planet? Explaining willingness to pay for public and quasi-private environmental goods in Switzerland.**

The two key findings in this study are: first, the affluent are more willing to spend money to offset the environmental destruction of their spending habits. Second, the effect of income does not change with the environmental good under examination.

Meyer, R. & U. Liebe. 2010. Are the affluent prepared to pay for the planet? Explaining willingness to pay for public and quasi-private environmental goods in Switzerland. *Population & Environment* 32(1): 42-65.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0116-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **A population density grid of the European Union.**

In this paper, the authors presented a population grid covering the EU27 (the 27 Member States of the EU) that will provide a useful tool for researchers that study the relationship of European population with the environment.

Gallego, F. 2010. A population density grid of the European Union. *Population & Environment* 31(6): 460-473

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-010-0108-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2010

### **The environmental impacts of regional disparity in population and wealth distribution in Nigeria.**

The results from this study shows that there is congruence between spatial population distribution, living standards and environmental resource degradation in Nigeria.

Madu, Ignatius. 2009. The environmental impacts of regional disparity in population and wealth distribution in Nigeria. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 11(2):265-276.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-007-9109-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Population crash: prospects for famine in the twenty-first century.**

In this paper, the authors, assuming a proportional relationship between food security and soil, water and energy resources, projected that famine will greatly increase in the coming decades.

Schade, Carleton and David Pimentel. 2010. Population crash: prospects for famine in the twenty-first century. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 12(2): 245-262.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-009-9192-5> 

Journal Article


Year: 2009

### **Tackling landslide risk: Helping land use policy to reflect unplanned housing realities in the Eastern Caribbean.**

In the face of rapid and unplanned urbanisation in the Eastern Caribbean, stresses the importance of the implementation of landslide preventative measures.



Holcombe, E., Anderson, M., 2010. Tackling landslide risk: Helping land use policy to reflect unplanned housing realities in the Eastern Caribbean. *Land Use Policy* 27(3): 798-800.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2009.10.013> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S026483770900177X> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **The impact of sea level rise on developing countries: a comparative analysis**

In this study, the results show that the impacts of SLR are extremely skewed, with severe impacts limited to a relatively small number of countries. The consequences for these countries however are potentially catastrophic.

Dasgupta, Susmita, Benoit Laplante, Craig Meisner, David Wheeler, and Jianping Yan. 2009. The impact of sea level rise on developing countries: a comparative analysis. *Climatic Change* 93(3):379-388.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-008-9499-5> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **An analysis of conservation attitudes and awareness around Kaziranga National Park, Assam, India: implications for conservation and development.**

To study conservation attitudes and awareness of residents around Kaziranga National Park and World Heritage Site, the authors developed detailed demographic and socio-economic profiles of residents using a semi-structured survey of 590 households in 37 villages.

Heinen, Joel and Rahul Shrivastava. 2009. An analysis of conservation attitudes and awareness around Kaziranga National Park, Assam, India: implications for conservation and development. *Population & Environment* 30(6):261-274.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0086-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **Immigration and environmental emissions: A U.S. county-level analysis.**

Using U.S. county-level data, the paper investigates the associations between immigration and emissions of air pollutants.

Squalli, Jay. 2009. Immigration and environmental emissions: A U.S. county-level analysis. *Population & Environment* 30(6):247-260.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0089-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **The demographic impact of irrigation projects: a comparison of two case studies of the Ebro basin, Spain, 1900-2001.**

In this paper, the authors investigate whether Spain's twentieth century irrigation projects have achieved one of their main objectives, which is to reduce rural population decline.

J. Silvestre, E. Clar, 2010. The demographic impact of irrigation projects: a comparison of two case studies of the Ebro basin, Spain, 1900-2001. *Journal of Historical Geography* 36(3): 315–326.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhg.2009.10.004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **The impacts of anthropogenic factors on the environment in Nigeria.**

The results from this study indicates that population and affluence are the most important anthropogenic drivers of environmental impacts in Nigeria.

Madu, Ignatius A. 2009. The impacts of anthropogenic factors on the environment in Nigeria. *Journal of Environmental Management* 90(3):1422-1426.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2008.08.009> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **Monitoring 25 years of land cover change dynamics in Africa: A sample based remote sensing approach**

The study shows that the land cover change in Africa is mainly driven by agricultural expansion due to population increase.

Brink, Andreas Bernhard and Hugh Douglas Eva. 2009. Monitoring 25 years of land cover change dynamics in Africa: A sample based remote sensing approach. *Applied Geography* 29(4):501-512.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2008.10.004> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **Environment, Land, and Rural Out-migration in the Southern Ecuadorian Andes.**

Drawing on on retrospective survey data collected from 397 households from 36 rural communities in Ecuador-s Loja Province, the study investigates the effects of land ownership and environmental factors on out-migration.

Gray, Clark L. 2009. Environment, Land, and Rural Out-migration in the Southern Ecuadorian Andes. *World Development* 37(2):457-468.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2008.05.004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **Immigration and environmental emissions: A U.S. county-level analysis.**

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0086-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Population and deforestation: why rural migration matters**

In this paper the author investigates frontier migration with a focus on Latin America.

Carr, David. 2009. Population and deforestation: why rural migration matters. *Progress in Human Geography* 33(3):355-378.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0309132508096031> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0309132508096031> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Socioeconomic context of land use and land cover change in Mexican biosphere reserves.**

The paper examines the magnitude of land use/land cover (LULC) processes in 17 Mexican biosphere reserves (BRs) for 1993-2002.

Figueroa, F., V. Sanchez-Cordero, J. A. Meave & I. Trejo. 2009. Socioeconomic context of land use and land cover change in Mexican biosphere reserves. *Environmental Conservation* 36(03): 180-191.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0376892909990221> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Impact of climate-related disasters on human migration in Mexico: a spatial model**

The authors test the hypothesis that recurrent climate related natural disasters, together with decreasing income and lack of access to credit, are stimulating out-migration in Mexico.

Saldaña-Zorrilla, Sergio and Krister Sandberg. 2009. Impact of climate-related disasters on human migration in Mexico: a spatial model. *Climatic Change* 96(1):97-118

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-009-9577-3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Production scenarios and the effect of soil degradation on long-term food security in China**

In this paper, the authors studied how the long-term food security of China is effected by soil degradation, which occurs in combination with increases in population size, urbanization rate, cropping intensity and decrease in cropland area.

Ye, Liming and Eric Van Ranst. 2009. Production scenarios and the effect of soil degradation on long-term food security in China. *Global Environmental Change* 19(4):464-481.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2009.06.002> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **The effects of urbanization, geographical and topographical conditions on reference evapotranspiration.**

In this paper, the author selected 56 sites on the Korean Peninsula to analyze the effects of various geographical and topographical characteristics and urbanization on the hydro-climatological changes.

Rim, Chang-Soo. 2009. The effects of urbanization, geographical and topographical conditions on reference evapotranspiration. *Climatic Change* 97(3-4):483-514.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-009-9618-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **GIS-based modeling of drought and historical population change on the Canadian Prairies**

Using digitized census data and recently available modeled historical climate data at a 10 km<sup>2</sup> grid cell scale, the study developed a GIS-based model of historical drought and population change in Canada.

R. McLeman et al., GIS-based modeling of drought and historical population change on the Canadian Prairies. 2009. *Journal of Historical Geography*, doi:10.1016/j.jhg.2009.04.003

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhg.2009.04.003> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Population, environment and poverty in Pakistan: linkages and empirical evidence**

This paper presents empirical evidence of the interlinkages between population, environment and poverty in Pakistan.

Khan, Himayatullah, Ehsan Inamullah, and Khadija Shams. 2009. Population, environment and poverty in Pakistan: linkages and empirical evidence. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 11(2): 375-392.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-007-9119-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

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The paper examines the magnitude of land use/land cover (LULC) processes in 17 Mexican biosphere reserves (BRs) for 1993-2002.

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Journal Article

Year: 2009

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To study conservation attitudes and awareness of residents around Kaziranga National Park and World Heritage Site, the authors developed detailed demographic and socio-economic profiles of residents using a semi-structured survey of 590 households in 37 villages.

Heinen, Joel and Rahul Shrivastava. 2009. An analysis of conservation attitudes and awareness around Kaziranga National Park, Assam, India: implications for conservation and development. *Population & Environment* 30(6):261-274.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0086-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Urbanization and the spread of diseases of affluence in China.**

The paper investigates the spatial distribution of the prevalence of overweight and hypertension in China's urban areas.

Van de Poel, Ellen, Owen O'Donnell, and Eddy Van Doorslaer. 2009. Urbanization and the spread of diseases of affluence in China. *Economics & Human Biology* 7(2): 200-216.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ehb.2009.05.004> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Analyzing qualitative and quantitative changes in coastal wetland associated to the effects of natural and anthropogenic factors in a part of Tianjin, China.**

Through field investigation and the use of remote sensing data, the authors analyzed the underlying causes of wetland changes in Tianjin.

Xie, Z., et al., Analyzing qualitative and quantitative changes in coastal wetland associated to the effects of natural and anthropogenic factors in a part of Tianjin, China. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 86(3): 379-386.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2009.03.040> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0272771409001619> 

Journal Article

Year: 2009


### **Climate change-induced migration in the Pacific Region: sudden crisis and long-term developments.**

The paper is divided into three parts: the first part explores the link between climate change and migration; the second part explores recent influxes in internal migration, migratory influences



and the associated livelihood decline; and the third part presents possible future population relocations as a consequence of climate change.

Locke, Justin T. 2009. Climate change-induced migration in the Pacific Region: sudden crisis and long-term developments. *Geographical Journal* 175(3):171-180.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2008.00317.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **Migration Within the Frontier: The Second Generation Colonization in the Ecuadorian Amazon**

The authors analyzed rural-rural and rural-urban migration among second-generation colonists within the Ecuadorian Amazon using longitudinal, multi-scale data on settler colonists between 1990 and 1999.

Barbieri, Alisson, David Carr, and Richard Bilsborrow. 2009. Migration Within the Frontier: The Second Generation Colonization in the Ecuadorian Amazon. *Population Research and Policy Review* 28(3):291-320.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11113-008-9100-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **The role of intergenerational transfers, land, and education in fertility transition in rural Kenya: the case of Nyeri district.**

The paper examines the relationship between reproductive behavior and land availability, productivity, and farm size in the Nyeri District of Kenya

Shreffler, Karina and F. Nii-Amoo Dodoo. 2009. The role of intergenerational transfers, land, and education in fertility transition in rural Kenya: the case of Nyeri district. *Population & Environment* 30(3):75-92.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0077-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **Temporal and spatial trends in the sex ratio at birth in Greece, 1960-2006: exploring potential environmental factors.**

By investigating variations in the sex ratio in Greece for the period 1960-2006, this study contributes to the broad literature on sex ratio trends, as well as offers preliminary examination of potential effects of environmental factors on the sex ratio.

Tragaki, Alexandra and Katia Lasaridi. 2009. Temporal and spatial trends in the sex ratio at birth in Greece, 1960-2006: exploring potential environmental factors. *Population & Environment* 30(3):114-128.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0079-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **Fertility beyond the frontier: indigenous women, fertility, and reproductive practices in the Ecuadorian Amazon.**

In this paper the authors analyzed data from a household survey of 648 women of reproductive age from five distinct ethnic populations in the Ecuadorian Amazon.

Bremner, J., R. Bilsborrow, et al. 2009. Fertility beyond the frontier: indigenous women, fertility, and reproductive practices in the Ecuadorian Amazon. *Population & Environment* 30(3):93-113.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-009-0078-0> 


Journal Article

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Journal Article

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Squalli, Jay. 2009. Immigration and environmental emissions: A U.S. county-level analysis. *Population & Environment* 30(6):247-260.

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Journal Article

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhg.2009.10.004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

### **The implications of population growth and urbanization for climate change**

This paper emphasizes that it is demographic changes associated with affluence that are the most important demographic causes of climate change.

Satterthwaite, David. 2009. The implications of population growth and urbanization for climate change. *Environment and Urbanization* 21(2):545-567.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247809344361> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247809344361> 


Journal Article

Year: 2009

## **Human population, urban settlement patterns and their impact on Plasmodium falciparum malaria endemicity**

The paper documents different efforts to spatially identify and describe areas of the malaria endemic world where human population densities are lowest and highest using global population database, medical intelligence and urban extent maps.

Tatem, A., C. Guerra, C. Kabaria, A. Noor & S. Hay. 2008. Human population, urban settlement patterns and their impact on Plasmodium falciparum malaria endemicity. *Malaria Journal* 7(1): 218.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-7-218> 

Link(s)

<https://malariajournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1475-2875-7-218> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Male Transnational Migration and its Linkages to Land-Use Change in a Southern Campeche Ejido**

Using data from in-depth interviews of a stratified random sample of 26 households, the paper examines linkages between emerging transnational migration patterns and land-use transformations in an ejido in the southern part of Mexico's Campeche state.

Radel, Claudia and Birgit Schmook. 2008. Male Transnational Migration and its Linkages to Land-Use Change in a Southern Campeche Ejido. *Journal of Latin American Geography* 7(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1353/lag.0.0001> 

Link(s)

<http://muse.jhu.edu/article/247108> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **The sanitation environment in urban slums: implications for child health**

In this paper, the author evaluated how improved sanitation affects child nutritional status by limiting exposure to diarrheal pathogens and thereby reducing diarrheal disease burden.

Buttenheim, Alison. 2008. The sanitation environment in urban slums: implications for child health. *Population & Environment* 30(1):26-47.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0074-9> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Ecomigration and Violent Conflict: Case Studies and Public Policy Implications.**

The authors evaluates the role of environment in migration using the cases of Hurricane Katrina, the US Dust Bowl in the 1930s, and Bangladesh since the 1950s.

Reuveny, Rafael. 2008. Ecomigration and Violent Conflict: Case Studies and Public Policy Implications. *Human Ecology* 36:1-13.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-007-9142-5> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Ecomigration and Violent Conflict: Case Studies and Public Policy Implications.**

The authors evaluates the role of environment in migration using the cases of Hurricane Katrina, the US Dust Bowl in the 1930s, and Bangladesh since the 1950s.

Reuveny, Rafael. 2008. Ecomigration and Violent Conflict: Case Studies and Public Policy Implications. *Human Ecology* 36:1-13.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-007-9142-5> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Detecting spatiotemporal change of land use and landscape pattern in a coastal gulf region, southeast of China.**

The authors studied the spatio-temporal change of landscape pattern in southeast China over the period 1988-2007.

Huang, Jinliang, Jie Lin, and Zhenshun Tu. 2008. Detecting spatio-temporal change of land use and landscape pattern in a coastal gulf region, southeast of China. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 12(1):35-48.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-008-9178-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Population, environment and development in Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam.**

In this paper, the authors studies the micro-level relationship between population, environment and development.

Mbonile, Milline J , Julius Kivelia. 2008. Population, environment and development in Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam. *Geographical Journal* 174:169-175.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2008.00290.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Population pressure and dynamics of household livelihoods in an Ethiopian Village: an elaboration of the Boserup-Chayanovian framework**

In South Central Ethiopia, the authors analyse the mechanisms and effects of population pressure on rural livelihood system from 1950-2004.

Malmberg, Bo and Tsegaye Tegenu. 2008. Population pressure and dynamics of household livelihoods in an Ethiopian Village: an elaboration of the Boserup-Chayanovian framework. *Population & Environment* 29(2):39-67.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0060-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **The effects of 3 environmental risks on mortality disparities across Mexican communities**

In this paper, the authors used data on 3 major environmental risks (unsafe water and sanitation, indoor air pollution from household solid fuel use, and ambient urban PM pollution) and on cause-specific mortality at the municipio level in Mexico to estimate the mortality effects of these 3 risks at the municipio level.

Stevens, Gretchen A., Rodrigo H. Dias, and Majid Ezzati. 2008. The effects of 3 environmental risks on mortality disparities across Mexican communities. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 105(44):16860-16865.

Link(s)

[Abstract](#) 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **The environmental dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic: a call for scholarship and evidence-based intervention.**

In this paper, the authors explored the environmental dimensions of HIV/AIDS drawing on different data sources.

Hunter, Lori, Roger-Mark De Souza, and Wayne Twine. 2008. The environmental dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic: a call for scholarship and evidence-based intervention. *Population & Environment* 29:103-107.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0069-6> 

Journal Article


Year: 2008

## **The maintenance of a positive spatial correlation between South African bird species richness and human population density.**

The authors investigated the positive correlation between species richness and human population density.



Sanet Hugo, Berndt J. van Rensburg. 2008. The maintenance of a positive spatial correlation between South African bird species richness and human population density. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 17(5): 611-621.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2008.00391.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Global trends in emerging infectious diseases**

The paper presents the first scientific evidence that emerging diseases are on the rise and that zoonoses are the prime threat, due to encroachment of wild areas by human population growth and related impacts.

Jones, Kate E., Nikkita G. Patel, Marc A. Levy, Adam Storeygard, Deborah Balk, John L. Gittleman, and Peter Daszak. 2008. Global trends in emerging infectious diseases. *Nature* 451:990-993.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature06536> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Population growth and its spatial distribution as factors in the deforestation of Nang Rong, Thailand**

In the Nang Rong district of Northeast Thailand, the authors examine frontier settlement and land cover change for the last half century.

Entwisle, Barbara, Ronald R. Rindfuss, Stephen J. Walsh, and Philip H. Page. 2008. Population growth and its spatial distribution as factors in the deforestation of Nang Rong, Thailand. *Geoforum* 39:879-897.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2006.09.008> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Resource management and fertility in Mexico's Sian Ka-an Biosphere Reserve: Campos, cash, and contraception in the lobster-fishing village of Punta Allen.**

In this paper, Carr studies the link between fertility and natural resource regulation in Punta Allen, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Carr, David. 2007. Resource management and fertility in Mexico's Sian Ka-an Biosphere Reserve: Campos, cash, and contraception in the lobster-fishing village of Punta Allen. *Population & Environment* 29(2):83-101.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0062-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Exploring the link between climate change and migration.**

In this paper, the authors investigate the complex relationship between climate change and migration by explicitly tracing the linkages through the use of conceptual models.

L. Perch-Nielsen, Sabine, Michèle B. Bättig, and Dieter Imboden. 2008. Exploring the link between climate change and migration. *Climatic Change* 91(3-4):375-393.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-008-9416-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Land use change and population growth in the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea between 1975 and 2000**

In this paper the authors examine the relation between human population growth and land use change using a case study from Papua New Guinea.

Ningal, Tine, A. E. Hartemink, and A. K. Bregt. 2008. Land use change and population growth in the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea between 1975 and 2000. *Journal of Environmental Management* 87(1):117-124.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2007.01.006> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **AIDS and kitchen gardens: insights from a village in Western Kenya.**

In this article, the author showed that households are important "mediating institutions" linking AIDS as a demographic and economic force with environmental outcomes in cultivated landscapes.

Murphy, Laura. 2008. AIDS and kitchen gardens: insights from a village in Western Kenya. *Population & Environment* 29(3-5): 133-161.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0065-x>

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Changes in farming system and population as drivers of land cover and landscape dynamics: The case of enclosed and semi-openfield systems in Northern Galicia (Spain).**

In this study, the authors used landscape and land cover data retrieved from aerial photographs from late 1950s and 2000 in 82 random sample sites, as well as the information obtained in interviews with farmers, and socio-economic statistics to analyse changes in the bocage and semi-openfield landscapes of Northern Galicia from the second half of the 20th century and analyse the factors driving landscape changes.

Calvo-Iglesias, M. S., U. Fra-Paleo, et al. 2009. Changes in farming system and population as drivers of land cover and landscape dynamics: The case of enclosed and semi-openfield systems in Northern Galicia (Spain). *Landscape and Urban Planning* 90(3-4): 168-177.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2008.10.025>

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2008.10.025>,

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204608001874>


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Women, non-governmental organizations, and deforestation: a cross-national study.**

In this study, the authors conducted a cross-national analysis that demonstrates the importance of considering not only how the presence of environmental NGOs is associated with deforestation in general, but also women's NGOs.

Shandra, John, Carrie Shandra, and Bruce London. 2008. Women, non-governmental organizations, and deforestation: a cross-national study. *Population & Environment* 30(1):48-72.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0073-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Farmland for tomorrow in densely populated areas.**

The study seeks to estimate the land required for agriculture in the highly urbanized and increasingly urbanizing region of Flanders, Belgium.

Vandermeulen, Valerie, Xavier Gellynck, Guido Van Huylenbroeck, Jos Van Orshoven, and Kirsten Bomans. 2009. Farmland for tomorrow in densely populated areas. *Land Use Policy* 26(4):859–868.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2008.10.014> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **The sanitation environment in urban slums: implications for child health**

In this paper, the author evaluated how improved sanitation affects child nutritional status by limiting exposure to diarrheal pathogens and thereby reducing diarrheal disease burden.

Buttenheim, Alison. 2008. The sanitation environment in urban slums: implications for child health. *Population & Environment* 30(1):26-47.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0074-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Climate change, migration and adaptation in Funafuti, Tuvalu.**

Results from this study show that concerns about the impacts of climate change are not currently a significant driver of migration for the people in Funafuti - the main island of Tuvalu, and is also not a significant influence on those who intend to migrate in the future.

Mortreux, Colette and Jon Barnett. 2009. Climate change, migration and adaptation in Funafuti, Tuvalu. *Global Environmental Change* 19(1):105–112.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.09.006> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **The contribution of human activities to subsurface environment degradation in Greater Jakarta Area, Indonesia**

The results of this study show that in densely populated areas like Jakarta, human activities have influenced the subsurface environment condition.

Delinom, Robert M., Abdurrahman Assegaf, Hasanuddin Z. Abidin, Makoto Taniguchi, Dadan Suherman, Rachmat Fajar Lubis, and Eko Yulianto. The contribution of human activities to subsurface environment degradation in Greater Jakarta Area, Indonesia. *Science of The Total Environment* 407(9): 3129-3141.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2008.10.003> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969708010310> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Detecting spatiotemporal change of land use and landscape pattern in a coastal gulf region, southeast of China.**

The authors studied the spatio-temporal change of landscape pattern in southeast China over the period 1988-2007.

Huang, Jinliang, Jie Lin, and Zhenshun Tu. 2008. Detecting spatio-temporal change of land use and landscape pattern in a coastal gulf region, southeast of China. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 12(1):35-48.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-008-9178-8> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Conditional probabilistic estimates of 21st century greenhouse gas emissions based on the storylines of the IPCC-SRES scenarios.**

In this paper, the authors applied conditional probabilistic analysis using statistically sampled simulations of the TIMER energy model conditional to the storylines of the IPCC-SRES scenarios.

van Vuuren, D. P., B. de Vries, et al. 2008. Conditional probabilistic estimates of 21st century greenhouse gas emissions based on the storylines of the IPCC-SRES scenarios. *Global Environmental Change* 18(4):635-654.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.06.001> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Environmental impacts of urban growth from an integrated dynamic perspective: A case study of Shenzhen, South China.**

In this paper, the authors used Shenzhen, South China as case study in developing a system dynamics simulation model of the drivers and environmental impacts of urban growth.

Güneralp, Burak and Karen C. Seto. 2008. Environmental impacts of urban growth from an integrated dynamic perspective: A case study of Shenzhen, South China. *Global Environmental Change* 18(4):720-735.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.07.004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **The drivers of Chinese CO2 emissions from 1980 to 2030.**

In this paper, the authors assessed China's CO2 emissions from 1980 to 2030 by using combined structural decomposition and input-output analysis.

Guan, Dabo, Klaus Hubacek, Christopher L. Weber, Glen P. Peters, and David M. Reiner. 2008. The drivers of Chinese CO2 emissions from 1980 to 2030. *Global Environmental Change* 18(4):626-634.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.08.001> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **The effects of 3 environmental risks on mortality disparities across Mexican communities**

In this paper, the authors used data on 3 major environmental risks (unsafe water and sanitation, indoor air pollution from household solid fuel use, and ambient urban PM pollution) and on cause-specific mortality at the municipio level in Mexico to estimate the mortality effects of these 3 risks at the municipio level.

Stevens, Gretchen A., Rodrigo H. Dias, and Majid Ezzati. 2008. The effects of 3 environmental risks on mortality disparities across Mexican communities. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 105(44):16860-16865.

Link(s)

[Abstract](#) 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Perturbation analysis of nonlinear matrix population models.**

The goal of this paper is to present a new approach to the perturbation analysis of nonlinear population models, providing the sensitivity and elasticity of a wide range of demographic quantities. (from Introduction)

Caswell, Hal. 2008. Perturbation analysis of nonlinear matrix population models. *Demographic Research* 18:59-116.

Link(s)

<https://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol18/3/18-3.pdf> , <https://www.demographic-research.org/articles/volume/18/3/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Globalization and population drivers of rural-urban land-use change in Chihuahua, Mexico.**

The authors examined the population and income patterns at regional and local levels within the State of Chihuahua and tested whether or not forces of globalization could be detected in the patterns.

Currit, Nate and William E. Easterling. 2008. Globalization and population drivers of rural-urban land-use change in Chihuahua, Mexico. *Land Use Policy* 26(3):535-544.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2008.08.001> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264837708000847> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **GIScience, environmental justice, & estimating populations at risk: The case of landfills in Wales.**

The authors provided empirical evidence for the use of alternative models of population estimation in environmental justice studies.

Higgs, Gary and Mitch Langford. 2009. GIScience, environmental justice, & estimating populations at risk: The case of landfills in Wales. *Applied Geography* 29(1): 63–76.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2008.07.006> 

Journal Article


Year: 2008

### **The SEEDs of two gastrointestinal diseases: Socioeconomic, environmental, and demographic factors related to cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis in Massachusetts.**

In this study, the results suggests that higher population density and larger household size may increase chances of contracting protozoan gastrointestinal infection.



Cohen, S. A., A. I. Egorov, et al. 2008. The SEEDs of two gastrointestinal diseases: Socioeconomic, environmental, and demographic factors related to cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis in Massachusetts. *Environmental Research* 108(2):185-191.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2008.06.009> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **City-wide relationships between green spaces, urban land use and topography.**

The objective of the paper is to understand the how environmental quality, including availability of green spaces is affected by urban form and land use.

Davies, R., O. Barbosa, et al. 2008. City-wide relationships between green spaces, urban land use and topography. *11(3)*: 269-287.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11252-008-0062-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Using innovation to address HIV, AIDS, and environment links: intervention case studies from Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Malawi.**

In this paper, the authors presented case studies that address HIV, AIDS, and natural resources management in Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Malawi.

De Souza, R.-M., G. Heinrich, et al. 2008. Using innovation to address HIV, AIDS, and environment links: intervention case studies from Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Malawi. *Population & Environment* 29:219-246.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0070-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Climatic change and Chinese population growth dynamics over the last millennium.**

In this paper, the authors studied the relationship between temperature change and population growth using fine-grained temperature reconstructions and historical population data.

Lee, Harry, Lincoln Fok, and David Zhang. 2008. Climatic change and Chinese population growth dynamics over the last millennium. *Climatic Change* 88:131-156.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-007-9329-1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **The history of environmental change and adaptation in eastern Saloum-Senegal--Driving forces and perceptions.**

In this paper, the authors used remote sensing based land cover change analysis, archival data, national and international statistical data, and household interviews, to analyze the drivers of environmental change in Eastern Saloum in Central East Senegal.

Mbow, C., O. Mertz, et al. 2008. The history of environmental change and adaptation in eastern Saloum-Senegal--Driving forces and perceptions. *Global and Planetary Change* 64(3-4):210-221.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2008.09.008> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921818108001318> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Rainfall variation as a factor in child survival in rural Burkina Faso: the benefit of an event-history analysis.**

The paper studies how child survival in Burkina Faso is influenced by rainfall variations.

Dos Santos, Stéphanie, Sabine Henry. 2008. Rainfall variation as a factor in child survival in rural Burkina Faso: the benefit of an event-history analysis. *Population, Space and Place* 14(1): 1-20.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/psp.470> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Evaluating Land Use Dynamics and Forest Cover Change in Nepal's Bara District (1973-2003).**

Using the Ecological Modernization Theory, the authors explain how how land use and cover dynamics correspond to national-level socioeconomic developments, demographic changes, and environmental awareness.

Bhattarai, Keshav and Dennis Conway. 2008. Evaluating Land Use Dynamics and Forest Cover Change in Nepal's Bara District (1973-2003). *Human Ecology* 36:81-95.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-007-9144-3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Biocomplexity in coupled human-natural systems: The study of population and environment interactions**

The authors investigate the the nature of coupled human-natural systems by emphasizing biocomplexity, in order to address the causes and consequences of landscape dynamics.

Walsh, Stephen J. and David McGinnis. 2008. Biocomplexity in coupled human-natural systems: The study of population and environment interactions. *Geoforum* 39:773-775.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2007.10.008> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Indigenous Land Use in the Ecuadorian Amazon: A Cross-cultural and Multilevel Analysis.**

In this paper, the authors describe the agricultural practices of five indigenous populations in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon and investigate the factors that affect those practices using data from regional-scale survey.

Gray, Clark, Richard Bilsborrow, Jason Bremner, and Flora Lu. 2008. Indigenous Land Use in the Ecuadorian Amazon: A Cross-cultural and Multilevel Analysis. *Human Ecology* 36(1):97-109.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-007-9141-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Resource management and fertility in Mexico's Sian Ka-an Biosphere Reserve: Campos, cash, and contraception in the lobster-fishing village of Punta Allen.**

In this paper, Carr studies the link between fertility and natural resource regulation in Punta Allen, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Carr, David. 2007. Resource management and fertility in Mexico's Sian Ka-an Biosphere Reserve: Campos, cash, and contraception in the lobster-fishing village of Punta Allen. *Population & Environment* 29(2):83-101.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0062-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **International Labor Migration from a Tropical Development Frontier: Globalizing Households and an Incipient Forest Transition.**

Using data drawn from a 203-household survey in 14 communities in Mexico's southern Yucatán, this paper documents labor migration and its impacts on household income, material well-being, and land-use practices and examines the relation of labor migration to local forest recovery.

Schmook, Birgit and Claudia Radel. 2008. International Labor Migration from a Tropical Development Frontier: Globalizing Households and an Incipient Forest Transition. *Human Ecology* 36(6):891-908.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-008-9207-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Mitigating an elephantine epidemic: gendered space for HIV/AIDS outreach through Namibian conservancies.**

The author investigated how the increase in HIV infection rate and AIDS death are related to community-based conservation and livelihood strategies.

DeMotts, Rachel. 2008. Mitigating an elephantine epidemic: gendered space for HIV/AIDS outreach through Namibian conservancies. *Population & Environment* 29:186-203.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0064-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Demarcating forest, containing disease: land and HIV/AIDS in southern Zambia.**

The authors studied the link between HIV/AIDS, migration, livelihood adaptation, land tenure, and forest conservation.

Frank, Emily and Jon Unruh. 2008. Demarcating forest, containing disease: land and HIV/AIDS in southern Zambia. *Population & Environment* 29:108-132.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0067-8> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Population growth and its spatial distribution as factors in the deforestation of Nang Rong, Thailand**

In the Nang Rong district of Northeast Thailand, the authors examine frontier settlement and land cover change for the last half century.

Entwisle, Barbara, Ronald R. Rindfuss, Stephen J. Walsh, and Philip H. Page. 2008. Population growth and its spatial distribution as factors in the deforestation of Nang Rong, Thailand. *Geoforum* 39:879-897.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2006.09.008> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Wild foods and household food security responses to AIDS: evidence from South Africa.**

In this paper, the author explored the relationship between household AIDS proxies (recent morbidity, mortality and orphan fostering) with household food security and dietary composition.

Kaschula, S. 2008. Wild foods and household food security responses to AIDS: evidence from South Africa. *Population & Environment* 29:162-185.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0068-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Seasonality in Human Mortality. A Demographic Approach**

The author provides his review of Roland Rau's monograph on "Seasonality in Human Mortality".

Robine, Jean-Marie. 2008. Roland Rau (ed): Seasonality in Human Mortality. A Demographic Approach. *European Journal of Population/Revue européenne de Démographie* 24:125-127.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10680-007-9139-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

## **Human population, urban settlement patterns and their impact on Plasmodium falciparum malaria endemicity**

The paper documents different efforts to spatially identify and describe areas of the malaria endemic world where human population densities are lowest and highest using global population database, medical intelligence and urban extent maps.

Tatem, A., C. Guerra, C. Kabaria, A. Noor & S. Hay. 2008. Human population, urban settlement patterns and their impact on Plasmodium falciparum malaria endemicity. *Malaria Journal* 7(1): 218.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1475-2875-7-218> 

Link(s)

<https://malariajournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1475-2875-7-218> 


Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Time and space matter: How urban transitions create inequality.**

The aim of this paper is to provide a framework to assess urban-system transitions, including their spatial distribution.

Gusdorf, François, Stéphane Hallegatte, and Alain Lahellec. 2008. Time and space matter: How urban transitions create inequality. *Global Environmental Change* 18(4):708-719.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.06.005> 

Journal Article

Year: 2008

### **Syndromes of sustainability of development for assessing the vulnerability of coupled human-environmental systems. The case of hydrometeorological disasters in Central America and the Caribbean.**

In this paper, the authors identified the main symptoms of vulnerability to hydrometeorological disasters in Central America and the Caribbean.

Manuel-Navarrete, D., Gomez, J.J., Gallopin, G. 2007. Syndromes of sustainability of development for assessing the vulnerability of coupled human-environmental systems. The case of hydrometeorological disasters in Central America and the Caribbean. *Global Environmental Change* 17(2): 207-217.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2006.07.002> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Long-term dynamics in land resource use and the driving forces in the Beressa watershed, highlands of Ethiopia.**

In this paper, the authors examined the different forces driving the long-term dynamics in the land-resource use in the Beressa watershed of the Ethiopian central highlands.

Amsalu, A., L. Stroosnijder, et al. 2007. Long-term dynamics in land resource use and the driving forces in the Beressa watershed, highlands of Ethiopia. *Journal of Environmental Management* 83(4): 448-459.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2006.04.010> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Links and broken chains: evidence of human-caused changes in land cover in remotely sensed images.**

In this paper, the authors hypothesized a hump-shaped relationship, land-cover conversion of the type visible in remotely sensed images and economic changes (and secondarily, human population growth. In general, the authors found that the area with the most rapid human population growth, was the area where land cover change was most evident.

Boone, R. B., J. M. Lockett, et al. 2007. Links and broken chains: evidence of human-caused changes in land cover in remotely sensed images. *Environmental Science & Policy* 10(2): 135-149.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2006.09.006> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Human appropriation of net primary production (HANPP) in Nova Scotia, Canada**

In the article, the authors calculated the human appropriation of net primary production (HANPP) for the province of Nova Scotia, Canada.

Daniel, W. O. N., H. T. Peter, et al. 2007. Human appropriation of net primary production (HANPP) in Nova Scotia, Canada. *Regional Environmental Change* V7(1): 1-14.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-006-0021-1> 




Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Socio-economic driving forces of land-use change in Kunshan, the Yangtze River Delta economic area of China.**

Using remote sensing (RS) maps and socio-economic data, the authors analyzed characteristics, major driving forces and alternative management measures of land-use change in Kunshan, Jiangsu province, China. They concluded that industrialization, urbanization, population growth, and China's economic reform measures are four major driving forces contributing to land-use change in Kunshan.

Long, H., G. Tang, et al. 2007. Socio-economic driving forces of land-use change in Kunshan, the Yangtze River Delta economic area of China. *Journal of Environmental Management* 83(3): 351-364.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2006.04.003> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Effects of urbanization and land-use type on monthly extreme temperatures in a developing semi-arid region, Turkey.**

"In this paper, the authors determine the magnitude of the association with urbanization and land-use changes in a rapidly developing semi-arid region of Southeastern Anatolian Project (GAP)."

Tonkaz, T. and M. Cetin. 2007. Effects of urbanization and land-use type on monthly extreme temperatures in a developing semi-arid region, Turkey. *Journal of Arid Environments* 68(1): 143-158.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaridenv.2006.03.020> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Indicators of 21st century socioclimatic exposure**

In this paper, the authors developed an integration of climate change projections and poverty, wealth, and population metrics.

Diffenbaugh, N. S., F. Giorgi, et al. 2007. Indicators of 21st century socioclimatic exposure. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 104(51): 20195-20198.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0706680105> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **The weakest link hypothesis for adaptive capacity: An empirical test.**

In this paper, the authors conducted an empirical investigation of the validity of the "weakest link" hypothesis.

Tol, R. S. J., Yohe, G.W. 2007. The weakest link hypothesis for adaptive capacity: An empirical test. *Global Environmental Change* 17(2): 218-227.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2006.08.001> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Urbanization and global environmental change: local effects of urban warming**

In this article, the author argues that it is critical that cities and the drivers of urbanization are central to global environmental research.

Grimmond, S. U. E. 2007. Urbanization and global environmental change: local effects of urban warming. *The Geographical Journal* 173(1): 83-88.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232\\_3.x](https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232_3.x) 

Link(s)

[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232\\_3.x](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232_3.x) 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Estimating the ecological footprint of the heat island effect over Athens, Greece**

The ecological footprint estimation is performed at a first step by calculating the increase of the cooling demand caused by the heat island over the whole city and then by translating the energy to environmental cost. Using 2 years annual experimental data from many urban stations, ecological footprint was estimated by first calculating the increase of the cooling demand caused by the heat island over the whole city and then by translating the energy to environmental cost.

Santamouris, M., K. Paraponiaris, et al. 2007. Estimating the ecological footprint of the heat island effect over Athens, Greece. *Climatic Change* V80(3): 265-276.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-006-9128-0> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Human population as a dynamic factor in environmental degradation.**

In this paper, the author reviews the role of feedbacks, thresholds, and synergies in the interaction of population size and the environment.

Harte, J. 2007. Human population as a dynamic factor in environmental degradation. *Population & Environment* 28(4): 223-236.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0048-3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Household demographic change and land use/land cover change in the Brazilian Amazon.**

In this paper, the authors examine whether land use and land cover are affected by household demographic composition.

VanWey, L., D'Antona, A., Brondízio, E. 2007. Household demographic change and land use/land cover change in the Brazilian Amazon. *Population & Environment* 28(3): 163-185.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0040-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Patch-occupancy models indicate human activity as major determinant of forest elephant *Loxodonta cyclotis* seasonal distribution in an industrial corridor in Gabon**

In this paper, the authors investigate how the African forest elephant ranging behaviour in the Rabi-Ndongo corridor of the Gamba Complex of Protected Areas in southwest Gabon, is influenced by human activity.

Buij, R., W. J. McShea, et al. 2007. Patch-occupancy models indicate human activity as major determinant of forest elephant *Loxodonta cyclotis* seasonal distribution in an industrial corridor in Gabon. *Biological Conservation* 135(2): 189-201.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2006.10.028> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Population and environment in the twenty-first century.**

In this paper, the author argues that the investment made in international family planning will play a significant role in determining whether the world population reaches 6.4 or 10.6 billion by 2050. Whether this high or low figures are reached could make the difference between whether humankind has the space to develop a biologically sustainable economy, or continues to outrun the capacity of the biosphere to support human life as we know it.

Potts, M. 2007. Population and environment in the twenty-first century. *Population & Environment* 28(4): 204-211.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0045-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Demographic trends and energy consumption in European Union Nations, 1960-2025.**

This paper estimates of demographic and economic factors on energy consumption using data for 14 foundational European Union nations covering the peroid 1960-2000.

York, R. 2007. Demographic trends and energy consumption in European Union Nations, 1960-2025. *Social Science Research* 36(3): 855-872.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2006.06.007> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Poverty Traps and Natural Disasters in Ethiopia and Honduras.**

This paper analyzed longitudinal data on assets in an effort to better understand the longer-term impacts of two shocks, the three-year drought of the late 1990s in Ethiopia and the 1998 Hurricane Mitch in Honduras.

Carter, M. R., P. D. Little, et al. 2007. Poverty Traps and Natural Disasters in Ethiopia and Honduras. *World Development* 35(5): 835-856.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2006.09.010> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Family planning and reproductive health: the link to environmental preservation.**

In this paper, the authors identify prevention of unwanted pregnancy as an important factor in slowing population growth, as it seeks to refocus the attention of environmentalists on the importance of population trends to environmental sustainability

Speidel, J., D. Weiss, et al. 2007. Family planning and reproductive health: the link to environmental preservation. *Population & Environment* 28(4): 247-258.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0051-8> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Land-cover change and human-environment interactions in a rural cultural landscape in South Africa**

Using cultural landscapes and social-ecological systems as the theoretical framework, the authors focus on some of the links between environmental change and socio-economic factors in a former bantustan region of South Africa.

Giannecchini, M., W. Twine, et al. 2007. Land-cover change and human-environment interactions in a rural cultural landscape in South Africa. *The Geographical Journal* 173(1): 26-42.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.00227.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.00227.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Climatic perturbation and urbanization in Senegal.**

In this paper, the authors identifies the current implications of climatic changes on the transformation of urban centres and international migration in Senegal.

Gueye, C., A. S. Fall, et al. 2007. Climatic perturbation and urbanization in Senegal. *The Geographical Journal* 173(1):88-92.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232\\_4.x](https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232_4.x) 

Link(s)

[https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232\\_4.x](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232_4.x) 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **The Botanist Effect Revisited: Plant Species Richness, County Area, and Human Population Size in the United States**

In this paper, the authors examined the human-biodiversity correlation, i.e., they examined the issue of plant species richness in U.S. counties with or without the presence of universities and/or botanical gardens (UBG).

Pautasso, M. and M. L. McKinney. 2007. The Botanist Effect Revisited: Plant Species Richness, County Area, and Human Population Size in the United States. *Conservation Biology* 21(5): 1333-1340.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2007.00760.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2007.00760.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Measuring population pressure on the landscape: comparative GIS studies in China, India, and the United States**

Using three case studies: the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province of China, the Indian state of Kerala, and the southern part of Florida in the United States, the authors examine comparative urbanization measures.

Rain, D., J. Long, et al. 2007. Measuring population pressure on the landscape: comparative GIS studies in China, India, and the United States. *Population & Environment* 28(6): 321-336.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0055-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Conservation and family planning in Tanzania: the TACARE experience.**

The paper reviews the experience and finding from the Jane Goodall Institute's (JGI) family planning community-based distribution (CBP) programs to meet the broader mission of JGI's conservation efforts.

Mavanza, M. and A. Grossman. 2007. Conservation and family planning in Tanzania: the TACARE experience. *Population & Environment* 28(4): 267-273.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0043-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Bixby symposium on population & conservation: key note address.**

Full transcript of Dr. Goodall's keynote address at the Bixby symposium on Population and Conservation, held at the University of California, Berkeley on May 6, 2006.

Goodall, J. 2007. Bixby symposium on population & conservation: key note address. *Population & Environment* 28(4): 274-282.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0047-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Assessing the impact of urbanization on regional net primary productivity in Jiangyin County, China**

In this paper, the authors assessed the impact of urbanization processes on regional NPP in the Jiangyin region between 1991 and 2002.

Xu, C., M. Liu, et al. 2007. Assessing the impact of urbanization on regional net primary productivity in Jiangyin County, China. *Journal of Environmental Management* 85(3): 597-606.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2006.08.015> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Environmental setting of human migrations in the circum-Pacific region**

In this paper, the authors studied the human migration patterns with the Late Pleistocene and Holocene changes in sea level and climate.

Pope, K. O. and J. E. Terrell. 2007. Environmental setting of human migrations in the circum-Pacific region. *Journal of Biogeography* 35(1):1-21.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2007.01797.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2007.01797.x> 

Journal Article




Year: 2007

### **Driving the human ecological footprint.**

The results from this study shows that that population size and affluence are the principal drivers of anthropogenic environmental stressors.

Dietz, T., E. A. Rosa & R. York. 2007. Driving the human ecological footprint. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 5(1): 13-18

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1890/1540-9295\(2007\)5%5B13:DTHEF%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1890/1540-9295(2007)5%5B13:DTHEF%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1890/1540-9295%282007%295%5B13%3ADTHE...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **A cost valuation model based on a stochastic representation of the IPAT equation.**

Using the IPAT equation as the conceptual scheme, the authors look into the evaluation of the economic cost that a society has to bear in order to reduce its carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.

Zagheni, Emilio and Francesco Billari. 2007. A cost valuation model based on a stochastic representation of the IPAT equation. *Population & Environment* 29(2):68-82.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-008-0061-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **The vulnerability to climate change of Cotonou (Benin): the rise in sea level**

The paper analyzes the projected effects of rise in sea level on human, coastal, and lagoon natural ecosystems.

Dossou, K. M. R., Glehouenou-Dossou, B. 2007. The vulnerability to climate change of Cotonou (Benin): the rise in sea level. *Environment & Urbanization* 19(1): 65-79.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247807077149> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247807077149> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Theorizing Land Cover and Land Use Change: The Peasant Economy of Amazonian Deforestation**

In this article, the authors assessed how land use decisions made by colonist farmers in the forest frontiers of Brazil are influenced by household structure and economic circumstances.

Caldas, M., R. Walker, et al. 2007. Theorizing Land Cover and Land Use Change: The Peasant Economy of Amazonian Deforestation. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 97(1):86-110.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2007.00525.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2007.00525.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Analysing resilience in dryland agro-ecosystems: a case study of the Makanya catchment in Tanzania over the past 50 years.**

In this paper, the authors identified three main drivers behind the declining SWI (soil water index), and EIC (ecosystem insurance capacity) in the Makanya catchment agro-ecosystem: a) institutional changes affecting strategies for natural resource management, b) increased dry-spell frequency, and c) high population growth.

E. I. Enfors, L. J. G. 2007. Analysing resilience in dryland agro-ecosystems: a case study of the Makanya catchment in Tanzania over the past 50 years. *Land degradation and development* 18(6): 680-696.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ldr.807> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Ecology of Increasing Diseases: Population Growth and Environmental Degradation.**

The authors examined the relationship between increasing population numbers and growing environmental degradation, as well as the possible effects of these two factors on the current and future disease incidence throughout the world.

Pimentel, D., S. Cooperstein, et al. 2007. Ecology of Increasing Diseases: Population Growth and Environmental Degradation. *Human Ecology* 35(6): 653-668.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-007-9128-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Toward understanding the human dimensions of the rapidly changing arctic system: insights and approaches from five HARC projects**

The purpose of this paper is to provide a review of the the five recently completed arctic HD (human dimensions) research projects: Landscapes and seascapes of Iceland; Fisheries dependent societies of the North Atlantic Arc; Human and ecosystems dynamics of the Imandra Watershed, Kola Peninsula, Russia; Context and climate change in Barrow, Alaska; and The sustainability of arctic communities.

Huntington, H., L. Hamilton, et al. 2007. Toward understanding the human dimensions of the rapidly changing arctic system: insights and approaches from five HARC projects. *Regional Environmental Change* 7(4): 173-186.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-007-0038-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Are we missing the point?: Particularities of urbanization, sustainability and carbon emissions in Latin American cities**

Using empirical evidence from Latin American cities, the author discussed the usefulness of the ecological modernization approach for addressing greenhouse gas emissions in cities in low- and middle-income nations.

Romero Lankao, P. 2007. Are we missing the point?: Particularities of urbanization, sustainability and carbon emissions in Latin American cities. *Environment and Urbanization* 19(1): 159-175.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247807076915> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247807076915> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Population Growth and Land Use Intensification in a Subsistence-based Indigenous Community in the Amazon.**

As many indigenous peoples in tropical forests currently experience rapid demographic growth, this raises the question to what extent their agricultural activities actually contribute to deforestation. The purpose of this paper is to examine how in Sarakayu, an indigenous Kichwa community, which practices subsistence agriculture, has adapted its agricultural system to a growing population ever since the 1930s.

Sirén, A. 2007. Population Growth and Land Use Intensification in a Subsistence-based Indigenous Community in the Amazon. *Human Ecology* 35(6): 669-680.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-006-9089-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Environmental security and labor migration in Nepal.**

In this paper, the authors used 1996 household data from the Chitwan Valley of Nepal to examine if a decrease in access to firewood will increase the likelihood of migration of individuals for work.

Shrestha, S. and P. Bhandari. 2007. Environmental security and labor migration in Nepal. *Population & Environment* 29(1): 25-38.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0059-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **On humans and wildlife in Mediterranean islands**

This paper documents the role of humans (demographic pressure) in the decline of biodiversity in the island of Corsica.

Blondel, J. 2007. On humans and wildlife in Mediterranean islands. *Journal of Biogeography* 35(3): 509-518.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2007.01819.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1365-2699.2007.01819.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Environmental impacts of divorce**

The authors in this paper hypothesized that divorce affects the environment by increasing the number of households and reducing household size.

Yu, E. and J. Liu. 2007. Environmental impacts of divorce. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 104(51): 20629-20634.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0707267104> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0707267104> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Cities and global environmental change: exploring the links**

In this article, the author provided an overview of the different researches exploring the links between cities and global environmental change.

Simon, D. 2007. Cities and global environmental change: exploring the links. *The Geographical Journal* 173(1): 75-79.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232\\_1.x](https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232_1.x) 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Sao Paulo peri-urban dynamics: some social causes and environmental consequences**

This paper shows the uneven demographic growth in the São Paulo Metropolitan Area and explores its environmental consequences.

Torres, H., Alves, H., De Oliveira, M.A. 2007. Sao Paulo peri-urban dynamics: some social causes and environmental consequences. *Environment and Urbanization* 19(1): 207-223.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247807076784> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247807076784> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Rapid urbanization in a transitional economy in China: The case of Hainan Island.**

Since Hainan Island, China was established as a special economic zone in 1988, the unregulated conversion of land use and degradation of the urban environment present serious social and economic problems.

Gu, K. and G. Wall. 2007. Rapid urbanization in a transitional economy in China: The case of Hainan Island. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 28(2): 158-170.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9493.2007.00288.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9493.2007.00288.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Key natural impacting factors of China's human population distribution**

In this paper, the authors explore how populaiton distribution is influenced by natural resource and geographical factors.

Chen, M., Xu, C., Wang, R. 2007. Key natural impacting factors of China's human population distribution. *Population & Environment* 28(3): 187-200.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0041-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Land use and first birth timing in an agricultural setting.**

In this paper, the authors test competing hypotheses about the impact of land use on first birth timing using multiple datasets from the Chitawan Valley Family Study in Nepal.

Ghimire, D. and L. Hoelter. 2007. Land use and first birth timing in an agricultural setting. *Population & Environment* 28(6): 289-320.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0056-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Global and regional drivers of accelerating CO2 emissions**

In this paper the authors undertook a regionalized analysis of trends in CO2 emissions and their demographic, economic, and technological drivers.

Raupach, M. R., Marland, G., et al. 2007. Global and regional drivers of accelerating CO2 emissions. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 104(24): 10288-10293.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0700609104> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0700609104> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Impacts of urbanization on Florida Key deer behavior and population dynamics**

The objective of the study is to evaluate the impacts of rapid human population growth and urbanization on the Endangered Key deer (*Odocoileus virginianus clavium*) habitat use, population dynamics, behavior, and body mass.

Harveson, P. M., R. R. Lopez, B. A. Collier and N. J. Silvy. 2007. Impacts of urbanization on Florida Key deer behavior and population dynamics. *Biological Conservation* 134(3): 321-331

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2006.07.022> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320706003363> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **High Resolution Population Maps for Low Income Nations: Combining Land Cover and Census in East Africa**

In this paper we investigate whether satellite imagery in combination with land cover information and census data can be used to create inexpensive, high resolution and easily-updatable settlement and population distribution maps over large areas. (from Background)

Tatem, Andrew J., Abdisalan M. Noor, Craig von Hagen, Antonio Di Gregorio, and Simon I. Hay. 2007. High Resolution Population Maps for Low Income Nations: Combining Land Cover and Census in East Africa. *PLoS ONE* 2:e1298.

Link(s)

[https://www.populationenvironmentresearch.org/pern\\_files/papers/Tatem\\_PLoSOne.pdf](https://www.populationenvironmentresearch.org/pern_files/papers/Tatem_PLoSOne.pdf)

Journal Article


Year: 2007



## **Megacities and global change: key priorities**

In this article, the author discussed how megacities, can both negatively as well as positively affect global change, i.e., environmental, socio-economic, and political.

Kraas, F. 2007. Megacities and global change: key priorities. *The Geographical Journal* 173(1): 79-82.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2007.232.2.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **The emigrational function of valley and mountain-laid villages in the west of Mashhad province.**

In this paper, the authors addressed the following questions: Is topography or the height of the village from the sea level responsible for the population decrease in the villages west of the Mashhad province?; Is it possible to prevent emigration by bringing about changes in the living spaces and income sources?

Motiee Langroodi, S. and H. Shahi Ardabili. 2007. The emigrational function of valley and mountain-laid villages in the west of Mashhad province. *Population & Environment* 29(1): 1-11.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0057-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Vulnerabilities and responses to climate change for Dhaka**

This paper discusses the scale of the threat of climate change to the city of Dhaka, i.e., flooding and air pollution.

Alam, M., Rabbani, M.D.G. 2007. Vulnerabilities and responses to climate change for Dhaka. *Environment & Urbanization* 19(1):81-97.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247807076911> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247807076911> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Viewpoint: Sustainability: Malthus revisited?**

In this paper, the author selectively reviewed papers on relevant research, focusing on both ecological concerns and technological progressdiscusses and discusses whether sustainability would be problematic without rapid population growth.

Brander, J. A. 2007. Viewpoint: Sustainability: Malthus revisited? Canadian Journal of Economics 40(1): 1-38.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2966.2007.00398.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **The rising tide: assessing the risks of climate change and human settlements in low elevation coastal zones**

The paper presents the first global study to identify populations, particularly urban populations, at risk from rising sea levels and more intense cyclones linked to changing climate.

McGranahan, G., D. Balk and B. Anderson. 2007. The rising tide: assessing the risks of climate change and human settlements in low elevation coastal zones. Environment & Urbanization 19(1): 17-37.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247807076960> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247807076960> 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Evidence for Forest Clearance, Agriculture, and Human-Induced Erosion in Precolumbian El Salvador.**

This article looks into the Holocene land use and anthropogenic environmental change in the upper Rio Paz Valley, El Salvador, before and after the arrival of the Spanish in the sixteenth century.

Dull, R. A. 2007. Evidence for Forest Clearance, Agriculture, and Human-Induced Erosion in Precolumbian El Salvador. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 97(1): 127-141.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2007.00527.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **The vulnerability of global cities to climate hazards**

In this paper, the authors examines the vulnerabilities to climate hazards of three global cities: Mumbai, Shanghai, and Rio de Janeiro.

de Sherbinin, A., Schiller, A., Pulsipher, A. 2007. The vulnerability of global cities to climate hazards. *Environment and Urbanization* 19(1):39-64.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247807076725> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247807076725> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

## **Connectivity in urbanizing landscapes: The importance of habitat configuration, urban area size, and dispersal.**

Using a factorial set of simulated landscapes and applying it to 66 different US urban areas, the author investigates how urbanization interacts with the amount and configuration of habitat.

Britta, G. B. 2007. Connectivity in urbanizing landscapes: The importance of habitat configuration, urban area size, and dispersal. *Urban Ecosystems* 10(1): 29-42.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11252-006-0011-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Migration and environment in the context of globalization**

In this paper, the authors discussed the challenges related to migration and the environment.

Meyerson, F. A., Merino, L., Durand, J. 2007. Migration and environment in the context of globalization. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 5(4): 182-190.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1890/1540-9295\(2007\)5\[182:MAEITC\]2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1890/1540-9295(2007)5[182:MAEITC]2.0.CO;2) 


Journal Article

Year: 2007

### **Global Change and Southern Africa**

The author explores recent climate change scenarios for Southern Africa in terms biodiversity, agriculture and related land uses, water resources and health issues.

Meadows, M. E. 2006. Global Change and Southern Africa. *Geographical Research* 44(2): 135-145.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-5871.2006.00375.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Malaria risk and temperature: Influences from global climate change and local land use practices**

The article provides new insights into the potential change in Malaria risk due to past and projected warming trends.

Patz, J. A. and S. H. Olson. 2006. Malaria risk and temperature: Influences from global climate change and local land use practices. *PNAS* 103(15): 5635-5636.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0601493103> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0601493103> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Mapping Vulnerability: Disasters, Development and People**

The author provided her feedback on the newly published book "Mapping Vulnerability: Disasters, Development and People edited by Greg Bankoff, Georg Frerks and Dorothea Hilhorst."

Upton, Caroline. 2006. Mapping Vulnerability: Disasters, Development and People edited by Greg Bankoff, Georg Frerks and Dorothea Hilhorst. Geographical Journal 172 (2):172-173.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2010.00369.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Malaria risk on the Amazon frontier.**

Using data from remote sensing surveys, ground-level surveys, and ethnographic appraisal, the article looks into the linkages between biological, ecological, and sociodemographic factors and their effect on malaria risk on the Amazon frontier.

Castro, M. C. d., R. L. Monte-Mor, et al. 2006. Malaria risk on the Amazon frontier. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 103(7): 2452-2457.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0510576103> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0510576103> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **CHIMP: A Simple Population Model for Use in Integrated Assessment of Global Environmental Change**

In this paper, the authors present a new global population model for long-term projections - the Canberra-Hamburg Integrated Model for Population (CHIMP).

Fisher, B. S., G. Jakeman, et al. 2006. CHIMP: A Simple Population Model for Use in Integrated Assessment of Global Environmental Change. *Integrated Assessment* 6(3).

Link(s)

[http://journals.sfu.ca/int\\_assess/index.php/iaj/article/view/77/209](http://journals.sfu.ca/int_assess/index.php/iaj/article/view/77/209) ↗,

[http://journals.sfu.ca/int\\_assess/index.php/iaj/article/view/77](http://journals.sfu.ca/int_assess/index.php/iaj/article/view/77) ↗

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Three Gorges Project: Effects of Resettlement on the Environment in the Reservoir Area and Countermeasures**

This study examines the impact of the Three Gorges project (TGP) resettlement to the environment.

Tan, Y. and F. Yao. 2006. Three Gorges Project: Effects of Resettlement on the Environment in the Reservoir Area and Countermeasures. *Population and Environment* 27(4): 351-371

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-006-0027-0> ↗

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-006-0027-0> ↗


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Environmental change and infectious disease: How new roads affect the transmission of diarrheal pathogens in rural Ecuador**

In this study, twenty-one villages were randomly selected and the distribution of village population size and distance from a main road (remoteness) were recorded and compared with the major population center of the region, Borbón, that lies on the road. The objective is to investigate the role of environmental change, i.e., new roads, in the emergence of infectious disease.

Eisenberg, J. N. S., W. Cevallos, et al. 2006. Environmental change and infectious disease: How new roads affect the transmission of diarrheal pathogens in rural Ecuador. PNAS 103: 19460-19465.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0609431104> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0609431104> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Climate change and human health in Latin America: drivers, effects, and policies**

The authors discuss how having a clearer understanding on the current role of climate change in disease patterns will help to improve forecasts of potential future impacts of projected climate change and support action to reduce such impacts.

Moreno, A. 2006. Climate change and human health in Latin America: drivers, effects, and policies. *Regional Environmental Change* 6(3): 157-164.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-006-0015-z> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10113-006-0015-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Human development and biodiversity conservation in Brazilian Cerrado.**

The authors examine conflicts between biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development across the Brazilian Cerrado region.

Rangel, T. F. L. V. B., L. M. Bini, et al. 2007. Human development and biodiversity conservation in Brazilian Cerrado. *Applied Geography* 27(1): 14-27.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2006.09.009> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6V7K-4MBC542-1/2/c7f0d7cda35287f8...> 

Journal Article


Year: 2006

### **Common Property among Indigenous Peoples of the Ecuadorian Amazon.**

In this paper, the authors used empirical data to examine the complex patterns of communal resource management exhibited in a cross-cultural study population in the Ecuadorian Amazon.

Bremner, J., Lu, F. 2006. Common Property among Indigenous Peoples of the Ecuadorian Amazon. *Conservation and Society* 4(4): 499-521.

Link(s)

[https://www.populationenvironmentresearch.org/pern\\_files/papers/Bremmer\\_Lu.pdf](https://www.populationenvironmentresearch.org/pern_files/papers/Bremmer_Lu.pdf),  
<http://www.conservationandsociety.org/text.asp> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Approche dynamique du déroulement d'activités humaines en mer côtière (A dynamic approach of human activities progress in coastal sea).**

The paper models human activities along coastal areas.

Le Tixerant, M. and F. Gourmelon. 2006. Approche dynamique du déroulement d'activités humaines en mer côtière (A dynamic approach of human activities progress in coastal sea). *Cybergeo : Revue européenne de géographie* 333.

Link(s)

<https://journals.openedition.org/cybergeo/2938> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Conservation in areas of high population density in sub-Saharan Africa**

In this article, the author discussed the problems encountered, i.e., growing human populations and high poverty levels in most nations, the high densities of humans living in or adjacent to



some protected areas, civil unrest, the uncontrolled and increasing trade in wildlife and plant products that feeds urban as well as international markets, and the process of globalisation, in the conservation of Africa's tropical forest.

Cordeiro, N. J., N. D. Burgess, et al. 2007. Conservation in areas of high population density in sub-Saharan Africa. *Biological Conservation* 134(2): 155-163.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2006.08.023> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6V5X-4M4TNW3-1/2/9204d2502a1d0849...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **The Ecological Footprint of cities and regions: comparing resource availability with resource demand**

The paper presents a measurement tool comparing the supply of natural capital to human demand.

Wackernagel, M., J. Kitzes, et al. 2006. The Ecological Footprint of cities and regions: comparing resource availability with resource demand. *Environment and Urbanization* 18(1):103-112.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247806063978> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247806063978> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Pathways of Human Sprawl in Wilderness Buffer Zones**

The author discusses the impact sprawl on the protected areas of Africa.

Vanderpost, C. 2006. Pathways of Human Sprawl in Wilderness Buffer Zones. *Population and Environment* 27(3): 285-306.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-006-0022-5> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-006-0022-5> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Anthropogenic drivers of ecosystem change: an overview.**

In this paper, an overview of what the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) calls "indirect and direct drivers" of change in ecosystem services at a global level was provided. Global driving forces are categorized as demographic, economic, sociopolitical, cultural and religious, scientific and technological, and physical and biological.

Nelson, G. C., E. Bennett, et al. 2006. Anthropogenic drivers of ecosystem change: an overview. Ecology and Society 11(2): 29.

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss2/art29/ES-2006-1826.pdf> ,

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss2/art29/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Estimating Traffic Emissions Using Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables in 18 Chilean Urban Areas.**

The paper described an alternative model in estimating transport emissions in urban areas. The model correlates pollutant emissions with transportation activity, and demographic and socio-economic variables were correlated with vehicle activity level.

Corvalán, R., M. Osses, et al. 2006. Estimating Traffic Emissions Using Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables in 18 Chilean Urban Areas. Population & Environment 27(1): 63-87

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-0011-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Demographic Transition in Asia and its Consequences.**

The authors examine the implications for education, social security and the environment of the demographic transition in Asia over the last five decades.

Hussain, A., R. Cassen, et al. 2006. Demographic Transition in Asia and its Consequences. *IDS Bulletin* 37(3): 79-87

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1759-5436.2006.tb00271.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **A Millennium of Human Activity at Makauwahi Cave, Māhāūulepū, Kauaūi**

Evidence suggests that human activities played a role in some extinctions of native taxa in the study area.

Burney, D. A. and W. K. P. Kikuchi. 2006. A Millennium of Human Activity at Makauwahi Cave, Māhāūulepū, Kauaūi. *Human Ecology* 34(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-006-9015-3> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10745-006-9015-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **The environmental impact of cities**

The author used the sustainability assessment approach to examine the environmental impact of city of Sydney.

Newman, P. 2006. The environmental impact of cities. *Environment & Urbanization* 18(2): 275-295.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247806069599> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247806069599> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Village size and forest disturbance in Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, India.**

The study determines the extent of forest disturbance around six villages in India's Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary (BWS) using ecological and social surveys.

Karant, K. K., L. M. Curran, et al. 2006. Village size and forest disturbance in Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, India. *Biological Conservation* 128(2): 147-157.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2005.09.024> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Migration as an Adaptation to Climate Change**

The authors present a conceptual model based on the concepts of vulnerability, exposure to risk and adaptive capacity, to investigate the link between population migration and climate change. To illustrate the model, the authors used migration patterns in rural Eastern Oklahoma in the 1930s, during a period of repeated crop failures due to drought and flooding.

McLeman, R. and B. Smit. 2006. Migration as an Adaptation to Climate Change. *Climatic Change* 76(1 - 2): 31-53.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-005-9000-7> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-005-9000-7> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Correlations among species distributions, human density and human infrastructure across the high biodiversity tropical mountains of Africa.**

The paper explores the relation between spatial variation in the biodiversity values of vertebrates and plants of three African tropical mountain ranges with the threat of human population density and human infrastructure.

Burgess, N. D., A. Balmford, et al. 2007. Correlations among species distributions, human density and human infrastructure across the high biodiversity tropical mountains of Africa. *Biological Conservation* 134(2): 164-177.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2006.08.024> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6V5X-4M3J0YC-3/2/6910849e7657f856...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **High human density in the irreplaceable sites for African vertebrates conservation**

The results of the study show that most irreplaceable sites are located in the sub-Saharan region and that 55% of the irreplaceable sites have high human population density.

Rondinini, C., F. Chiozza, et al. 2006. High human density in the irreplaceable sites for African vertebrates conservation. *Biological Conservation* 133(3): 358-363.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2006.06.013> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Mumbai after 26/7 Deluge: Issues and Concerns in Urban Planning.**

The authors examine the demographic and environmental factors that caused the 26/7 floods that hit Mumbai.

Bhagat, R. B., M. Guha, et al. 2006. Mumbai after 26/7 Deluge: Issues and Concerns in Urban Planning. *Population & Environment* 27(4): 337-349.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-006-0028-z> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-006-0028-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Declining Fertility on the Frontier: The Ecuadorian Amazon.**

Using data from a probability sample of 172 women who lived in the same farm in 1990 and 1999, the authors examine farm and household characteristics associated with rapid fertility decline.

Carr, D. L., W. Pan, et al. 2006. Declining Fertility on the Frontier: The Ecuadorian Amazon. *Population Environment* 28(1): 17-39.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0032-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Poverty Risks and National Parks: Policy Issues in Conservation and Resettlement**

Using empirical evidence from 12 case studies from six countries, the authors explore the conflict between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction, which arises in park creation programs.

Cernea, M. M. and K. Schmidt-Soltau. 2006. Poverty Risks and National Parks: Policy Issues in Conservation and Resettlement. *World Development* 34(10): 1808-1830.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2006.02.008> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X06001185> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Indigenous Population, Fertility, and Reproductive Intention in the Lowland Neotropics: Response to McSweeney.**

A discussion on how conservation groups and poverty alleviation, community development groups and reproductive health organizations work together to assure availability of family planning and related health services in remote communities.

Engelman, R., J. Bremner, et al. 2006. Indigenous Population, Fertility, and Reproductive Intention in the Lowland Neotropics: Response to McSweeney. *Conservation Biology* 20(4):1315-1317.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2006.00479.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Trade-offs across space, time, and ecosystem services.**

In this article, the authors focus on societal ES (Ecosystems Service) management decisions that may have a negative affect on the provison of other ES. The discussion is done within the context of Millenium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) scenarios.

Rodríguez, J. P., J. T. Douglas Beard, et al. 2006. Trade-offs across space, time, and ecosystem services. *Ecology and Society* 11(1): 28.

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art28/ES-2006-1667.pdf> ,  
<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art28/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **The Local Drivers of Land Degradation in South-East Asia**

In this paper, the author looks into the links between farming practices, farm family functioning and land management.

Douglas, Ian. 2006. The Local Drivers of Land Degradation in South-East Asia. *Geographical Research* 44(2):123-134.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-5871.2006.00373.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1745-5871.2006.00373.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **A SRES-based gridded global population dataset for 1990-2100.**

In this paper, the authors produced a suite of grid maps of future populations, suitable for long-term global scale climate change and water assessments.

Bengtsson, M., Y. Shen, et al. 2006. A SRES-based gridded global population dataset for 1990-2100. *Population and Environment* 28(2): 113-131.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0035-8> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Child Mortality and Environment in Developing Countries**

In this paper, the authors found evidence that the excessive mortality in the Central Asian Regions (CARs) are most likely linked to environmental degradation in the region.

Franz, J. S. and F. FitzRoy. 2006. Child Mortality and Environment in Developing Countries. *Population & Environment* 27(3): 263-284.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-006-0020-7> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-006-0020-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006


**PAGE 91**

### **Island abandonment and sea-level rise: An historical analog from the Chesapeake Bay, USA.**

The paper explores the direct and indirect impact of sea-level rise on an island community using Holland Island, Maryland as case study.



Arenstam Gibbons, S. J. and R. J. Nicholls. 2006. Island abandonment and sea-level rise: An historical analog from the Chesapeake Bay, USA. *Global Environmental Change* 16(1): 40-47.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2005.10.002> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6VfV-4HSY4P7-1/2/12a8fdd9d0569767...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Urban containment policies and the protection of natural areas: the case of Seoul's greenbelt.**

In this paper, the authors focus on the most restrictive form of urban containment policy, the greenbelt.

Bengston, D. N. and Y.-C. Youn. 2006. Urban containment policies and the protection of natural areas: the case of Seoul's greenbelt. *Ecology and Society* 11(1): 3.

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art3/ES-2005-1504.pdf> ,

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art3/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Multiple effects of urbanization on the biodiversity of developing countries: The case of a fast-growing metropolitan area (Concepcion, Chile).**

In this paper, the authors discussed the greater impact of urbanization on homogenizing the biota in developing countries. In developing countries, high population densities, the push for economic growth and the low environmental standards may increase the intensity of urban impacts, displacing completely those native species not adapted to human disturbances.

Pauchard, A., M. Aguayo, et al. 2006. Multiple effects of urbanization on the biodiversity of developing countries: The case of a fast-growing metropolitan area (Concepcion, Chile). *Biological Conservation* 127(3): 272-281.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2005.05.015> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Emergy-based Simulation to Assess Brazil's Long-term Carrying Capacity: Environment, Electricity and Population**

The authors presented a macroscopic mini-model of Brazil's electrical generating capacity to explore long-term (200 years) population carrying capacity.

Tilley, D. and V. Comar. 2006. Emergy-based Simulation to Assess Brazil's Long-term Carrying Capacity: Environment, Electricity and Population. *Population & Environment* 27(3): 307-326

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-006-0023-4> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Vulnerabilities and risks in population and environment studies.**

This is an article on the reciprocal relations of Geography and Demography for the study of risks and vulnerabilities in the environmental field.

Marandola, E. and D. Hogan. 2006. Vulnerabilities and risks in population and environment studies. *Population & Environment* 28(2): 83-112.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0036-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Linking future ecosystem services and future human well-being. Ecology and Society**

In this paper, the author discusses the links between ecosystems and aspects of human well-being.

Butler, C. D. and W. Oluoch-Kosura. 2006. Linking future ecosystem services and future human well-being. *Ecology and Society* 11(1): 30.

Link(s)

[Pdf](#) , [Online article](#) 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **People, species richness and human population growth**

Results of the study show that during a period of rapid human population growth, and marked changes in the spatial variation in human population size, positive correlations remained between human population size and both anuran and avian species richness.

Evans, K. L., B. J. van Rensburg, et al. 2006. People, species richness and human population growth. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 15(6): 625-636.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2006.00253.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2006.00253.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006



## **Insights on linking forests, trees, and people from the air, on the ground, and in the laboratory**

In this article, the authors presents an overview of findings from a research program that analyzes remotely sensed images, conducts social-ecological measurements on the ground, and tests the impact of structural variables on human behavior in the experimental laboratory.

Ostrom, E. and H. Nagendra. 2006. Insights on linking forests, trees, and people from the air, on the ground, and in the laboratory. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 103(51): 19224-19231.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0607962103> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.0607962103> ,  
<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0607962103> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **A re-emerging Atlantic forest? Urbanization, industrialization and the forest transition in Santa Catarina, southern Brazil**

The authors analyzed the changes in forest cover over four time periods (1970-1975, 1975-1980, 1980-1985 and 1985-1995), in 200 municipalities in Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Baptista, Sandra R. and Thomas K. Rudel. 2006. A re-emerging Atlantic forest? Urbanization, industrialization and the forest transition in Santa Catarina, southern Brazil. *Environmental Conservation* 33(03):195-202.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0376892906003134> 

Link(s)

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/identifier/S0376892906003134/type/JOURNAL...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Sprawl and the resilience of humans and nature: an introduction to the special feature.**

This is an editorial article about urban sprawl and its impact on the natural systems and native species, and on human well-being and health.

Allen, C. R. 2006. Sprawl and the resilience of humans and nature: an introduction to the special feature. *Ecology and Society* 11(1): 36.

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art36/ES-2006-1689.pdf> ,  
<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art36/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Urban sustainability and the limits of classical environmentalism**

In this paper, the author analyzed the challenges of transitioning to sustainable cities.

Lee, K. N. 2006. Urban sustainability and the limits of classical environmentalism. *Environment and Urbanization* 18(1):9-22.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956247806063940> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0956247806063940> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Biotic homogenization of the California flora in urban and urbanizing regions.**

Using human population density, the authors assessed the role of anthropogenic disturbance on the homogenization of California's flora.

Schwartz, M. W., J. H. Thorne, et al. 2006. Biotic homogenization of the California flora in urban and urbanizing regions. *Biological Conservation* 127(3): 282-291.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2005.05.017> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320705003599> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006



### **Population aging and future carbon emissions in the United States.**

In this paper, the authors estimate the potential effects of the US's aging population on energy use and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.

Dalton, M., O'Neill, B., et al. 2006. Population aging and future carbon emissions in the United States. *Energy Economics* 30(2): 642-675.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2006.07.002> 

Link(s)

<https://iiasa.ac.at//Research/PCC/pubs/daltonetal2006.pdf> ,  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140988306000892> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Population, nutrition and agriculture**

In this paper, the author assessed human carrying capacity (considered as a function of food consumption per capita) and showed that world's population currently exceeds the global carrying capacity.

Gilland, B. 2006. Population, nutrition and agriculture. *Population & Environment* 28(1): 1-16.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-007-0034-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Aridity and desertification: exploring environmental hazards in Jáchal, Argentina**

In this paper, the authors explore the environmental and social dynamics of Jáchal, an arid area located in the province of San Juan in the west of Argentina.

Adamo, Susana and Kelley Crews-Meyer. 2006. Aridity and desertification: exploring environmental hazards in Jáchal, Argentina. *Applied Geography*. 26: 61-85

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2005.09.001> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6V7K-4HSXVYM-1/2/3465a4866ecabd94...> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006


## **Global traffic and disease vector dispersal**

In this paper, the authors remapped the global transportation network in terms of disease vector suitability and accessibility using comprehensive database of international ship and aircraft traffic movements, combined with climatic information.

Tatem, A. J., S. I. Hay, et al. 2006. Global traffic and disease vector dispersal. PNAS 103(16): 6242-6247.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0508391103> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.0508391103> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Pressure on the Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve: Development and Land Use/Cover Change in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon.**

Using household surveys, a satellite image time series and a number of other primary sources of data, the paper examines demographic and socioeconomic drivers of LULC change in and around the Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve.

Mena, C. F., A. F. Barbieri, et al. 2006. Pressure on the Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve: Development and Land Use/Cover Change in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon. World Development 34(10): 1831-1849.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2006.02.009> 

Journal Article


Year: 2006

### **Scenarios for ecosystem services: an overview.**

This paper discusses the unique challenges posed by socio-ecological feedbacks and regime shifts and the implications for uncertainty and ambiguity in the MA scenarios.

Carpenter, S. R., E. M. Bennett, et al. 2006. Scenarios for ecosystem services: an overview. Ecology and Society 11(1): 29.

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art29/> ,  
<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art29/ES-2005-1610.pdf> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Parks and People: Assessing the Human Welfare Effects of Establishing Protected Areas for Biodiversity Conservation**

In this study, the goal is to provide a scientific assessment of the effect of protected areas on household welfare.

Wilkie, D. S.; G. A. Morelli, et al. 2006. Parks and People: Assessing the Human Welfare Effects of Establishing Protected Areas for Biodiversity Conservation. *Conservation Biology* 20(1): 247-249

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00291.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00291.x> 

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00291.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Forecasting faunal and floral homogenization associated with human population geography in North America.**

This paper examines the role of human population geography in the homogenization of faunas and floras of North America.

Olden, J. D., N. L. Poff, et al. 2006. Forecasting faunal and floral homogenization associated with human population geography in North America. *Biological Conservation* 127(3): 261-271.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2005.04.027> 

Journal Article


Year: 2006

## **On Development, Demography and Climate Change: The End of the World as We Know it?**

In this paper, the author discussed global warming and climate change by drawing material from both the social and the environmental sciences.



Dyson, T. 2005. On Development, Demography and Climate Change: The End of the World as We Know it? *Population & Environment* 27(2): 117-149.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-006-0017-2> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-006-0017-2> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Do Secure Land Use Rights Reduce Fertility? The Case of Meitan County in China.**

"In this paper, the author examines the impact of the Chinese government's experiment of freezing land reallocations in response to demographic change for twenty years in Meitan county."  
"

Kung, J. K.-S. 2006. Do Secure Land Use Rights Reduce Fertility? The Case of Meitan County in China. *Land Economics* 82(1): 36-55.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3368/le.82.1.36> 

Link(s)

<https://le.uwpress.org/content/82/1/36.abstract> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

### **Measuring long-term ecological changes in densely populated landscapes using current and historical high resolution imagery.**

In this study, the authors apply the first standardized fine-scale ecological mapping procedure designed explicitly for densely populated landscapes by measuring long-term ecological changes, circa 1950 to 2002, within six densely populated ecological research sites across rural China and in urban and suburban Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

Ellis, E. C., H. Wang, et al. 2006. Measuring long-term ecological changes in densely populated landscapes using current and historical high resolution imagery. *Remote Sensing of Environment* 100(4): 457-473.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2005.11.002> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425705003949> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **The relative role of climatic and human factors in desertification in semiarid China**

In this paper, the authors showed that two climatic indices (drift potential and the frequency of sand-driving winds) had a much stronger influence in the desertification in semiarid Northern China than human activities.

Wang, X., F. Chen, et al. 2006. The relative role of climatic and human factors in desertification in semiarid China. *Global Environmental Change* 16(1): 48-57.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2005.06.006> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Urbanization as a major cause of biotic homogenization**

The paper describes how urbanization not only destroy the habitat of native species but they also encourages the establishment of non-native species.

McKinney, M. L. 2006. Urbanization as a major cause of biotic homogenization. *Biological Conservation* 127(3): 247-260.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2005.09.005> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320705003563> 


Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Population Growth, Human Development, and Deforestation in Biodiversity Hotspots**

In this study the authors investigate temporal variation in population growth, human development index (HDI), and deforestation rate in biodiversity hotspots in 30 developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the 1980s and the 1990s. They investigated the pattern of the HDI values among countries that had the highest rates of deforestation in these two decades.

Jha, S. and K. S. Bawa. 2006. Population Growth, Human Development, and Deforestation in Biodiversity Hotspots. *Conservation Biology* 20(3): 906-912.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2006.00398.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2006.00398.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Infectious disease: Inextricable linkages between human and ecosystem health.**

This paper is a discussion on infectious diseases and how the current large increase in human populations, and their sprawl into the wilderness further increase the risk.

Macdonald, D. W. and M. K. Laurenson. 2006. Infectious disease: Inextricable linkages between human and ecosystem health. *Biological Conservation* 131(2): 143-150.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2006.05.007> 

Journal Article

Year: 2006

## **Urbanization in the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone, China.**

The authors found that urbanization is not the main cause of cropland reduction in the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone.

Ouyang, T., Y. Kuang, et al. 2005. Urbanization in the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone, China. *The International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 12(1): 48-54(7)

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504500509469617> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Analysis of land use/cover changes and urban expansion of Nairobi city using remote sensing and GIS.**

Mundia and Aniya documented the expansion of Nairobi city from 1976 to 2000.

Mundia, C. N.; Aniya, M. 2005. Analysis of land use/cover changes and urban expansion of Nairobi city using remote sensing and GIS. *International Journal of Remote Sensing* 26(13): 2831-2849.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01431160500117865> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Population and Land Use Effects on Malaria Prevalence in the Southern Brazilian Amazon**

In this paper, populations at high Malaria risk and the effects of land use types on malaria diffusion was identified and characterized in the Northern Mato Grosso of the Brazilian Amazon.

Barbieri, A., I. Sawyer, et al. 2005. Population and Land Use Effects on Malaria Prevalence in the Southern Brazilian Amazon. *Human Ecology* 33(6): 847-874.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-005-8213-8> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10745-005-8213-8> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Small is Beautiful: U.S. House Size, Resource Use, and the Environment**

The authors describe the environmental consequences of increasing house and decreasing household sizes in the US.

Wilson, Alex; Boehland, Jessica. 2005. Small is Beautiful: U.S. House Size, Resource Use, and the Environment. *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 9(1-2): 277-288.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/1088198054084680> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **The Next 50 Years: Fatal Discontinuities**

Smil compares the likelihoods of three types of catastrophic events, natural disasters, viral pandemics, and transformational wars.

Smil, Vaclav. 2005. The Next 50 Years: Fatal Discontinuities. *Population and Development Review* 31(2): 201-236

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2005.00063.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Socio-economic driving forces of arable land conversion: A case study of Wuxian City, China**

This paper analyzes the impact of China's farmland protection policy and its interactions with demographic, economic, and social factors on paddy field conversion as it is applied in Wuxian City (Jiangsu Province).

Xie, Y., Y. Mei, et al. 2005. Socio-economic driving forces of arable land conversion: A case study of Wuxian City, China. *Global Environmental Change Part A* 15(3): 238-252.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2005.03.002> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378005000294> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Contemporary Human Impacts on Alpine Ecosystems in the Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park, Khumbu, Nepal**

Byers shows human incursion into the alpine zone of Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park, Nepal has caused degradation to the alpine ecosystem.

Byers, Alton. 2005. Contemporary Human Impacts on Alpine Ecosystems in the Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park, Khumbu, Nepal. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 95(1):112.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2005.00452.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Geospatial Information Technology, Rural Resource Development, and Future Geographies**

This presidential address was presented at the Centennial Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, March 17, 2004, Philadelphia, PA and concerns integrative research on human-environmental systems.

Nellis, M. Duane. 2005. Geospatial Information Technology, Rural Resource Development, and Future Geographies. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 95(1):1.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2005.00447.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Environment and Aging in Japan, A Review of Recent Research**

Verderber and Song present a literature of research from Japan on environment and aging.

Verderber, Stephen; Song, Jeung-Haeng. 2005. Environment and Aging in Japan, A Review of Recent Research. *Environment and Behavior* 37(1):43-80.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916504265435> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0013916504265435> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Deforestation in Northeast Thailand, 1975-91: Results of a General Statistical Model.**

Liu examines the correlation between forest area and six variables, including population density.

Gadsaraporn, Wannitikul. 2005. Deforestation in Northeast Thailand, 1975-91: Results of a General Statistical Model. Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography 26 (1): 102-118(17).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.0129-7619.2005.00207.x> 

Link(s)

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/sitg/2005/00000026/00000001/art00011> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Gender-specific out-migration, deforestation and urbanization in the Ecuadorian Amazon**

The paper investigates the distinct migration patterns between men and women by using a longitudinal dataset of 250 farm households in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon to understand differentials between men and women migrants to urban and rural destinations and between men and women non-migrants.

Barbieri, A. F. and D. L. Carr. 2005. Gender-specific out-migration, deforestation and urbanization in the Ecuadorian Amazon. Global and Planetary Change 47(2-4): 99-110.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2004.10.005> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Population Dynamics and Tropical Deforestation: State of the Debate and Conceptual Challenges.**

In this article, the authors synthesized the critical debates in the population-deforestation literature, as well as make suggestions for future paths of research, and discussed possible policy and direct action initiatives.

Carr, D. L., L. Suter, et al. 2005. Population Dynamics and Tropical Deforestation: State of the Debate and Conceptual Challenges. *Population & Environment* 27(1).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-0014-x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Farm Household Lifecycles and Land Use in the Ecuadorian Amazon.**

Using data data from two detailed household surveys, the authors describes trends in population, household formation, fragmentation of landholdings, and changes in land use in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon (NEA) between 1990 and 1999.

Barbieri, A., R. Bilsborrow, et al. 2005. Farm Household Lifecycles and Land Use in the Ecuadorian Amazon. *Population & Environment* 27(1): 1-27.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-0013-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Integrating Habitat Status, Human Population Pressure, and Protection Status into Biodiversity Conservation Priority Setting**

Based on the following criteria: the habitat's status, human population pressure, human efforts to protect habitat, and number of endemic plant and vertebrate species, the authors ranked 25 hotspots, 17 megadiverse countries, and the hotspots within each megadiverse country.

Shi, H. U. A., A. Singh, et al. 2005. Integrating Habitat Status, Human Population Pressure, and Protection Status into Biodiversity Conservation Priority Setting. *Conservation Biology* 19(4): 1273-1285.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00225.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00225.x> 




Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Effects of Habitat Loss and Fragmentation on Population Dynamics**

The authors develop spatially explicit models that investigate the effects of habitat loss and fragmentation on the population dynamics of various long-lived species.

Wiegand, Thorsten; Revilla, Eloy; Moloney, Kirk A. 2005. Effects of Habitat Loss and Fragmentation on Population Dynamics. *Conservation Biology* 19(1):108.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00208.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00208.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Humans, Fire, and Forests: Expanding the Domain of Wildfire Research**

The authors seek to expand research on fire studies to include the scale of community/landscape.

Field, Donald R.; Jensen Dana A. 2005. Humans, Fire, and Forests: Expanding the Domain of Wildfire Research. *Society & Natural Resources* 18(4): 355 - 362.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08941920590915251> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Reproductive Liberty and Overpopulation: Reply to Stanley Warner**

This is Kates's reply to Stanley Warner's response in *Environmental Values* 13.3 to the article by Carol Kates in *Environmental Values* 13.1.

Kates, Carol A. 2005. Reproductive Liberty and Overpopulation: Reply to Stanley Warner. *Environmental Values* 14(2): 265-270.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3197/0963271054084957> 

Link(s)

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/whp/ev/2005/00000014/00000002/art00008> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Conservation and Development in Amazonian Extractive Reserves: The Case of Alto Juruá.**

The authors present an analysis of deforestation, demographic, and socioeconomic changes in Alto Juruá, an extractive reserve.

Ruiz-Pérez, M., M. Almeida, et al. 2005. Conservation and Development in Amazonian Extractive Reserves: The Case of Alto Juruá. *AMBIO: A Journal of the Human Environment* 34(3):218-223.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-34.3.218> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Spatio-Temporal Aspects of Land Use and Land Cover Changes in the Niah Catchment, Sarawak, Malaysia.**

Hansen documents three decades of land use change by integrating data from satellite, questionnaires, and in-depth interviews.

Hansen, Tina Svan. 2005. Spatio-Temporal Aspects of Land Use and Land Cover Changes in the Niah Catchment, Sarawak, Malaysia. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 26(2): 170-190.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.0129-7619.2005.00212.x> 

Link(s)

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/sjtg/2005/00000026/00000002/art00005> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Poverty, hunger and population policy: linking Cairo with Johannesburg**

In this paper, the author argues that population increase is an integral element in any policy on poverty, food security, and sustainability.

Young, A. 2005. Poverty, hunger and population policy: linking Cairo with Johannesburg. *The Geographical Journal* 171(1): 83-95.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2005.00151.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Population, Land Use and Deforestation in the Pan Amazon Basin: a Comparison of Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú and Venezuela**

This paper analyzes population change, land use, and deforestation in the Amazon regions of six countries.

Perz, Stephen G.; Aramburú, Carlos; Bremner, Jason. 2005. Population, Land Use and Deforestation in the Pan Amazon Basin: a Comparison of Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú and Venezuela. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 7(1): 23-49.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-003-6977-9> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-003-6977-9> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Climate change and human health: Estimating avoidable deaths and disease.**

The authors discussed the appropriateness of applying health risk assessment frameworks for climate-related decision making based on their evaluation of current methods for the quantification of health impacts of climate change at the global or regional level.

Kovats, R. S., D. Campbell-Lendrum, et al. 2005. Climate change and human health: Estimating avoidable deaths and disease. *Risk Analysis* 25(6): 1409-1418.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2005.00688.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2005.00688.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Water Resources, Land Exploration and Population Dynamics in Arid Areas - The Case of the Tarim River Basin in Xinjiang of China.**

In this paper, the authors looked into the interactions over the past 50 years between population growth and changes in water and land resources, crossing the boundaries of the different reaches in the Tarim River Basin.

Leiwen, J., T. Yufen, et al. 2005. Water Resources, Land Exploration and Population Dynamics in Arid Areas - The Case of the Tarim River Basin in Xinjiang of China. *Population & Environment* 26(6): 471 - 503.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-0008-8> 




Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Hyderabad's Floods: Nature's Revenge.**

Ramachandraiah, C. 2005. Hyderabad's Floods: Nature's Revenge. *Economic and Political Weekly* 40(38): 4115-16.

Link(s)

<http://www.epw.in/commentary/hyderabad-floods-natures-revenge.html> ,  
[http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/2005\\_40/38/Hyderabad's\\_Floods\\_Natures\\_Revenge....](http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/2005_40/38/Hyderabad's_Floods_Natures_Revenge....) ,  
<http://www.epw.in/commentary/hyderabad-floods-natures-revenge.html> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **World Urbanization Prospects: an alternative to the UN model of projection compatible with the mobility transition theory.**

Bocquier offers a critical examination of UN projections on urbanization and concludes that those projections may greatly overestimate urban population for the year 2030, especially in developing countries.

Bocquier, Philippe. 2005. World Urbanization Prospects: an alternative to the UN model of projection compatible with the mobility transition theory. *Demographic Research* 12(9).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2005.12.9> 

Link(s)

<https://www.demographic-research.org/articles/volume/12/9/> , <https://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol12/9/12-9.pdf> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Spatio-Temporal Patterns and Driving Forces of Urban Land Expansion in China during the Economic Reform Era**

The authors used Landsat Thematic Mapper and Enhanced Thematic Mapper data to learn that urban expansion in China was driven by demographic change, economic growth, and changes in land use policies and regulations between 1989 and 2000.

Liu, Jiuyan; Zhan, Jinyan; Deng, Xiangzheng. 2005. Spatio-Temporal Patterns and Driving Forces of Urban Land Expansion in China during the Economic Reform Era. *Ambio: A Journal of the Human Environment* 34(6): 450-455.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-34.6.450> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **In Search of Human-associated Bacterial Pathogens in Antarctic Wildlife: Report from Six Penguin Colonies Regularly Visited by Tourists**

The authors learned that pathogens associated with human tourism has not spread to Antarctic wildlife.

Bonnedahl, Jonas; Broman, Tina; Waldenström, Jonas; Palmgren, Helena; Niskanen, Taina; Olsen, Björn. 2005. In Search of Human-associated Bacterial Pathogens in Antarctic Wildlife: Report from Six Penguin Colonies Regularly Visited by Tourists. *Ambio: A Journal of the Human Environment* 34(6):430-432.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-34.6.430> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Adolescent Environmental Behaviors: Can Knowledge, Attitudes, and Self-Efficacy Make a Difference?**

Meinhold and Malkus demonstrate that proenvironmental attitudes predict proenvironmental behavior among adolescents.

Meinhold, Jana L.; Malkus, Amy J. 2005. Adolescent Environmental Behaviors: Can Knowledge, Attitudes, and Self-Efficacy Make a Difference? *Environment and Behavior* 37(4):511-532.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916504269665> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0013916504269665> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Rural and Suburban Sprawl in the U.S. Midwest from 1940 to 2000 and Its Relation to Forest Fragmentation**

This paper characterizes the spatial and temporal housing growth and its effect on forests across the U.S. Midwest from 1940 to 2000.

Radeloff, Volker C.; Hammer, Roger B.; Stewart, Susan I. 2005. Rural and Suburban Sprawl in the U.S. Midwest from 1940 to 2000 and Its Relation to Forest Fragmentation. *Conservation Biology* 19 (3):793.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00387.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00387.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Environmentalism and Contraceptive Use: How people in less developed settings approach environmental issues**

The paper studies how contraceptive use is influenced by environmental perceptions in a rural agricultural setting.

Ghimire, D. and P. Mohai. 2005. Environmentalism and Contraceptive Use: How people in less developed settings approach environmental issues. *Population & Environment* 27(1): 29-61.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-0012-z> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-005-0012-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Global archaeological evidence for proboscidean overkill.**

The authors find support for the hypothesis that prehistoric human range expansion resulted in localized extinction of proboscideans.

Surovell, Todd; Waguespack, Nicole; Brantingham, P. Jeffrey. 2005. Global archaeological evidence for proboscidean overkill. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 10.1073.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0501947102> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0501947102> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Population Scenarios Based on Probabilistic Projections: An Application for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.**

In this paper, the author presents a method of employing probabilistic population projections to derive individual, deterministic projections that can be used within scenarios for integrated assessments.

O'Neill, Brian C. 2005. Population Scenarios Based on Probabilistic Projections: An Application for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. *Population & Environment* 26(3): 229-254.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-1876-7> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Endogenous Technological Progress and the Malthusian Trap: Could Simon and Boserup Have Saved Easter Island?**

The authors ask an intriguing question about a classic example of population-environment interaction.

Decker, Christopher S.; Reuveny, Rafael. 2005. Endogenous Technological Progress and the Malthusian Trap: Could Simon and Boserup Have Saved Easter Island? *Human Ecology* 33(1):119.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-005-1657-z> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Land use dynamics in peri-urban areas and their implications on the urban growth and form: The case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

The author argues that unregulated peri-urban development in Dar es Salaam is likely to continue for the foreseeable future due to increased rural-urban migration.

Kombe, W. J. 2005. Land use dynamics in peri-urban areas and their implications on the urban growth and form: The case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. *Habitat International* 29(1):113-135.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975\(03\)00076-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975(03)00076-6) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0197397503000766> 

Journal Article


Year: 2005



## **Economic and Societal Changes in China and their Effects on Water Use: A Scenario Analysis.**

Steady population growth and migration are among the forces that affect resource availability and quality in China. This paper offers an analysis of water in China.

Hubacek, Klaus; Sun, Laixiang. 2005. Economic and Societal Changes in China and their Effects on Water Use: A Scenario Analysis. *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 9(1-2): 187-200(14).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/1088198054084572> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Remarks on the Analysis of Causal Relationships in Population Research**

Moffitt addresses the problem of determining causal relationships in population research.

Moffitt, Robert. 2005. Remarks on the Analysis of Causal Relationships in Population Research. *Demography* 42(1).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1353/dem.2005.0006> 

Link(s)

<http://muse.jhu.edu/article/178535> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Effects of Human Exclusion on Parasitism in Intertidal Food Webs of Central Chile**

The authors propose parasite levels as an indicator of ecosystem stability.

Loot, Geraldine; Aldana, Marcela; Navarrete, Sergio A. 2005. Effects of Human Exclusion on Parasitism in Intertidal Food Webs of Central Chile. *Conservation Biology* 19 (1): 203

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00396.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Transformation of a Rural Landscape in the Eastern Pyrenees Between 1953 and 2000**

Based on the results on this study, the authors suggest that socioeconomic factors might be the main cause of landscape transformations in the Eastern Pyrenees Between 1953 and 2000.

Roura-Pascual, N., P. Pons, et al. 2005. Transformation of a Rural Landscape in the Eastern Pyrenees Between 1953 and 2000. *Mountain Research and Development* 25(3): 252-261.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3674655> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Malthus vs. Wordsworth: Perspectives on humankind, nature and economy. A contribution to the history and the foundations of ecological economics**

The authors draw a connection between the opposing views of human nature put forth by Malthus and Wordsworth and contemporary streams of economic thought.

Becker, Christian; Faber, Malte; Hertel, Kirsten; Manstetten, Reiner. 2005. Malthus vs. Wordsworth: Perspectives on humankind, nature and economy. A contribution to the history and the foundations of ecological economics. *Ecological Economics* 53(3): 299-310.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2005.02.006> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **On the number and size of cities**

The authors model changes in the number and sizes of cities with a decrease in the cost of inter-city transport.

Tabuchi, Takatoshi; Thisse, Jacques-François; Zeng, Dao-Zhi. 2005. On the number and size of cities. *Journal of Economic Geography* 5(4):423-448.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jnlecg/lbh060> 

Link(s)

<https://academic.oup.com/joeg/article-abstract/5/4/423/923069> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Migration and intensification of water conflicts in the Pangani Basin, Tanzania**

Mbonile documented conflict between pastoralists and farmers over water as human and livestock populations increased in the Pangani River Basin in the North East of Tanzania.

Mbonile, Milline J. 2005. Migration and intensification of water conflicts in the Pangani Basin, Tanzania. *Habitat International* 29(1):41-67.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975\(03\)00061-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975(03)00061-4) 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Population and Environment in Brazil: RIO + 10**

This is a review of a book of papers compiled for the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

McTurk, Nicholas. 2005. Population and Environment in Brazil: RIO + 10 edited by Daniel Joseph Hogan, Elza Berquo and Heloisa S. M. Costa. Campinas, CNDP, ABEP, NEPO, 2002. No. of pages: 312. ISBN 85 88258 05 6. *Population, Space and Place* 11(3):205 - 206.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/psp.354> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/psp.354> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Indigenous Uses, Population Density, and Conservation of Threatened Medicinal Plants in Protected Areas of the Indian Himalayas.**

This is a study of medicinal plant species collected by herbal healers in the buffers of Indian Himalayan protected areas. The author suggests a strategy for long-term sustainability.

Kala, Chandra Prakash. 2005. Indigenous Uses, Population Density, and Conservation of Threatened Medicinal Plants in Protected Areas of the Indian Himalayas. *Conservation Biology* 19(2): 368.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00602.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Countries with Rapid Population Growth and Resource Constraints: Issues of Food, Agriculture, and Development.**

Alexandratos reviews the potential for agricultural expansion in countries still facing rapid population growth through 2050.

Alexandratos, Nikos. 2005. Countries with Rapid Population Growth and Resource Constraints: Issues of Food, Agriculture, and Development. *Population and Development Review* 31(2): 237–258.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2005.00064.x> 

Link(s)

[https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/esa/Global\\_perspectives/Long\\_term\\_papers...](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/esa/Global_perspectives/Long_term_papers...) 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Gloom and doom? The future of marine capture fisheries**

Garcia and Grainger review global scenarios for the future of marine capture fisheries.

Garcia, Serge M.; Grainger, Richard J. R. 2005. Gloom and doom? The future of marine capture fisheries. *Proceedings of the Royal Society: Biological Sciences* 360(1453).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2004.1580> 

Link(s)

<https://www.royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/abs/10.1098/rstb.2004.1580> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Causes of Forest Encroachment: An Analysis of Bangladesh.**

The paper analyzes the socioeconomic causes and pattern of forest encroachment in Bangladesh.

Iftekhhar, M.; Hoque, A. 2005. Causes of Forest Encroachment: An Analysis of Bangladesh. *GeoJournal* 62(1):95-106.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10708-005-7917-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Indigenous Population Growth in the Lowland Neotropics: Social Science Insights for Biodiversity Conservation.**

Using demographic data and theory on human fertility, the author aims to deepen conservation biologists' empirical and conceptual understanding of indigenous population dynamics in order to expand their policy options with respect to native homelands.

McSweeney, K. 2005. Indigenous Population Growth in the Lowland Neotropics: Social Science Insights for Biodiversity Conservation. *Conservation Biology* 19(5): 1375-1384.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00194.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Reconciling biodiversity conservation, people, protected areas, and agricultural suitability in Mexico**

The authors use georeferenced data to propose a reserve system that would balance economic concerns with habitat requirements.

Brandon, Katrina; Gorenflo, Larry J.; Rodrigues, Ana S. L.; Waller, Robert W. 2005. Reconciling biodiversity conservation, people, protected areas, and agricultural suitability in Mexico. *World Development* 33 (9): 1403-1418

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2004.10.005> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **The Catch-22 of Conservation: Indigenous Peoples, Biologists, and Cultural Change**

The author suggests that indigenous populations that use simple technologies in subsistence economies are not necessarily conservation-friendly. The case of the Huaorani Indians of Ecuador is presented as an example of how conservation is a social process.

Holt, Flora Lu. 2005. The Catch-22 of Conservation: Indigenous Peoples, Biologists, and Cultural Change. *Human Ecology* 33(2):199-215.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-005-2432-X> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10745-005-2432-X> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Multiple Methods in the Study of Driving Forces of Land Use and Land Cover Change: A Case Study of SE Kajiado District, Kenya.**

Using multitemporal satellite imagery and information from field studies extending over a period of three decades, LULCC patterns and processes in the Loitokitok area, southeast Kajiado District, Kenya were analyzed.

Campbell, D., D. Lusch, et al. 2005. Multiple Methods in the Study of Driving Forces of Land Use and Land Cover Change: A Case Study of SE Kajiado District, Kenya. *Human Ecology* 33(6): 763-794.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-005-8210-y> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10745-005-8210-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Management of natural hazard risk in Cartago, Costa Rica**

Montoya and Masser identify gaps in urban disaster mitigation plans with special attention to urbanization in developing countries.

Montoya, Lorena; Masser, Ian. 2005. Management of natural hazard risk in Cartago, Costa Rica. *Habitat International* 29(3): 493-509.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2004.04.003> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Dynamic spatial simulation modeling of the population - environment matrix in the Ecuadorian Amazon**

This study looks into the causes of land use and cover change in the northern Oriente region of the Ecuadorian Amazon, using longitudinal socioeconomic and demographic survey conducted in 1990 and 1999, GIS coverages of resource endowments Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) satellite time series.

Messina, J. P. and S. J. Walsh. 2005. Dynamic spatial simulation modeling of the population - environment matrix in the Ecuadorian Amazon. *Environment and Planning B-Planning & Design* 32(6): 835-856.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1068/b311186> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1068/b311186> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Three Centuries of Global Population Growth: A Spatial Referenced Population (Density) Database for 1700-2000**

Goldewijk offers updated geo-referenced historical population maps that can be used in integrated models of global environmental change.

Goldewijk, Kees Klein. 2005. Three Centuries of Global Population Growth: A Spatial Referenced Population (Density) Database for 1700-2000. *Population & Environment* 26(4):343-367.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-3346-7> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-005-3346-7> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Surface modelling of human population distribution in China**

The authors model China's population distribution using a grid generation method. Projections to 2015 are made using various assumptions.

Yue, Tian Xiang; Wang, Ying An; Liu, Ji Yuan; Chen, Shu Peng; Qiu, Dong Sheng; Deng, Xiang Zheng; Liu, Ming Liang; Tian, Yong Zhong; Su, Bian Ping. 2005. Surface modelling of human population distribution in China. *Ecological Modelling* 181(4): 461-478.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2004.06.042> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Environmental Effects on Family Size Preferences and Subsequent Reproductive Behavior in Nepal**

In their study of reproductive behavior in the Western Chitwan Valley, the authors find that poorer environmental quality and greater reliance on publicly owned natural resources are associated with higher family size preferences and higher rates of pregnancy.

Biddlecom, Ann E.; Axinn, William G.; and Barber, Jennifer S. 2005. Environmental Effects on Family Size Preferences and Subsequent Reproductive Behavior in Nepal. *Population & Environment* 26(3):583-621.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-1874-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005



## **The End of World Population Growth in the 21st Century: New Challenges for Human Capital Formation and Sustainable Development**

This is a review of a book that tackles problems of sustainable development in a world where some countries are experiencing high population growth while others are ageing and contracting.

Raymer, James. 2005. Book Review: The End of World Population Growth in the 21st Century: New Challenges for Human Capital Formation and Sustainable Development edited by W. Lutz, W. C. Sanderson and S. Scherbov. London, Earthscan, 2004. *Population, Space and Place* 11(3): 207-208.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/psp.358> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/psp.358> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Migration and home gardens in the Brahmaputra Valley, Assam, India**

In this paper, the author extends the environment-migration framework to include the home garden production system in Assam, India, where the Kaziranga National park is located.

Shrivastava, R. J. and Heinen, J. T. 2005. Migration and home gardens in the Brahmaputra Valley, Assam, India. *Journal of Ecological Anthropology* 9(1): 20-34.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5038/2162-4593.9.1.2> 

Link(s)

<https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/jea/vol9/iss1/2/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Effects of Cooking Smoke and Environmental Tobacco Smoke on Acute Respiratory Infections in Young Indian Children**

The study estimates the effect of indoor pollution from biomass fuels used for cooking and heating on acute respiratory infections in children 36 months and younger in India.

Mishra, V., K. Smith, et al. 2005. Effects of Cooking Smoke and Environmental Tobacco Smoke on Acute Respiratory Infections in Young Indian Children. *Population & Environment* 26(5): 375-396.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-0005-y> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-005-0005-y> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Exploring complexity in a human-environment system: An agent-based spatial model for multidisciplinary and multiscale integration**

Using data from Wolong Nature Reserve in China for giant pandas, the authors developed and implemented a model simulating the effect of growing rural population on the forests and panda habitat.

An, L., M. Linderman, et al. 2005. Exploring complexity in a human-environment system: An agent-based spatial model for multidisciplinary and multiscale integration. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 95(1):54-79

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2005.00450.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Measuring and Mapping Threats to a Wildlife Sanctuary in Southern India**

This paper describes a standardized method to quantify threats to ecosystems using a wildlife sanctuary in southern India as an example. The method involves a GIS and data on human settlements, cattle, roads, and topographical features.

Barve, N.; Kiran, M. C.; Vanaraj, G.; Aravind, N. A.; Rao, D.; Shaanker, R. Uma; Ganeshaiyah, K. N.; Poulsen, J. G. 2005. Measuring and Mapping Threats to a Wildlife Sanctuary in Southern India. *Conservation Biology* 19(1): 122.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00532.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Twenty-First Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development, and the Environment.**

Book review

Mishra, V. 2005. Book Reviews: Tim Dyson, Robert Cassen, and Leela Visaria (eds.), *Twenty-First Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development, and the Environment*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc., 2004. *European Journal of Population* 21(4): 430-432.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10680-005-5974-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Prehistoric Decline in Freshwater Mussels Coincident with the Advent of Maize Agriculture**

The authors suggest that 1,000 years ago, intensive maize agriculture triggered changes in the freshwater mussel community southeastern United States.

Peacock, Evan; Haag, Wendell R.; Warren Jr., Melvin L. 2005. Prehistoric Decline in Freshwater Mussels Coincident with the Advent of Maize Agriculture. *Conservation Biology* 19(2): 547.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00036.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00036.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **People vs. Malthus: Population Pressure, Environmental Degradation, and Armed Conflict Revisited**

The authors use cross-national time-series analysis to conclude that land scarcity and high rates of population growth can increase the risk of armed conflict modestly.

Urdal, Henrik. 2005. People vs. Malthus: Population Pressure, Environmental Degradation, and Armed Conflict Revisited. *Journal of Peace Research* 42(4):417-434.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022343305054089> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0022343305054089> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Analysis of Urban Land Cover and Population Density in the United States**

Pozzi and Small defined urban/suburban distinctions on the basis of demographic and/or physical characteristics.

Pozzi, Francesca; Small, Christopher. 2005. Analysis of Urban Land Cover and Population Density in the United States. *Journal Of The American Society For Photogrammetry And Remote Sensing* 71(6):719-726

Link(s)

<https://www.asprs.org/Photogrammetric-Engineering-and-Remote-Sensing/PE-RS-Archi...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Forecasting urban land-use demand using a metropolitan input - output model**

Using data from the Seoul metropolitan area, Jun tests a model that estimates the effect of policy changes on urban economy, employment, population, and land use.

Jun, Myung-Jin. 2005. Forecasting urban land-use demand using a metropolitan input - output model. *Environment and Planning A* 37(7):1311-1328.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1068/a3723> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1068/a3723> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Confronting the human dilemma**

This commentary relates the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to the well-being of people.

Mooney, Harold; Cropper, Angela; Reid, Walter. 2005. Confronting the human dilemma. *Nature* 434; 561-562 Commentary.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/434561a> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Foucault's population geographies: classifications, biopolitics and governmental spaces**

Legg explains how Foucault's writings bear on the work of population geographers, particularly Foucault's work on the regulation of national populations. An example is taken from colonial India.

Legg, Stephen. 2005. Foucault's population geographies: classifications, biopolitics and governmental spaces. *Population, Space and Place* 11(3):37-156.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/psp.357> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Prolonged coexistence of humans and megafauna in Pleistocene Australia**

The authors examine previously unstudied stratigraphic associations to investigate the claim that Australian megafauna was destroyed through rapid overkill by newly arrived humans.

Trueman, C. N. G., J. H. Field, et al. 2005. Prolonged coexistence of humans and megafauna in Pleistocene Australia. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 102(23): 8381-8385.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0408975102> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0408975102> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **A conceptual template for integrative human-environment research.**

The goal of the authors is to generate insights into the practical problems encountered in integrative human-environment research.

Newell, B., C. L. Crumley, et al. 2005. A conceptual template for integrative human-environment research. *Global Environmental Change Part A* 15(4): 299-307.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2005.06.003> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378005000464> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Climate Change, Population Drift and Violent Conflict Over Land Resources in North Eastern Nigeria.**

In the recent times, due to the increasing rate of global warming, the northeast region of Nigeria has been experiencing continuous climatic change characterized by drastic reduction in rainfall, increase on the rate of dryness and heat, which makes it a fast growing arid environment, with depletion on the amount of water, flora and fauna resources on the land. In response to the pastoral and arable farm occupational needs of the people, there has been continuous population drift southward where there are more fauna, flora and water resources. Following the above, an important question that needs to be addressed is, how has the pressure over scarce resources consequent to climatic change led to violent conflict in the area? And what have been the patterns over the years? Against this background, this paper focuses on investigating the chain of interactions between climatic change, population drift and pressure, and conflict over land resources. Specifically the paper addresses the nature of violent conflicts in the northeast area of Nigeria, the extent to which continuous climatic change has contributed to the scenario, the patterns of the climatically induced violent conflicts, the major actors and the security implications of the conflict in the sub region. (Author's Abstract)

Obioha, E. E. 2008. Climate Change, Population Drift and Violent Conflict Over Land Resources in North Eastern Nigeria. *Journal of Human Ecology* 23(4): 311-324.

Link(s)

<http://environmentportal.in/files/Climate%20Change,%20Population%20Drift%20and%20...>,  
<http://www.krepublishers.com/02-Journals/JHE/JHE-23-0-000-000-2008-Web/JHE-23-4-...>

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Population and Upland Crop Production in Nang Rong, Thailand.**

The paper looks into the the effects of village size, density, and change on the area devoted to upland crops production in Nang Rong, a district in Northeast Thailand.

Entwisle, B., S. Walsh, et al. 2005. Population and Upland Crop Production in Nang Rong, Thailand. *Population and Environment* 26(6): 449-470.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-0007-9>

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Migration and Environmental Hazards**

Hunter demonstrates that environmental factors play a role in shaping migration decisions.

Hunter, Lori M. 2005. Migration and Environmental Hazards. *Population & Environment* 26(4):273-302.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-3343-x>

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-005-3343-x>


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Sharing clams: tragedy of an incomplete commons**

The author forms a dynamic optimization problem where agents control a fixed area from which a renewable resource disperses to adjacent areas. The consequence is a possible 'double' tragedy of a partial commons.

Janmaat, Johannus A. 2005. Sharing clams: tragedy of an incomplete commons. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 49(1): 26-51.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2004.02.005> 

Journal Article


Year: 2005

**Page 101**

## **A geographical perspective on poverty-environment interactions**

The paper explores and elaborates a geographical perspective on poverty-environment interactions, focusing in particular on an increasingly accepted and interdisciplinary approach known as political ecology.

Gray, L. C. and Moseley, W.G. 2005. A geographical perspective on poverty-environment interactions. *The Geographical Journal* 171(1): 9-23.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2005.00146.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Where is the Poverty-Environment Nexus? Evidence from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam**

The authors suggest that examination of the poverty-environment nexus in one country may not be generalizable to others.

Dasgupta, Susmita; Deichmann, Uwe; Meisner, Craig; Wheeler, David. 2005. Where is the Poverty-Environment Nexus? Evidence from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam. *World Development* 33(4): 617-638.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2004.10.003> 

Journal Article


Year: 2005

## **The Sustainability of Population Health**



The authors examine the sustainability of population health as a component of biosphere health.

Rainham, Daniel G.C.; McDowell, Ian. 2005. The Sustainability of Population Health. *Population & Environment* 26(4):303-324.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-3344-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **A city in the rainforest: São Gabriel da Cachoeira, the isolated capital city of the Upper Rio Negro (Une ville dans la forêt : São Gabriel da Cachoeira, capitale isolée du haut Rio Negro).**

São Gabriel da Cachoeira is described as a rapidly urbanizing settlement that is not causing the wide deforestation typically associated with urban settlements in Brazil.

Eloy, Ludivine; Le Tourneau, François-Michel; Théry, Hervé. 2005. A city in the rainforest: São Gabriel da Cachoeira, the isolated capital city of the Upper Rio Negro (Une ville dans la forêt : São Gabriel da Cachoeira, capitale isolée du haut Rio Negro). *Cybergeo* (304).

Link(s)

<https://journals.openedition.org/cybergeo/3238> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Strategic resource extraction, capital accumulation and overlapping generations**

In models developed by Mirmana and Tob where the young extract and the old accumulate capital, overfishing results depending on the number of agents.

Mirmana, Leonard J.; Tob, Ted. 2005. Strategic resource extraction, capital accumulation and overlapping generations. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 50(2):378-386.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2005.01.001> 

Journal Article


Year: 2005

## **Fallow Agroecosystem Dynamics and Socioeconomic Development in China: Two Case Studies in Xishuangbanna Prefecture, Yunnan Province.**

This paper examines how socioeconomic factor, such as population increase, impacts conservation of agrobiodiversity in fallow agroecosystems in two small rural villages, Daka and Baka, in Xishuangbanna, southwest China.

Fu, Y.-N., H.-J. Guo, et al. 2005. Fallow Agroecosystem Dynamics and Socioeconomic Development in China: Two Case Studies in Xishuangbanna Prefecture, Yunnan Province. *Mountain and Research Development* 25(4): 365-371

Link(s)

[https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2005\)025\[0365:FADASD\]2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2005)025[0365:FADASD]2.0.CO;2) 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Urbanisation Without Development: Environmental and Health Implications in African Cities**

The paper discusses the socioeconomic problems of African cities due to rapid urbanization.

Boadi, K., M. Kuitunen, et al. 2005. Urbanisation Without Development: Environmental and Health Implications in African Cities. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 7(4): 465-500.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10668-004-5410-3> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-004-5410-3> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Ozone air pollution and daily mortality in Genoa, Italy between 1993 and 1996.**

This study assessed the effect of O<sub>3</sub> concentration on daily mortality in an Italian city with a high proportion of elderly residents and a sizeable presence of oxidative photochemical air pollutants. Despite the short study period and the small population, a statistically significant association between O<sub>3</sub> and daily mortality was detected for all-cause mortality and CV mortality. This effect was particularly evident at lag 1 during the warm period.

Parodi, S., M. Vercelli, E. Garrone, V. Fontana, and A. Izzotti. 2005. Ozone air pollution and daily mortality in Genoa, Italy between 1993 and 1996. *Public Health* 119(9):844-850.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2004.10.007> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Global Warming, Human Population Pressure, and Viability of the World's Smallest Butterfly**

Hoyle and James used the Sinai baton blue butterfly to explore how global warming and human population pressure might interact to affect animal and plant conservation.

Hoyle, Martin; James, Mike. 2005. Global Warming, Human Population Pressure, and Viability of the World's Smallest Butterfly. *Conservation Biology* 19(4): 113

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00166.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2005.00166.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Pursuing More Sustainable Consumption by Analyzing Household Metabolism in European Countries and Cities.**

The authors provide a cross-national comparison of industrialized household metabolisms.

Moll, Henri C.; Noorman, Klaas Jan; Kok, Rixt; Engström, Rebecka; Throne-Holst, Harald; Clark, Charlotte. 2005. Pursuing More Sustainable Consumption by Analyzing Household Metabolism in European Countries and Cities. *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 9(1-2): 259-276(18)

.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/1088198054084662> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **The Political Economy of Environmental Taxes with an Aging Population**

Ono distinguishes the effects of greater longevity and lower rates of population growth on politically determined environmental tax and environmental quality.

Ono, Tetsuo. 2005. The Political Economy of Environmental Taxes with an Aging Population. *Environmental and Resource Economics* 30(2): 165-194.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10640-004-1517-0> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10640-004-1517-0> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **The Environmental, Social, and Health Dimensions of Urban Expansion**

The article compares and contrast the processes of urban expansion and transformation in developing and developed countries with the expectation of an emergence of a research agenda that will foster understanding of the processes, contexts, and outcomes of urbanization, as well as the understanding that will ultimately contribute to policy solutions.

Redman, C. L. and Jones, N. S. 2005. The Environmental, Social, and Health Dimensions of Urban Expansion. *Population & Environment* 26(6): 505-520.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-005-0010-1> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11111-005-0010-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Impact assessments and policy responses to sea-level rise in three US states: An exploration of human-dimension uncertainties.**

The paper explores the uncertainties in the assessment process, state level policy and mangement responses to sea-level-rise of Maine, North Carolina and South Carolina in USA.

Moser, S. C. 2005. Impact assessments and policy responses to sea-level rise in three US states: An exploration of human-dimension uncertainties. *Global Environmental Change Part A* 15(4): 353-369.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2005.08.002> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6VFV-4H9PN1G-2/2/fe2a20e0b14da8d3...> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Two Population-Environment Regimes in the Great Plains of the United States, 1930-1990**

Using county level data, the paper studies the roles of weather (especially drought), environmental amenities, employment, and population in affecting net migration rates in counties in the U.S. Great Plains counties for the period of 1930-1990.

Gutmann, M. P., G. D. Deane, N. Lauster and A. Peri. 2005. Two Population-Environment Regimes in the Great Plains of the United States, 1930–1990. *Population and Environment* 27(2): 191-225

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-006-0016-3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Using Landsat ETM+ Imagery to Measure Population Density in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA**

Guiying and Weng integrate Landsat ETM+ data with census data to estimate population density in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Li, Guiying; Weng, Qihao. 2005. Using Landsat ETM+ Imagery to Measure Population Density in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. *Photogrammetric Engineering & Remote Sensing* 71(8): 947-958

Link(s)

<http://qihaoweng.net/refereed%20journal/Aug%2005%20PERS.pdf> 

<https://scholars.opb.msu.edu/en/publications/using-landsat-etm-imagery-to-measur...> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Growth, Development, and Farming in an Ohio Exurban Region.**

Smith and Sharp report that conflict about land use in exurban areas may be more related to farm versus nonfarm interest than duration of residence in the community.

Smith, Molly Bean; Sharp, Jeff S. 2005. Growth, Development, and Farming in an Ohio Exurban Region. *Environment and Behavior* 37(4):565-579.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916505275312> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0013916505275312> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Kyoto protocol participation: A demographic explanation**

The author assessed the relationship between projected population growth and the degree of restrictions in carbon dioxide emissions negotiated by nations during Kyoto Protocol development and also whether or not nations ratified the Protocol.

York, R. 2005. Kyoto protocol participation: A demographic explanation. *Population Research and Policy Review* 24(5): 513-526.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11113-005-1291-x> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11113-005-1291-x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **The effects of human socioeconomic status and cultural characteristics on urban patterns of biodiversity.**

In explaining the urban patterns of biodiversity, the authors present a conceptual framework for understanding when it may be needed to go beyond traditional gradient analysis, and include gradients of socioeconomic and cultural characteristics.

Kinzig, A. P., P. Warren, et al. 2005. The effects of human socioeconomic status and cultural characteristics on urban patterns of biodiversity. *Ecology and Society* 10(1): 23.

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/include/getdoc.php> ,

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol10/iss1/art23/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Do Migrants Degrade Coastal Environments? Migration, Natural Resource Extraction and Poverty in North Sulawesi, Indonesia**

The authors found that the context and timing of migrant assimilation may eliminate differences between migrant and nonmigrant families in terms of destructive fishing behavior, technology, and investment.

Cassels, Susan; Curran, Sara R.; Kramer, Randall. 2005. Do Migrants Degrade Coastal Environments? Migration, Natural Resource Extraction and Poverty in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Human Ecology* (33) 3: 329-363.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-005-4142-9> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10745-005-4142-9> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

### **Placing the environment in migration: environment, economy, and power in Ghana's Central Region**

Carr examines the role of environmental change as a driver of migration.

Carr, Edward R. 2005. Placing the environment in migration: environment, economy, and power in Ghana's Central Region. *Environment and Planning A* 37(5):925-946.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1068/a3754> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1068/a3754> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Human-induced dwarfing of Himalayan snow lotus, *Saussurea laniceps* (Asteraceae)**

The authors demonstrate how humans can unconsciously drive evolution.

Law, Wayne; Salick, Jan. 2005. Human-induced dwarfing of Himalayan snow lotus, *Saussurea laniceps* (Asteraceae). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 102 (29):10218-10220.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0502931102> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.0502931102> 


Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Global Consequences of Land Use.**

The authors argue that while modern land use has increased economic productivity in the short term, the planet faces ecological collapse in the long-term.

Foley, J. A., R. DeFries, et al. 2005. Global Consequences of Land Use. *Science* 309(5734): 570-574.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1111772> 

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/abs/10.1126/science.1111772> 

Journal Article


Year: 2005



## **The (Re) Production of Gendered Positionality in Botswana's Commercial Urban Agriculture Sector**

Hovorka blends sociospatial and human-environment traditions in geography to generate an empirical investigation of commercial urban agriculture.

Hovorka, Alice J. 2005. The (Re) Production of Gendered Positionality in Botswana's Commercial Urban Agriculture Sector. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 95(2): 294.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2005.00461.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2005

## **Global patterns in human consumption of net primary production.**

The authors fashion maps that illustrate current human appropriation of net primary production. Local primary production varies spatially as does the distribution of appropriation. The authors propose policy options.

Imhoff, M. L., Bounoua, L., Ricketts, T., Loucks, C., Harriss, R. and Lawrence, W. T. 2004. Global patterns in human consumption of net primary production. *Nature* 429:870-873.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/doi:10.1038/nature02619> 

Link(s)

<https://www.nature.com/cgi-taf/DynaPage.taf> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Populating PEP II: the dispersal of humans and agriculture through Austral-Asia and Oceania.**

Article reviews the expansion of humans in the Austral-Asian region, with a focus on the role of environmental change.

Bird, M. I., Hope, G. and Taylor, D. 2004. Populating PEP II: the dispersal of humans and agriculture through Austral-Asia and Oceania. *Quaternary International* 118-119:145-163.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1040-6182\(03\)00135-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1040-6182(03)00135-6) 

Journal Article


Year: 2004

### **Climates of change: Human dimensions of Holocene environmental change in low latitudes of the PEPII transect.**

Article explores the historical nature of human-environment interactions, including the demographic consequences of environmental change.

Haberle, S. G. and David, B. 2004. Climates of change: Human dimensions of Holocene environmental change in low latitudes of the PEPII transect. *Quaternary International* 118-119:165-179.

Link(s)

[https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1040-6182\(03\)00136-8](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1040-6182(03)00136-8) 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Interactions of natural hazards and society in Austral-Asia: Evidence in past and recent records.**

Using historical chronologies the authors study the historical human-environment interaction, including the effect of human activities and climate change on hazard magnitude and frequency

Sidele, R. C., Taylor, D., Lu, X. X., Adger, W. N., Lowe, D. J., de Lange, W. P., Newnham, R. M. and Dodson, J. R. 2004. Interactions of natural hazards and society in Austral-Asia: Evidence in past and recent records. *Quaternary International* 118-119:181-203.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1040-6182\(03\)00137-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1040-6182(03)00137-X) 


Journal Article

Year: 2004


## **Global Change and Human Vulnerability to Vector-Borne Diseases**

In this paper, the author presents a framework for an integrated assessment of the impacts of global change drivers s.a. Atmospheric Composition, Climate Change, Urbanization, Land Use Land Cover Change and Biodiversity, Industrial and Agricultural Pollution with Hormone-Disrupting Chemicals, Trade and Travel.

Sutherst, R. W. 2004. Global Change and Human Vulnerability to Vector-Borne Diseases. *Clinical Microbiology Reviews* 17(1): 136-173.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1128/cmr.17.1.136-173.2004> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.asm.org/doi/abs/10.1128/cmr.17.1.136-173.2004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Issues of livelihood, sustainable development, and governance: Bay of Bengal**

Article highlights population-environmental problems in three geographic sites in the Bay of Bengal Subregion and proposes policy options.

Samarakoon, J. 2004. Issues of livelihood, sustainable development, and governance: Bay of Bengal. *Ambio* 33(1):34-44.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.1.34> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Simulation of suburban migration: driving forces, socio-economic characteristics, migration behaviour and resulting land-use patterns.**

In this paper, the author described suburban migration behaviour modelling.

Loibl, W. 2004. Simulation of suburban migration: driving forces, socio-economic characteristics, migration behaviour and resulting land-use patterns. *Vienna Demographic Yearbook of Population Research* 2004.

Link(s)

[http://www.austriaca.at/0xc1aa500d\\_0x00062021](http://www.austriaca.at/0xc1aa500d_0x00062021) 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Long-term Interactions between Migratory Caribou, Wildfires and Nunavik Hunters Inferred from Tree Rings.**

The authors use tree-ring dated vegetation scars to gauge caribou activity over a 200-year period. They suggest that native harvesting may be implicated in caribou decline in the early 1900s.

Payette, Serge; Boudreau, Stéphane; Morneau, Claude; and Pitre, Nadia. 2004. Long-term Interactions between Migratory Caribou, Wildfires and Nunavik Hunters Inferred from Tree Rings. *Ambio: A Journal of the Human Environment* 33(8):482-486.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.8.482> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Tracking the Anthropogenic Drivers of Ecological Impacts**

The authors estimate the effects of population and affluence on greenhouse gas emissions and emissions of ozone depleting substances.

Rosa, Eugene A.; York, Richard; and Dietz, Thomas. 2004. Tracking the Anthropogenic Drivers of Ecological Impacts. *Ambio: A Journal of the Human Environment* 33(8): 509-512.

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.8.509> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Modeling biodiversity and land use: urban growth, agriculture and nature in a wetland area.**

The authors present a general, dynamic simulation model of the interaction between wetland biodiversity and land use.

Eppinka, Florian V.; van den Bergha, Jeroen C.J.M.; and Rietveld, Piet. 2004. Modeling biodiversity and land use: urban growth, agriculture and nature in a wetland area. *Ecological Economics* 51(3-4):201-216.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2004.04.011> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Measuring the health effects of air pollution: to what extent can we really say that people are dying from bad air?**

Article discusses model uncertainty regarding pollution-mortality impacts, and uses Toronto, Canada as a case study.

Koop, G. and Toleb, L. 2003. Measuring the health effects of air pollution: to what extent can we really say that people are dying from bad air? *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 47(1): 30-54.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0095-0696\(03\)00075-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0095-0696(03)00075-5) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0095069603000755> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Food Security, Fertility Differentials and Land Degradation in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Dynamic Framework.**

Using a reduced-form- derivative of the PEDDA model, the papers investigates the assumption of differential fertility levels for the food-insecure and the food-secure population.

Winkler-Dworak, M. 2004. Food Security, Fertility Differentials and Land Degradation in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Dynamic Framework. *Vienna Demographic Yearbook of Population Research* 2004: 2004.

Link(s)

[http://www.austriaca.at/0xc1aa500d\\_0x0006202a](http://www.austriaca.at/0xc1aa500d_0x0006202a) 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Mitigation of environmental problems in Lake Victoria, East Africa: Causal chain and policy options analyses.**

Article deals with causes of overfishing and pollution in Lake Victoria, and offers policy options that may reduce environmental degradation.

Odada, E. O., Olago, D. O., Kulindwa, K., Ntiba, M. and Wandiga, S. 2004. Mitigation of environmental problems in Lake Victoria, East Africa: Causal chain and policy options analyses. *Ambio* 33(1):13-23.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.1.13> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **The Sulu-Sulawesi Sea: Environmental and Socioeconomic Status, Future Prognosis and Ameliorative Policy Options**

Article analyzes and projects the environmental and socioeconomic impacts and causes in the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea, and offers policy options through sustainable management and development.

DeVantier, Lyndon; Alcala, Angel; Wilkinson, Clive. 2004. The Sulu-Sulawesi Sea: Environmental and Socioeconomic Status, Future Prognosis and Ameliorative Policy Options. *AMBIO: A Journal of the Human Environment* 33(1): 88-97.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.1.88> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Non-sensitizing air pollution at workplaces and adult onset asthma.**

Authors find that unspecific air pollution at workplaces is associated with an increased risk of adult-onset asthma.

Flodin, U. and Jönsson, P. 2004. Non-sensitizing air pollution at workplaces and adult onset asthma. *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health* 77(1):17-22.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00420-003-0466-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Ocean pollution from land-based sources: East China Sea, China.**

Article deals with the environmental degradation in the East China Sea due to factors such as population growth and the dam constructions in the Yangtze River basin, and offers policy options.

Daoji, L. and Daler, D. 2004. Ocean pollution from land-based sources: East China Sea, China. *Ambio* 33(1):107-113.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.1.107> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **On being part of population geography's future: population-environment relationships and inter-science initiatives**

Conway proposes new directions for population geographers through which they may position themselves to engage in 'post-disciplinary' projects.

Conway, D. 2004. On being part of population geography's future: population-environment relationships and inter-science initiatives. *Population, Space and Place* 10(4):295-302.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/psp.333> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **A comparison of AVIRIS and Landsat for land use classification at the urban fringe**

The authors compare AVIRIS and Landsat data sets for the purpose of identifying urban-rural transitions in Colorado.

Platt, R. V. and Goetz, A. F. H. 2004. A comparison of AVIRIS and Landsat for land use classification at the urban fringe. *Photogrammetry Engineering and Remote Sensing* 70(7):813-819

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14358/PERS.70.7.813> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Evaluation of impervious surface estimates in a rapidly urbanizing watershed**

This study compares two methods for obtaining data for water quality and quantity models, the satellite imagery/land cover approach and aerial photography/land use approaches. The study area is the rapidly urbanizing Cub Run watershed in northern Virginia

Dougherty, M.; Dymond, R. L.; Goetz, S. J.; Jantz, C. A.; Goulet, N. 2004. Evaluation of impervious surface estimates in a rapidly urbanizing watershed. *Photogrammetry Engineering and Remote Sensing* 70(11):1275-1284.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14358/PERS.70.11.1275> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Forest product sale as natural insurance: The effects of household characteristics and the nature of shock in Eastern Honduras.**

Using a 1998 survey of indigenous households in Honduras, the authors analyze and explain the differential use of forest resources.

Mcsweeney, K. 2004. Forest product sale as natural insurance: The effects of household characteristics and the nature of shock in Eastern Honduras. *Society & Natural Resources* 17(1):39-56.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08941920490247245> 

Journal Article


Year: 2004



## **Sayil Revisited: Inferring Terminal Classic Population Size and Dynamics in the West-Central Yucatán Peninsula**

This article revisits previous demographic estimates of the Sayil site in the Yucatan Peninsula. The author is concerned with the period A.D. 750-1000 and suggests that the demographic load in the region was unsustainable.

Andrews, Bradford W. 2004. Sayil Revisited: Inferring Terminal Classic Population Size and Dynamics in the West-Central Yucatán Peninsula. *Human Ecology* 32(5):593 - 613.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10745-004-6098-6> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10745-004-6098-6> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Ethnic Variation in Environmental Belief and Behavior: An Examination of the New Ecological Paradigm in a Social Psychological Context**

The authors report finding on ethnic variation in environmental reading, household recycling, environmental group joining, and participation in nature-based outdoor recreation.

Johnson, Cassandra Y.; Bowker, J. M.; Cordell, H. Ken. 2004. Ethnic Variation in Environmental Belief and Behavior: An Examination of the New Ecological Paradigm in a Social Psychological Context. *Environment and Behavior* 36(2):157-186.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916503251478> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0013916503251478> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Pastoralism under pressure: Tracking system change in Southern Ethiopia.**

According to the authors, the formerly sustainable pastoral systems of the Borana in Southern Ethiopia have been undermined due, in part, to population pressure.

Desti, S. and Coppock, D. L. 2004. Pastoralism under pressure: Tracking system change in Southern Ethiopia. *Human Ecology* 32(4):465-486.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B%3AHUEC.0000043516.56037.6b> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Causal chain analysis and root causes: The GIWA Approach**

The author discusses the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) framework for analyzing the root causes of environmental problems international waters, including population factors. The author uses the causal chain analysis for the Colorado River

Belausteguigoitia, J. C. 2004. Causal chain analysis and root causes: The GIWA Approach. *Ambio* 33(1):7-12.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.1.7> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4315450> , <http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1579/0044-7447-33.1.7> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Equity, efficiency, and identity: grounding the debate over population and sustainability.**

Article offers a review of population-environment theories and an integrated approach to sustainability.

Ratner, B. D. 2004. Equity, efficiency, and identity: grounding the debate over population and sustainability. *Population Research and Policy Review* 23(1):55-71.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B%3APOPU.0000019911.10534.0f> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Spatial dynamic modeling and urban land use transformation: a simulation approach to assessing the costs of urban sprawl**

The authors demonstrate a spatially explicit dynamic modeling technique for determining probable spatial outcomes of given communal policies in urban settings.

Deala, Brian; and Schunk Daniel. 2004. Spatial dynamic modeling and urban land use transformation: a simulation approach to assessing the costs of urban sprawl. *Ecological Economics* 51(1-2):79-95.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2004.04.008> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800904002241> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Exurban change detection in fire-prone areas with nighttime satellite imagery.**

The authors use nighttime satellite imagery of Colorado to provide a low-cost tool for identifying new human settlements in fire-prone areas.

Cova, T. J., Sutton, P. C. and Theobald, D. M. 2004. Exurban change detection in fire-prone areas with nighttime satellite imagery. *Photogrammetry Engineering and Remote Sensing* 70(11):1249-1257.

Link(s)

<https://geog.utah.edu/~cova/cova-pers-2004.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Food and population: D. Gale Johnson and the Green Revolution**

The author reviews assertions by D. Gale Johnson and critically evaluates evidence on the relationship between the Green Revolution and population growth.

Evenson, R. E. 2004. Food and population: D. Gale Johnson and the Green Revolution. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 52(3): 543-569.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1086/383338> 

Link(s)

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/383338> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Deforestation pressure and biological reserve planning: a conceptual approach and an illustrative application for Costa Rica.**

This paper proposes an index of "deforestation pressure" for use in reserve planning.

Pfaff, Alexander S. P.; Sanchez-Azofeifa, G. Arturo. 2004. Deforestation pressure and biological reserve planning: a conceptual approach and an illustrative application for Costa Rica. *Resource and Energy Economics* 26 (2): 237-254.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.reseneeco.2003.11.009> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **A Plague of Puma?**

This review of David Baron's *The Beast in the Garden* is a recommendation as well as a critique of an account of growing human-cougar interaction in Boulder, Colorado.

Maehr, D. S. 2004. A Plague of Puma? *Conservation Biology* 18(4): 1166-1168

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2004.1843\\_4.x](https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2004.1843_4.x) 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Landscape dynamics and risk modeling of human alveolar echinococcosis.**

Authors model the spatial relationship between landscape and transmission of a human parasitic disease in rural China.

Danson, F. M., Craig, P. S., Man, W., Shi, D. and Giraudoux, P. 2004. Landscape dynamics and risk modeling of human alveolar echinococcosis. *Journal of the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing* 70(3).

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Climate change and global water resources: SRES emissions and socio-economic scenarios.**

Using SRES (Special Report on Emissions Scenarios) socio-economic scenarios and climate projections, this article assesses the impact of climate change and population growth on future water resource stresses.

Arnell, N. W. 2004. Climate change and global water resources: SRES emissions and socio-economic scenarios. *Global Environmental Change* 14(1):31-52.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2003.10.006> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Credit or debit? Resource input changes population dynamics of city-slicker birds**

Shochat produces a theory to explain why urban bird populations are extremely high despite the observation that per capita amount of food is small due to competition and domestic predator density is high in cities.

Shochat, Eyal. 2004. Credit or debit? Resource input changes population dynamics of city-slicker birds. *Oikos* 106(3): 622-626.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.0030-1299.2004.13159.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.0030-1299.2004.13159.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Climate and socio-economic scenarios for global-scale climate change impacts assessments: characterising the SRES storylines.**

In this paper, the authors describe how the SRES scenarios were applied at the national, and sub-national scales in order to assess the impacts of climate change on food supply, water scarcity, coastal flood risk and wetland loss, exposure to malaria risk and terrestrial ecosystems.

Arnell, N. W., M. J. L. Livermore, et al. 2004. Climate and socio-economic scenarios for global-scale climate change impacts assessments: characterising the SRES storylines. *Global Environmental Change* 14(1): 3-20.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2003.10.004> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378003000785> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **A patch connectivity index and its change in relation to new wetland at the Yellow River Delta.**

The authors devise a patch connectivity index and examine its relationship to human-environment interaction.

Yue, T. X.; Xu, B.; Liu, J. Y. 2004. A patch connectivity index and its change in relation to new wetland at the Yellow River Delta. *International Journal of Remote Sensing* 25(21):4617-4628.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0143116031000101549> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Urban land cover change analysis in Central Puget Sound**

The authors employ a methodology to assess land cover change at several scales. They conclude that urban growth has increased paved area in the Central Puget Sound by 6.7 percent.

Alberti, M., Weeks, R. and Coe, S. 2004. Urban land cover change analysis in Central Puget Sound. *Photogrammetry Engineering and Remote Sensing* 70(9):1043-1052

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14358/PERS.70.9.1043> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Human Population Density and Extinction Risk in the World's Carnivores**

The authors use phylogenetic comparative methods to show that biology explains extinction risk in the mammal order Carnivora better than exposure to high-density human populations.

Cardillo, Marcel; Purvis, Andy; Sechrest, Wes; Gittleman, John L.; Bielby, Jon; Mace, Georgina M. 2004. Human Population Density and Extinction Risk in the World's Carnivores. PLoS Biol 2(7): e197.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.0020197> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Insights and Applications**

Authors document that population growth in federal lands counties is higher than the average growth in the area, and recommend further research to explain growth differentials.

Frentz, I. C., Farmer, F. L., Guldin, J. M. and Smith, K. G. 2004. Insights and Applications. Society & Natural Resources 17(1): 57-68.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08941920490247272> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Reproductive liberty and overpopulation: A response.**

In response to Carol A. Kates' 'Reproductive Liberty and Overpopulation,' the author challenges the idea that world-wide population control measures are justified on environmental grounds.

Warner, S. 2004. Reproductive liberty and overpopulation: A response. *Environmental Values* 13(3):393-399.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3197/096327104323312743> 

Link(s)

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/whp/ev/2004/00000013/00000003/art00006> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **An intergenerational common pool resource experiment**

Using a model of intergenerational resource use that includes altruism, the authors find that whether resources regenerate slowly or quickly, free-riding overexploitive behavior dominates.

Fischera, M., Irlenbusch, B. and Sadrieh, A. 2004. An intergenerational common pool resource experiment. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 48(2):811-836.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2003.12.002> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S009506960300144X> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Reproductive liberty and overpopulation.**

The author argues against reproductive liberty as a fundamental human right and argues for a global agreement to reduce population to an environmentally sustainable level.

Kates, C. A. 2004. Reproductive liberty and overpopulation. *Environmental Values* 13(1): 51-79(29).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3197/096327104772444776> 

Link(s)

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/whp/ev/2004/00000013/00000001/art00003> 

Journal Article




Year: 2004

## **Resource conflicts and conflict resolution in Nepal**

Authors study resource conflicts and resolution practices in 6 districts of Nepal using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Upreti, B. R. 2004. Resource conflicts and conflict resolution in Nepal. *Mountain Research and Development* 24(1): 60-66.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2004\)024%5B0060:RCACRI%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2004)024%5B0060:RCACRI%5D2.0.CO;2) 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Satellite change detection analysis of deforestation rates and patterns along the Colombia - Ecuador border.**

Using Landsat satellite data, the authors propose driving forces of deforestation along the Colombia - Ecuador Border. Colonization and road construction are among the candidates.

Viña, A., Echavarría, F. R. and Rundquist, D. C. 2004. Satellite change detection analysis of deforestation rates and patterns along the Colombia - Ecuador border. *Ambio* 33(3):118-125.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.3.118> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Sewers, garbage, and environmentalism in Brazil**

Article discusses the cleavage between public opinion and the agenda of environmental organizations, particularly with regards to urban sanitation.

Tesh, S. N. and Paes-Machado, E. 2004. Sewers, garbage, and environmentalism in Brazil. *The Journal of Environment and Development* 13(1):42-72.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1070496503260971> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1070496503260971> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Urban growth in developing countries: A review of current trends and a caution regarding existing forecasts.**

This paper examines and seeks to clarify uncertainties surrounding urban forecasts. Included is an analysis of the quality of data used to make urban and demographic forecasts.

Cohen, B. 2004. Urban growth in developing countries: A review of current trends and a caution regarding existing forecasts. *World Development* 32(1):23-51.

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2003.04.008> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Linkages between tidal creek ecosystems and the landscape and demographic attributes of their watersheds**

The authors found that the primary stressor of the tidal creek ecosystem along the South Carolina coast is human population density and associated increases in impervious land cover.

Holland, A. Frederick; Sanger, Denise M; Gawle, Christopher P.; Lerberg, Scott B.; Santiago, Marielis Sexto; Riekerk, George H. M.; Zimmerman, Lynn E.; Scott, Geoffrey I. 2004. Linkages between tidal creek ecosystems and the landscape and demographic attributes of their watersheds. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* 298(2):151-178.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-0981\(03\)00357-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-0981(03)00357-5) 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Farm-level models of spatial patterns of land use and land cover dynamics in the Ecuadorian Amazon.**

In this paper the authors demonstrated that combining data from household surveys, satellite time-series images and GIS coverages is an ideal process for providing framework to examine population-environment interactions.

Pan, W. K. Y., S. J. Walsh, et al. 2004. Farm-level models of spatial patterns of land use and land cover dynamics in the Ecuadorian Amazon. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 101(2-3): 117-134.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2003.09.022> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Household characteristics and forest dependency: Evidence from common property forest management in Nepal.**

Using qualitative and quantitative methods, the authors examine the equity aspect of community forestry, and find that poorer households have more restricted access to community forests than households that are better off.

Adhikari, B., Di Falco, S. and Lovett, J. C. 2004. Household characteristics and forest dependency: Evidence from common property forest management in Nepal. *Ecological Economics* 48(2):245-257.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2003.08.008> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Spatial Behavior in San Francisco's Plazas: The Effects of Microclimate, Other People, and Environmental Design.**

Plaza users accepted crowding in preferred microclimates when preferred conditions are in short supply.

Zacharias, John; Stathopoulos, Ted; Wu, Hanqing. 2004. Spatial Behavior in San Francisco's Plazas: The Effects of Microclimate, Other People, and Environmental Design. *Environment and Behavior* 36(5): 638-658.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916503262545> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0013916503262545> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Summer cattle transhumance and wild edible plant gathering in a Mapuche community of Northwestern Patagonia.**

Authors analyze the effect of age, gender and the practice of cattle transhumance on the use of wild edible plants in the Mapuche communities of northwestern Patagonia.

Ladio, A. H. and Lozada, M. 2004. Summer cattle transhumance and wild edible plant gathering in a Mapuche community of Northwestern Patagonia. *Human Ecology* 32(2): 225-240.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B%3AHUEC.0000019764.62185.99> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **The global international waters assessment for the Pacific Islands: Aspects of transboundary, water shortage, and coastal fisheries issues**

Article discusses socioeconomic issues and water shortage and unsustainable fishing using Fiji, Kiribati, and Tonga as examples.

South, G. R., Skelton, P. A., Veitayaki, J., Resture, A., Carpenter, C., Pratt, C. and Lawedrau, A. 2004. The global international waters assessment for the Pacific Islands: Aspects of transboundary, water shortage, and coastal fisheries issues. *AMBIO: A Journal of the Human Environment* 33(1): 98-106.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.1.98> 

Journal Article



Year: 2004

### **Conditional Probabilistic Population Projections: An Application to Climate Change**

O'Neill demonstrates how conditional probabilistic population projections provide a basis for establishing the relative likelihood of different Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change climate change scenarios.

O'Neill, Brian C. 2004. Conditional Probabilistic Population Projections: An Application to Climate Change. *International Statistical Review* 72(2):167-184.

Link(s)

<https://projecteuclid.org/Dienst/UI/1.0/Summarize/euclid.isr/1091543053> ,  
<https://projecteuclid.org/euclid.isr/1091543053> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Elasticities of electricity demand in urban Indian households.**

Using disaggregate level survey data for 30,000 households, this study estimated seasonal price and income elasticities of electricity demand in the residential sector of all urban areas of India.

Filippini, M., Pachauria, S. 2004. Elasticities of electricity demand in urban Indian households. *Energy Policy* 32(3): 429-436.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215\(02\)00314-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215(02)00314-2) 

Link(s)

[https://iiasa.ac.at//Research/PCC/pubs/Pachauri\\_EPfeb2004.pdf](https://iiasa.ac.at//Research/PCC/pubs/Pachauri_EPfeb2004.pdf) 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Reconsidering the Limits to World Population: Meta-analysis and Meta-prediction**

Van Den Bergh and Rietveld estimate earth's carrying capacity to be 7.7 billion based on a meta-analysis that included 69 past studies.

Van Den Bergh, Jeroen C. J. M.; Rietveld, Piet. Reconsidering the Limits to World Population: Meta-analysis and Meta-prediction. 2004. *BioScience*, 54(3):195-204.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568\(2004\)054%5B0195:RLTWP%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568(2004)054%5B0195:RLTWP%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<http://www.bioone.org/bioone/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Discrimination between climate and human-induced dryland degradation**

Evans and Geerken suggest several approaches for determining dryland areas with a high likelihood of human-induced degradation.

Evans, Jason; Geerken, Roland. 2004. Discrimination between climate and human-induced dryland degradation. *Journal of Arid Environments* 57:535-554.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-1963\(03\)00121-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-1963(03)00121-6) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140196303001216> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **The Transformation Of Landscape: Modeling Policy and Social Impacts on The Agricultural Landscape of Lesvos**

The authors estimate social and policy effects on agricultural landscapes using a model composed of three parts: ecological, population dynamics, and policy. The model is then applied to olive and graze land of Lesvos, Greece.

Kizos, Thanasis; Spilanis, Ioannis. 2004. The Transformation Of Landscape: Modeling Policy and Social Impacts on The Agricultural Landscape of Lesvos. *Natural Resource Modeling* 17(4).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1939-7445.2004.tb00140.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **The Ecological Footprint Intensity of National Economies**

The authors sought to learn whether improvements in efficiency can mitigate environmental consequences of large-scale economic production. They found little variation across nations in ecological footprint per unit of GDP.

York, Richard; Rosa, Eugene A.; Dietz, Thomas. 2004. The Ecological Footprint Intensity of National Economies. *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 8(4):139-154(16).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/1088198043630487> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **The "invisible" mountains: Using GIS to examine the extent of mountain terrain in South Africa.**

Using GIS and topographic, vegetation and cultural digital data, authors identify the socio-economic characteristic of the mountain areas of South-Africa.

Browne, T., Fox, R. and Funnell, D. 2004. The "invisible" mountains: Using GIS to examine the extent of mountain terrain in South Africa. *Mountain Research and Development* 24(1): 28-34.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2004\)024%5B0028:TIM%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2004)024%5B0028:TIM%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **The negative impacts of human activities in the Eastern African region: An international waters perspective.**

The paper assesses the interactions between human activities and the environment in the Somali Current and the Indian Ocean Island States, and explores policy frameworks for reducing environmental problems.

Payet, R.; Obura, D. 2004. The negative impacts of human activities in the Eastern African region: An international waters perspective. *Ambio* 33(1):24-33.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-33.1.24> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Theorizing land-cover and land-use change: the case of the Florida everglades and its degradation.**

This paper proposes a united theoretical approach to understanding land-cover and land-use change. The proposed framework is then applied to the loss of wetlands in South Florida.

Walker, R. and Solecki, W. 2004. Theorizing land-cover and land-use change: the case of the Florida everglades and its degradation. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 94(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2004.09402010.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Valuing health damages from water pollution in urban Delhi, India: A health production function approach**

Article estimates the probability and total cost of illness due to contaminated water supplies at an urban household level.

Dasgupta, P. 2004. Valuing health damages from water pollution in urban Delhi, India: A health production function approach. *Environment and Development Economics* 9(1):83-106.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1355770X03001098> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **What people want from wolves**

This review recommends Martin A. Nie's *Beyond Wolves* as a case study and policy primer on wolf conservation in the United States.

Doremus, H. 2004. What people want from wolves. *Conservation Biology* 18(4): 1163-1164.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2004.1843\\_1.x](https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2004.1843_1.x) 

Journal Article


Year: 2004



## **Mapping process to pattern in the landscape change of the Amazonian frontier**

The author presents a model of forest dynamics at the household level, and deals with the land-use and land-cover decisions of colonist farmers as a function, among other things, of household characteristics.

Walker, R. 2003. Mapping process to pattern in the landscape change of the Amazonian frontier. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 93(2):376-398.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8306.9302008> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-8306.9302008> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Alleviating spatial conflict between people and biodiversity**

Authors quantify the degree to which human settlements threaten biodiversity conservation in Australia and North-America, and suggest new strategies.

Luck, G. W., Ricketts, T. H., Daily, G. C. and Imhoff, M. 2004. Alleviating spatial conflict between people and biodiversity. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 101(1):182-186.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2237148100> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **2004 Critical Review: Megacities and atmospheric pollution**

This review discusses problems of and strategies for reducing air pollution in nine urban centers.

Molina, M. J. and Molina, L. T. 2004. 2004 Critical Review: Megacities and atmospheric pollution. *Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association* 54(6): 644-680.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10473289.2004.10470936> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10473289.2004.10470936> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Quantifying the severity of fuel poverty, its relationship with poor housing and reasons for non-investment in energy-saving measures in Ireland**

In addition to identifying the social groups at risk of fuel poverty through socio-economic and socio-demographic analyses, the authors outline reasons why households do not invest in energy-saving measures.

Healy, J. D. and Clinch, J. P. 2004. Quantifying the severity of fuel poverty, its relationship with poor housing and reasons for non-investment in energy-saving measures in Ireland. *Energy Policy* 32(2):207-220.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215\(02\)00265-3](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215(02)00265-3) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421502002653> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Changes in population and land use over time in the Ecuadorian Amazon**

Drawing upon a detailed longitudinal survey of households living on agricultural plots in the northern three provinces of the Ecuadorian Amazon, the principal region of colonization by migrants in Ecuador since the 1970s, the paper studies migrants and their effects on the Amazonian landscape.

Bilsborrow, R. E., A. F. Barbieri and W. Pan. 2004. Changes in population and land use over time in the Ecuadorian Amazon. *Acta Amazonica* 34: 635-647.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0044-59672004000400015> 

Link(s)

<http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Carrying capacity is determined by food availability.**

Using a logistic equation, the authors find that population growth is a function of increased food availability.

Hopfenberg, R. 2004. Carrying capacity is determined by food availability. *Population and Environment* 25(2):109-117.

Link(s)

<http://www.kluwer.nl/issn/0199-0039/contents> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **A witness tree analysis of the effects of native American Indians on the pre-European settlement forests in East-Central Alabama.**

Article quantifies the effect of Native American settlements on the composition of forest trees.

Foster, H. T. II, Black, B. and Abrams, M. D. 2004. A witness tree analysis of the effects of native American Indians on the pre-European settlement forests in East-Central Alabama. *Human Ecology* 32(1):27-47.

Link(s)

<http://www.kluwer.nl/issn/0300-7839/contents> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004


## **Whither parity? The need for a comprehensive curriculum in human-environment geography**

Authors argue for the importance of a more comprehensive undergraduate curriculum in human geography.

Yarnal, B. and Neff, R. 2004. Whither parity? The need for a comprehensive curriculum in human-environment geography. *The Professional Geographer* 56(1): 28-36.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.0033-0124.2004.05601005.x> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.0033-0124.2004.05601005.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Agrarian dynamics, population growth and resource management: The case of Burundi**

The author revisits Malthus and Boserup via an extensive study of agrarian dynamics in Burundi.

Cochet, H. 2004. Agrarian dynamics, population growth and resource management: The case of Burundi. *GeoJournal* 60(2):111-120.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B:GEJO.0000033593.29549.3b> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Ecological Footprints and interdependencies of New Zealand regions.**

This paper addresses methodological issues of ecological footprinting in the process of applying a method to the case of New Zealand

McDonald, G. W. and Patterson, M. G. 2004. Ecological Footprints and interdependencies of New Zealand regions. *Ecological Economics* 50(1-2):49-67.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2004.02.008> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Coastal flooding and wetland loss in the 21st century: changes under the SRES climate and socio-economic scenarios**

Using scenarios scenarios are derived from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES, the author looks into the implications of a range of global-mean sea-level rise and socio-economic scenarios.

Nicholls, R. J. 2004. Coastal flooding and wetland loss in the 21st century: changes under the SRES climate and socio-economic scenarios. *Global Environmental Change* 14(1): 69-86.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2003.10.007> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Comparing futures: A positional approach to population ethics.**

Researchers in environmental economics compare possible futures. These futures typically involve different numbers and identities of people. The author of this work considers ways of comparing competing futures that have different population and environme

Mainwaring, L. 2004. Comparing futures: A positional approach to population ethics. *Ecological Economics* 48(3):345-357.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2003.10.012> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Cross-national variation in the size of passenger car fleets: A study in environmentally significant consumption.**

Author considers demographic, economic, and socio-political factors that may influence motorization, and finds that economic factors are most important.

York, R. 2004. Cross-national variation in the size of passenger car fleets: A study in environmentally significant consumption. *Population and Environment* 25(2):119-140.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B%3APOEN.0000015561.68517.08> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Descent group composition and population pressure in a Fringe Enga Clan, Papua New Guinea.**

The author reconstructs population size for a 170-year period using genealogical data, land clearance patterns and garden inheritance histories.

Wohlt, P. B. 2004. Descent group composition and population pressure in a fringe Enga Clan, Papua New Guinea. *Human Ecology* 32(2):137-162.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B:HUEC.0000019760.28120.e1> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Distribution and relative abundance of peccaries in the Argentine Chaco: Associations with human factors.**

Authors find that number of human settlements are negatively associated with the abundance and distribution of the three species of peccaries in the Argentine Chaco.

Altrichter, M. and Boagliob, G. I. 2004. Distribution and relative abundance of peccaries in the Argentine Chaco: Associations with human factors. *Biological Conservation* 116(2):217-225.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3207\(03\)00192-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3207(03)00192-7) 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

**Page 111**

### **Do children matter? An examination of gender differences in environmental valuation.**

The author develops the idea that the addition to children to households affects willingness-to-pay for environmental improvement. She finds that parents are willing to pay more than childless counterparts.

Dupont, D. P. 2004. Do children matter? An examination of gender differences in environmental valuation. *Ecological Economics* 49(3):273-286.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2004.01.013> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Ecology Drives the Worldwide Distribution of Human Diseases**

The authors propose that climatic factors link latitude and the spatial distribution of human pathogens.

Guernier, Vanina ; Hochberg, Michael E.; Guégan, Jean-François. 2004. Ecology Drives the Worldwide Distribution of Human Diseases. PLoS Biol 2(6): e141.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0020141> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Long-distance dispersal and human population density allow the prediction of invasive patterns in the horse chestnut leafminer *Cameraria ohridella***

The authors test the hypothesis that human and moth invasions of Germany are associated.

Gilbert, M.; Grégoire, J.-C.; Freise, J. F.; Heitland, W. 2004. Long-distance dispersal and human population density allow the prediction of invasive patterns in the horse chestnut leafminer *Cameraria ohridella*. Journal of Animal Ecology 73 (3): 459-468.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.0021-8790.2004.00820.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.0021-8790.2004.00820.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Climate change and malaria: analysis of the SRES climate and socio-economic scenarios.**

In this paper, the authors presented a new method for describing vulnerability to the potential impacts of climate change.

van Lieshout, M., R. S. Kovats, et al. 2004. Climate change and malaria: analysis of the SRES climate and socio-economic scenarios. *Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions* 14(1): 87-99.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2003.10.009> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems to Study Urban Quality of Life and Urban Forest Amenities**

This study documents a positive correlation between human population density and urban leaf area.

Jensen, Ryan; Gatrell, Jay; Boulton, Jim; Harper, Bruce. 2004. Using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems to Study Urban Quality of Life and Urban Forest Amenities. *Ecology and Society* 9(5): 5.

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol9/iss5/art5/print.pdf> ,

<https://ecologyandsociety.org/vol9/iss5/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Completing the Picture: The Challenges of Bringing "Consumption" into the Population-Environment Equation**

The authors identify a gap between literature on population-environment relationships and consumption-environment. They focus on three areas of consumption-environment literature and note overlaps: household-level consumption; ecological footprints and material flow accounting; and values, attitudes, behaviors and lifestyles.

Curran, Sara R.; and de Sherbinin, Alex. 2004. Completing the Picture: The Challenges of Bringing "Consumption" into the Population-Environment Equation. *Population & Environment* 26(2):107-131.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-004-0837-x> 

Journal Article



Year: 2004

## **Urban growth boundary policy and residential suburbanization: Riyadh, Saudi Arabia**

This paper examines sociopolitical and cultural factors that underlie sprawl-inducing government ordinances in Saudi Arabia.

Mubarak, F. A. 2004. Urban growth boundary policy and residential suburbanization: Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. *Habitat International* 28(4):567-591.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2003.10.010> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Health effects associated with indoor storage of organic waste.**

Using logistic regression, the authors estimate the relationship between the storing of organic waste and health in three neighborhoods in Hesse, Germany.

Herr, C. E. W., Nieden, A. Z., Stilianakis, N. I., Gieler, U. and, Eikmann, T. F. 2004. Health effects associated with indoor storage of organic waste. *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health* 77(2):90-96.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00420-003-0489-7> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **One-sided sustainability tests with amenities, and changes in technology, trade and population**

This exercise in green accounting provides a test for individual sustainability when population grows exogenously.

John, J. C. V. and Pezzey, C. V. 2004. One-sided sustainability tests with amenities, and changes in technology, trade and population. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, July 2004 48(1):613-631.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2003.10.002> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Forecasting global biodiversity threats associated with human population growth**

Using multiple regression analysis the authors model the relationship between human population density/growth and the number of threatened mammal and bird species by nation.

McKee, J. K., Sciullia, P. W., Foocea, C. D. and Waiteb, T. A. 2004. Forecasting global biodiversity threats associated with human population growth. *Biological Conservation* 115(1):161-164.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3207\(03\)00099-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3207(03)00099-5) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320703000995> 

Journal Article


Year: 2004

## **The key role of nutrition in controlling human population dynamics**

Scott and Duncan describe the nutritional consequences of the transition to a fixed agricultural lifestyle and suggest that ensuing periodic malnutrition had an effect on fertility.

Scott, S.; Duncan, C. J. 2004. The key role of nutrition in controlling human population dynamics. *Nutrition Research Reviews* 17(2):163-175(13).

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1079/NRR200491> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Demographic and Social Research on the Population and Environment Nexus in Australia: Explaining the Gap**

The author explores barriers to research on population-environment interaction in Australia.

Betts, Katharine. 2004. Demographic and Social Research on the Population and Environment Nexus in Australia: Explaining the Gap. *Population & Environment* 26(2):157-172.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-004-0838-9> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **A Quantitative Investigation of the Population-Land Inequality-Land Clearance Nexus.**

This paper empirically tests a model of population-induced agricultural land clearance.

Tole, Lise. 2004. A Quantitative Investigation of the Population-Land Inequality-Land Clearance Nexus. *Population & Environment* 26(2):75-106.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11111-004-0836-y> 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

### **Parental altruism and the value of avoiding acute illness: are kids worth more than parents?**

The authors model the estimated marginal rates of substitution between child and parent illness and conclude it is approximately two. This means that parents value their children's acute illness about twice as much as their own acute illness. The marginal rates of substitution approach one as children age.

Dickie, Mark; Messman, Victoria L. 2004. Parental altruism and the value of avoiding acute illness: are kids worth more than parents? *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 48(3):1146-1174.

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2003.12.005> 


Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **Increasing the resilience of hillside communities in Bolivia: Has vulnerability to climate change been reduced as a result of previous sustainable development cooperation?**

Article investigates the Khuluyo community's vulnerability to climate change through an Intercooperation (IC) for "Vulnerable Communities and Adaptation project.

Robledo, C., Fischler, M. and Patiño, A. 2004. Increasing the resilience of hillside communities in Bolivia: Has vulnerability to climate change been reduced as a result of previous sustainable development cooperation? *Mountain Research and Development* 24(1):14-18.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2004\)024%5B0014:ITROHC%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2004)024%5B0014:ITROHC%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Journal Article

Year: 2004

## **In search of water in Karnataka, India: Degradation of natural resources and the livelihood crisis in Koppal District.**

Article deals with the groundwater, agricultural, and population consequences of resource depletion due to rock blasting and stone cutting.

Premchander, S., Jeyaseelan, L. and Chidambaranathan, M. 2003. In search of water in Karnataka, India: Degradation of natural resources and the livelihood crisis in Koppal District. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(1):19-23.

Link(s)

<https://www.mtnforum.org/sites/default/files/publication/files/5172.pdf> 


<https://www.mtnforum.org/content/search-water-karnataka-india-degradation-natura...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **The human dimension of coral reef marine protected areas: recent social science research and its policy implications**

Mascia, M. B. 2003. The human dimension of coral reef marine protected areas: recent social science research and its policy implications. *Conservation Biology* 17(2):630-632.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.2003.01454.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Growth, conservation, and the necessity of new alliances.**

Author argues that conservation biologists must form alliances with other constituencies whose interests are threatened by population growth and consumption.

Johns, D. M. 2003. Growth, conservation, and the necessity of new alliances. *Conservation Biology* 17(5):1229-1237.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.2003.01261.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Where have all the beaches gone? Coastal erosion in the tropics.**

Article deals with the integrative approach of physical and human sciences on small island vulnerability and adaptation

Wong P. 2003. Where have all the beaches gone? Coastal erosion in the tropics. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 24(1): 111-132.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-9493.00146> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **The evolution of human life expectancy and intelligence in hunter-gatherer economies**

Paper deals with the biological evolution of human characteristics among hunter-gatherer societies, suggesting that intergenerational resource flows should replace fertility as key demographic consideration.

Robson, A. J.; Kaplan, H. S. 2003. The evolution of human life expectancy and intelligence in hunter-gatherer economies. *American Economic Review* 93(1):150-169.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1257/000282803321455205> 

Link(s)

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles.php> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Population and land use change in the California Mojave: Natural habitat implications of alternative futures.**

Authors investigate the linkage between population growth and density, and land use patterns and species diversity, through spacial and statistical models.

Hunter, L. M., Gonzalez, G., De Manuel J., Stevenson, M., Karish, K. S., Toth, R., Edwards, T. C. Jr, Lilieholm, R. J. and Cablk, M. 2003. Population and land use change in the California Mojave: Natural habitat implications of alternative futures. *Population Research and Policy Review* 22(4):373-397.

Link(s)

<https://spot.colorado.edu/~hunterlm/Mojave.PDF> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Impact of the 1999 East Marmara earthquake in Turkey.**

A survey study reviews the social and economic consequences of the 1999 Marmara earthquake in Turkey and identifies variables that mediated response.

Kasapolu, A. and Ecevit, M. 2003. Impact of the 1999 East Marmara earthquake in Turkey. *Population and Environment* 24(4).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1022453722574> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Relationship of nematode communities to human demographics and environment in agricultural fields and fallow lands in Senegal**

A hypothesized negative effect of human density on the presence of plant-parasitic nematodes seems to have been mitigated by crop diversity.

Cadet, Patrice; Pate, Emmanuelle; Thioulouse, Jean. 2003. Relationship of nematode communities to human demographics and environment in agricultural fields and fallow lands in Senegal. *Journal of Tropical Ecology* 19:279-290.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0266467403003316> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Spatial synchrony among and within world-systems: Insights from theoretical ecology**

This is a call to apply population ecology to the study of spatial dynamics of states, groups, and world systems.

Turchin, P. and Hall, T. D. 2003. Spatial synchrony among and within world-systems: Insights from theoretical ecology. *Journal of World-Systems Research*, Winter 2003 9(1):37-64.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5195/jwsr.2003.248> 

Link(s)

<http://jwsr.pitt.edu/ojs/index.php/jwsr/article/view/248> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Agent-based and analytical modeling to evaluate the effectiveness of greenbelts**

The authors employ several models to evaluate the effectiveness of greenbelts as barriers at the transition between urban and rural areas. The authors conclude by observing how width and location of greenbelts affect greenbelt effectiveness.

Brown, D. G., Page, S. E., Riolo, R. and Rand, W. 2003. Agent-based and analytical modeling to evaluate the effectiveness of greenbelts. *Environmental Modeling & Software* 19(12): 1097-1109.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2003.11.012> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Theorizing and rethinking linkages between the natural environment and the modern world-system: Deforestation in the late 20th Century**

Using multivariate regression analysis, the paper examine models of deforestation over the period 1990-2000 to test a macro-level theory that social and demographic causes of deforestation will vary across zones of the modern world-system.

Burns, T. J., Kick, E. L and Davis, B. L. 2003. Theorizing and rethinking linkages between the natural environment and the modern world-system: Deforestation in the late 20th Century. *Journal of World-Systems Research* 9(2): 357-390.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5195/jwsr.2003.237> 

Link(s)

<http://jwsr.pitt.edu/ojs/index.php/jwsr/article/view/237> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Comparative Rates of Western Juniper Afforestation in South-Central Oregon and the Role of Anthropogenic Disturbance**

Canopy cover of adult western juniper increased from the 1960s to 1994 in central Oregon, particularly on sites with domestic livestock grazing. The authors used repeat aerial photography to make their determination.

Soulé, Peter T.; Knapp, Paul A.; Grissino-Mayer, Henri D. 2003. Comparative Rates of Western Juniper Afforestation in South-Central Oregon and the Role of Anthropogenic Disturbance. *The Professional Geographer* 55 (1).

DOI: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1111/0033-0124.01020> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003



## **Forest Transitions in Mexico: Institutions and Forests in a Globalized Countryside**

A case study reveals simultaneous forest regeneration due to agricultural abandonment and forest degradation due to woodcutting.

Klooster, Dan. 2003. Forest Transitions in Mexico: Institutions and Forests in a Globalized Countryside. *The Professional Geographer* 55 (2).

DOI: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1111/0033-0124.5502010> 

Link(s)

<https://www.wiley.com/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Population growth, Carrying capacity, and conflict**

This paper introduces a model of population behavior that includes competition between groups, individual reproductive choice, spatial and temporal variation in resource abundance, and access and ownership of resources.

Read, D. W. and LeBlanc, S. A. 2003. Population growth, Carrying capacity, and conflict. *Current Anthropology* 44(1): 59-85.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1086/344616> 

Link(s)

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/full/10.1086/344616> ,

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/344616> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **The social vulnerability of irrigated vegetable farming households in Central Puebla.**

The article deals with the advantages and disadvantages of irrigation among farming households in Puebla, Mexico.

Eakin, H. 2003. The social vulnerability of irrigated vegetable farming households in Central Puebla. *The Journal of Environment and Development* 12(4):414-429.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1070496503257733> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1070496503257733> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Multi-agent systems for the simulation of land-use and land-cover change: A review.**

Article discusses the potential of multi-agent system models of land-use/cover change (MAS/LUCC models), and argue that the models are appropriate for fine-scale models of LUCC phenomena focusing on human-environment interactions.

Parker, D. C., Manson, S. M., Janssen, M. A., Hoffman, M. J. and Deadman, P. 2003. Multi-agent systems for the simulation of land-use and land-cover change: A review. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 93(2):314-337.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8306.9302004> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-8306.9302004> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **The ecological footprint: A non-monetary metric of human consumption applied to North America**

Authors use ecological footprint analysis to consider the long-term ecological sustainability of human settlement, and finds that only reduction in consumption produces an ecological surplus.

Senbel, M., McDaniels, T. and Dowlatabadi, H. 2003. The ecological footprint: A non-monetary metric of human consumption applied to North America. *Global Environmental Change* 13(2):83-100.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(03\)00009-8](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(03)00009-8) 

Link(s)


<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378003000098> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Human resilience and environmental degradation: The eco-cultural link in the Sahel**

Van Haaften, E. H. and Van de Vijver, F. J. R. 2003. Human resilience and environmental degradation: The eco-cultural link in the Sahel. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 10(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504500309469788> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13504500309469788> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Environmental degradation and conflict in Karamoja, Uganda: The decline of a pastoral society**

Article deals with the forced displacement of the Karamojong people of northeastern Uganda into an area not environmentally suitable for settlement, and suggests sustainable solutions to the current violent conflict.

Inselman, A. D. 2003. Environmental degradation and conflict in Karamoja, Uganda: The decline of a pastoral society. *International Journal of Global Environmental Issues* 3(2):168-187.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJGENVI.2003.003863> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Linking national agrarian policy to deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon: A case Study of Tambopata, 1986 -1997**

Article investigates deforestation patterns in Tambopata, Peru, 1986-1997

Alvarez, N. L. and Naughton-Treves, L. 2003. Linking national agrarian policy to deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon: A case Study of Tambopata, 1986 -1997. *Ambio* 32(4):269-274.

Link(s)

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12956592/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Energy, Species Richness, and Human Population Size: Conservation Implications at a National Scale.**

Human population density and avian species richness were positively correlated with increases in agricultural productivity and rainfall at three distinct spatial resolutions.

Chown, Steven L.; Van Rensburg, Berndt J.; Gaston, Kevin J.; Rodrigueus, Ana S. L.; Van Jaarsveld, Albert S. 2003. Energy, Species Richness, and Human Population Size: Conservation Implications at a National Scale. *Ecological Applications* 13(5):1233-1241.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1890/02-5105> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Natural disturbances and mining of Panamanian coral reefs by indigenous people**

Authors provide evidence of reef degradation due to population growth, indigenous practices and natural disturbances, and identify eight conservation areas.

Guzmán, H. M., Guevara, C. and Castillo, A. 2003. Natural disturbances and mining of Panamanian coral reefs by indigenous people. *Conservation Biology* 17(5):1396-1401.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.2003.02308.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Natural environments - healthy environments? An exploratory analysis of the relationship between greenspace and health.**

Article combines Dutch data on self-reported health of more than 10 000 people with land-use data, and tests the hypothesis that people living in greener areas are healthier than people living in less green areas.

de Vries, S., Verheij, R. A, Groenewegen, P. P. and Spreeuwenberg, P. 2003. Natural environments - healthy environments? An exploratory analysis of the relationship between greenspace and health. *Environment and Planning A* 35(10):1717-1731.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1068/a35111> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1068/a35111> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Status and interconnections of selected environmental issues in the global coastal zones.**

By using globally consistent and comprehensive geospatial datasets based on remote sensing and other sources, this study assesses the state of population distribution, land cover distribution, biodiversity hotspots, and protected areas in global coastal zones, including the interconnections between people and coastal environment.

Shi, H.; Singh, A. 2003. Status and interconnections of selected environmental issues in the global coastal zones. *Ambio* 32(2):145-152.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-32.2.145> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Illustrating the coupled human-environment system for vulnerability analysis: Three case studies.**

This article applies the Research and Assessment Systems for Sustainability Program vulnerability framework to three cases, the tropical southern Yucatan, the arid Yaqui Valley of northwest Mexico, and the pan-Arctic.

Turner, B.L. II, Matson, P. A., McCarthy, J. J., Corell, R. W., Christensen, L., Eckley, N., Hovelsrud-Broda, G. K., Kasperson, J. X., Kasperson, R. E., Luers, A., Martello, M. L., Mathiesen, S., Naylor, R. L., Polsky, C., Pulsipher, A., Schiller, A., Selin, H. and Tyler, N. 2003. Illustrating the coupled human-environment system for vulnerability analysis: Three case studies. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 100(14):8080-8085.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1231334100> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1231334100> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Neighborhood social change and perceptions of environmental degradation**

Authors investigate the relationship between changes in neighborhood facilities and the perception of environmental degradation in 171 neighborhoods in Nepal, using household and individual-level survey data.

Barber, J. S., Biddlecom, A. E. and Axinn, W. G. 2003. Neighborhood social change and perceptions of environmental degradation. *Population and Environment* 25(2):77-108

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B%3APOEN.0000015559.53819.ab> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **The transformation of agriculture and rural life downstream of Hanoi**

The paper looks at changes in one peri-urban district on Hanoi's southern outskirts and the problems that farmers face from the loss of agricultural land use rights, increased seasonal flooding and water contamination by city wastes due to urbanization and recent economic reforms.

van den Berg, L. M., M. S. van Wijk and P. van Hoi. 2003. The transformation of agriculture and rural life downstream of Hanoi. *Environment and Urbanization* 15(1): 35-52

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/095624780301500122> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/095624780301500122> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Effects of household dynamics on resource consumption and biodiversity**

Study looks at 76 countries with biodiversity hotspots and 65 without, calculates population growth, household growth, average household size over the last decades of the 20th century. Concludes that the decline in household size, and the concomitant increase in the number of households increase natural resource use and is damaging to the environment.

Liu, J.; Dally, G. C.; Ehrlich, P. R.; Luck, G. W. 2003. Effects of household dynamics on resource consumption and biodiversity. *Nature* 421:530-533.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature01359> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Is poverty to blame for soil, pasture and forest degradation in Peru's Altiplano?**

Article explores the link between poverty and natural resource sustainability in the Peruvian Altiplanis using a 1999 farm survey.

Swinton, S. M. and Quiroz, R. 2003. Is poverty to blame for soil, pasture and forest degradation in Peru's Altiplano? *World Development* 31(11): 1903-1919.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2003.06.004> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **An environmental justice analysis of British air quality**

Paper presents the results of the first national study of air quality in Britain and find that the communities that have access to fewest cars tend to suffer from the highest levels of air pollution, whereas those in which car ownership is greatest enjoy the cleanest air.

Mitchell, G. and Dorling, D. 2003. An environmental justice analysis of British air quality. *Environment and Planning A* 35(5): 909-929.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1068/a35240> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1068/a35240> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Diversity, risk mediation, and change in a Trans-Himalayan agropastoral system.**

Article discusses the role of social and demographic, agricultural, and livestock husbandry practices in preventing environmental risk in the Indian Trans-Himalaya.

Mishra, C. 2003. Diversity, risk mediation, and change in a Trans-Himalayan agropastoral system. *Human Ecology* 31(4):595-609.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B%3AHUEC.0000005515.91576.8f> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Adolescents leaving parental home: Psychosocial correlates and implications for conservation**

The study examines the relationship of psychosocial factors and an adolescents' decision to leave home to biodiversity conservation.

An, L., Mertig, A. G. and Liu, J. 2003. Adolescents leaving parental home: Psychosocial correlates and implications for conservation. *Population and Environment* 24(5): 415-444.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1023694924954> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003


### **A global model of population-resource interaction**

Author suggests a global model of population-resource interaction, consisting of two first order ordinary differential equations. In it the population growth rate increases due to increasing



technology, then declines due to declining resources. When the model is fit to twentieth century data it predicts that global population will peak and then decline while already declining global resources bottom out; both will eventually stabilize slightly above their lows. (from Abstract)

Badger, L. 2003. A global model of population-resource interaction. *Natural Resource Modeling* 16(1): 1-19.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1939-7445.2003.tb00100.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **WSSD 2002, Latin America and Brazil: Biodiversity and indigenous people.**

Author considers the importance of indigenous knowledge in sustainable development, and argues for the importance of specific environmental policies for Latin America

Begossi1, A. and de Ávila-pires, F. D. 2003. WSSD 2002, Latin America and Brazil: Biodiversity and indigenous people. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 5(1-2):179-195.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1025304905020> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Modeling and Prediction of Future Urban Growth in the Charleston Region of South Carolina: a GIS-based Integrated Approach**

Prediction of future urban land use change was based on the integration of binomial logistic regression, suitability mapping, and focus groups input within a GIS.

Allen, Jeffery; Lu, Kang. 2003. Modeling and Prediction of Future Urban Growth in the Charleston Region of South Carolina: a GIS-based Integrated Approach. *Conservation Ecology* 8(2): 2.

Link(s)

<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol8/iss2/art2/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **A reexamination of human-induced environmental change within the Lake Pátzcuaro Basin, Michoacán, Mexico**

The authors examine 2000 years of historical data on human settlement and agriculture and their contribution to land degradation.

Fisher, C. T., Pollard, H. P., Israde-Alcantara, I., Garduno-Monroy, V. H. and Banerjee, S. K. 2003. A reexamination of human-induced environmental change within the Lake Pátzcuaro Basin, Michoacán, Mexico. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 100(8):4957-4962.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0630493100> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Spatial analysis of socioeconomic issues: Gender and GIS in Nepal.**

Article illustrates the advantages of using GIS tools in combination with field-based surveys when examining gender roles, responsibilities and workloads in a spatial context in a watershed in Nepal.

Brown, S. 2003. Spatial analysis of socioeconomic issues: Gender and GIS in Nepal. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(4):338-344.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2003\)023%5B0338:SAOSIG%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2003)023%5B0338:SAOSIG%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Coping with Environmental Stressors by Urban Slum Dwellers**

Siddiqui and Pandey report on vulnerability to environmental stressors among slum dwellers, including gender differences.

Siddiqui, Roomana N.; Pandey, Janak. 2003. Coping with Environmental Stressors by Urban Slum Dwellers. *Environment and Behavior* 35(5): 589-604.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916503254748> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0013916503254748> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Sources and concentrations of indoor nitrogen dioxide in Barcelona, Spain.**

Article presents a bivariate and multivariate study of the relationship between outdoor NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, housing and occupant characteristics in 340 dwellings in Barcelona, and indoor NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations from 1996 to 1999.

Garcia-Algar, O., Zapater, M., Figueroa, C., Vall, O., Basagana, X., Sunyer, J., Freixa, A. and Guardino, X. 2003. Sources and concentrations of indoor nitrogen dioxide in Barcelona, Spain. *Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association* 53(11): 1312-1317.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10473289.2003.10466297> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Land reform and land-use changes in the lower Amazon: Implications for agricultural intensification**

Article investigates the consequences of land reform for household decisions regarding land use, agricultural intensification, and forest conservation in an Amazonian caboclo settlement.

Futemma, C. and Brondízio, E. S. 2003. Land reform and land-use changes in the lower Amazon: Implications for agricultural intensification. *Human Ecology* 31(3):369-402.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1025067721480> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Accounting for the Environmental "Bottom Line" along the U.S.-Mexico border**

Through three case studies from the San Diego-Tijuana region, the authors investigate the possibility of creating an environmental accounting system along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Jerrett, M., Rey, S. J., Dufournaud, C. and Jones, D. 2003. Accounting for the Environmental "Bottom Line" along the U.S.-Mexico border. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 93(1):67-88.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8306.93106> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **A framework for vulnerability analysis in sustainability science.**

This journal article presents a new approach for vulnerability assessment in the context of an overview of global environmental change.

Turner, B.L. II, Kasperson, R. E., Matson, P. A., Mccarthy, J. J., Corell, R. W., Christensen, L., Eckley, N., Kasperson, J. X., Luers, A., Martello, M. L., Polsky, C., Pulsipher, A. and Schiller, A. 2003. A framework for vulnerability analysis in sustainability science. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 100(14): 8074-8079.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1231335100> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1231335100> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Conflicting Innovations: A problem for sustainable development of New Zealand High country grasslands**

Author criticizes New Zealand authorities for lack of consideration for indigenous farmers' traditional insight into sustainable biodiversity.

O-Connor, K. F. 2003. Conflicting Innovations: A problem for sustainable development of New Zealand High country grasslands. Mountain Research and Development 23(2):104-109.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2003\)023%5B0104:CIAPFS%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2003)023%5B0104:CIAPFS%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<http://www.bioone.org/doi/full/10.1659/0276-4741%282003%29023%5B0104%3ACIAPFS%5D...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Indigenous peoples, biological diversity and protected area management: Policy framework towards resolving conflicts**

This paper deals with the concept of protected area management and focuses on some of the fundamental issues related to indigenous peoples and offers principles and options which may be followed towards resolving the conflicts arising out of such issues.

Negi, C. S. and S. Nautiya. 2003. Indigenous peoples, biological diversity and protected area management - policy framework towards resolving conflicts. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology* 10(2):169-179.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504500309469795> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13504500309469795> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Conflict in paradise: Women and protected areas in the Indian Himalayas**

Authors argue that conflicts over the use of biomass resources in protected areas are particularly difficult for local women, partly due to marginalization.

Badola, R. and Hussain, S.A. 2003. Conflict in paradise: Women and protected areas in the Indian Himalayas. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(3):234-237.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2003\)023%5B0234:CIP%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2003)023%5B0234:CIP%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<http://www.bioone.org/doi/full/10.1659/0276-4741%282003%29023%5B0234%3ACIP%5D2.0...> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Controlling residential water demand in Qatar: An assessment.**

Article deals with the scarcity of water due to socioeconomic development, population increase, and little regulation. Based on a survey of attitudes and awareness the authors suggest policy changes.

Al-Mohannadi, H. I., Hunt, C. O. and Wood, A. P. 2003. Controlling residential water demand in Qatar: An assessment. *Ambio* 32(5):362-366.


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-32.5.362> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Detection of a human influence on North American climate**

Karoly, D. J.; Braganza, K.; Stott, P. A.; Arblaster, J. M.; Meehl, G. A.; Broccoli, A. J.; Dixon, K. W. 2003. Detection of a human influence on North American climate. *Science* 302(5648):1200-1203.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1089159> 

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.1089159> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **The Evolution of Social Behavior in the Prehistoric American Southwest**

The authors have developed a multi-agent model of the Kayenta Anasazi that reproduces the archaeological and demographic record from A.D. 200 to 1300.

Gumerman, George J.; Swedlund, Alan C.; Dean, Jeffrey S.; Epstein, Joshua M. 2003. The Evolution of Social Behavior in the Prehistoric American Southwest. *Artificial Life* 9:435-44.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/106454603322694861> 

Link(s)

<http://people.umass.edu/~swedlund/ArtificialLife.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Immigration: A potential time bomb under the integration of conservation and development.**

Using the Wasa-Lagone in North Cameroon as an example, the author argues that most Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs) lack demographic monitoring. He recommends that ICDPs engage in regional land-use planning and discourage development activities that stimulate immigration.

Scholte, P. 2003. Immigration: A potential time bomb under the integration of conservation and development. *Ambio* 32(1):58-64.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-32.1.58> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Designing policies to reduce rural poverty and environmental degradation in a hillside zone of Colombia.**

Using a household survey conducted in the Colombian Andes, the authors explore the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation.

Agudelo, C., Rivera, B., Tapasco, J. and Estrada, R. 2003. Designing policies to reduce rural poverty and environmental degradation in a hillside zone of Colombia. *World Development* 31(11):1921-1931.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2003.06.007> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Hydrological studies and water resource concerns in Southeast Asia.**

Article gives an overview of hydrological processes and water resource concerns in Southeast Asia due to rapid economic development, urbanisation, population concentrations, and the resultant land use changes.

Chuan G. K. 2003. Hydrological studies and water resource concerns in Southeast Asia. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 24(1):86-110(25).

Link(s)

<http://www.gateway.ingenta.com/patron/searching/ExpandTOC/columbia> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **The struggle to govern the commons**

This paper probes the role of institutions and governance in the management of transboundary environmental challenges.

Dietz, T., Ostrom, E. and Stern, P. C. 2003. The struggle to govern the commons. *Science* 302(5652): 1907-1912.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1091015> 

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.1091015> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Seasonal water discharge and sediment load changes in the Upper Yangtze, China.**

Author finds that that most of the seasonal water discharge and sediment load changes in the Upper Yangtze were caused by human activities such as deforestation, water use, and construction of reservoirs rather than by decadal climatic variations, and that the changes in some tributaries had significant implications with respect to flooding and water shortages.

Lu, X. X., Ashmore, P. and Wang, J. F. 2003. Seasonal water discharge and sediment load changes in the Upper Yangtze, China. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(1):56-64.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2003\)023\[0056:SWDASL\]2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2003)023[0056:SWDASL]2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<http://www.bioone.org/doi/pdf/10.1659/0276-4741%282003%29023%5B0056:SWDASL%5D2.0...> 

Journal Article


Year: 2003



## **Parallel extinction risk and global distribution of languages and species.**

Sutherland demonstrates that the extinction of languages and species are correlated and show similar relationships to area, latitude, area of forest. However, the factors that explain species loss do not explain language loss.

Sutherland, W. J. 2003. Parallel extinction risk and global distribution of languages and species. *Nature* 423(6937): 276-279.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature01607> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Participatory conservation approaches for Satoyama, the traditional forest and agricultural landscape of Japan**

Article deals with attempts to conserve the Satoyama landscape that is threatened by urbanization and industrialization.

Kobori, H. and Primack, R. B. 2003. Participatory conservation approaches for Satoyama, the traditional forest and agricultural landscape of Japan. *Ambio* 32(4):307-311.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-32.4.307> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Mutual vulnerability, mutual dependence: The reflexive relation between human society and the environment**

The article presents the data required to address the reflexive relation between human society and the environment.

Fraser, E. D. G., Mabee, W. and Slaymaker, O. 2003. The reflexive relation between human society and the environment. *Global Environmental Change* 13(2):137-144.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(03\)00022-0](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(03)00022-0) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378003000220> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Rivers, chars and char dwellers of Bangladesh**

Population density on chars, or islands and bars, has been increasing. The authors link satellite images and social surveys to increase understanding of displacement patterns and livelihood means.

Sarker, Maminul Haque; Huque, Iffat; Alam, Mustafa. 2003. Rivers, chars and char dwellers of Bangladesh. *International Journal of River Basin Management* 1(1):61-80.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15715124.2003.9635193> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Mapping dreams in Nicaragua's Bosawas Reserve.**

Article discusses the importance of mapping to further indigenous land and resource rights, but argues for the need for parallel processes to make a difference.

Stocks, A. 2003. Mapping dreams in Nicaragua's Bosawas Reserve. *Human Organization* 62(4).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.62.4.exekjumfgej3vpx4> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/human-organization/article/62/4/344/72836/Mappin...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Mapping the past and the future: Geomatics and indigenous territories in the Peruvian Amazon.**

The authors explore conceptual and methodological steps to establish a map-based Native Communities Information System (SICNA) as the foundation for land-use planning in Peruvian indigenous territories.

Smith, R. C.; Benavides, M.; Pariona, M.; Tuesta, E. 2003. Mapping the past and the future: Geomatics and indigenous territories in the Peruvian Amazon. *Human Organization* 62(4): 357-368.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.62.4.3d82x31cywm8wl25> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/human-organization/article/62/4/357/72834/Mappin...> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Participatory modelling and the local governance of the politics of UK air pollution: A three-City case study.**

Article reports on a novel empirical approach to analysing and capturing local knowledge about air pollution and related problems of noise and odour in order to advance the local governance of air quality.

Yearley S.; Cinderby S.; Forrester J.; Bailey P.; Rosen P. 2003. Participatory modelling and the local governance of the politics of UK air pollution: A three-City case study. *Environmental Values* 12(2):247-262916.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3197/096327103129341315> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003


### **Blowin' Down the Road: Investigating Bilateral Causality Between Dust Storms and Population in the Great Plains**

Paper investigates the population environment interrelationship using county level U.S. Census Bureau estimates and counts of dust storms, and causal modeling.

Deane, G. and M. P. Gutmann. 2003. Blowin' Down the Road: Investigating Bilateral Causality Between Dust Storms and Population in the Great Plains. *Population Research and Policy Review* 22(4): 297-331.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1027374330129> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A%3A1027374330129> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Predation rate on artificial nests increases with human housing density in suburban habitats**

The authors investigated how predation of birds changes along a gradient from native habitat to fully urban environment.

Thorington, Katherine K.; Bowman, Reed. 2003. Predation rate on artificial nests increases with human housing density in suburban habitats. *Ecography* 26(2):188.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1034/j.1600-0587.2003.03351.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1034/j.1600-0587.2003.03351.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Future generations and contemporary ethics.**

The author attempts to modify the person-affecting principle in order to justify the extension of moral significance to future generations. The work of Alan Carter and Ernest Partridge is criticized.

Johnson, L. E. 2003. Future generations and contemporary ethics. *Environmental Values* 12(4)471-487.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3197/096327103129341414> 

Link(s)

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/whp/ev/2003/00000012/00000004/art00004> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Firewood consumption pattern of different tribal communities in Northeast India**

Authors find that firewood consumption varies by tribal communities and that the estimated growing stock is unable to sustain the rate of fuel consumption.

Bhatt, B. P. and Sachan, M. S. 2003. Firewood consumption pattern of different tribal communities in Northeast India. *Energy Policy* 32(1):1-6.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215\(02\)00237-9](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215(02)00237-9) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421502002379> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Finding A Place In The Country: Exurban and Suburban Development in Sonoma County, California.**

Crump examined why some people chose to live in exurban areas while others choose suburban areas.

Crump, Jeff R. 2003. Finding A Place In The Country: Exurban and Suburban Development in Sonoma County, California. *Environment and Behavior* 35(2):187-202.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916502250207> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Maps of, by, and for the peoples of Latin America.**

Summary article regarding the the development and use of participatory action research mapping (PARM), participatory rural appraisal mapping (PRAM), and participatory research mapping (PRM) in Latin America.

Herlihy, P. H. and Knapp, G. 2003. Maps of, by, and for the peoples of Latin America. *Human Organization* 62(4): 303-314.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.62.4.8763apjq8u053p03> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/human-organization/article/62/4/303/72837/Maps-o...>

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Harmful algal blooms in South Carolina residential and golf course ponds.**

The authors investigate how man-made retention ponds, which are widely used as buffer to prevent transport of pollutants to open estuaries in housing developments and golf courses, may contribute to the growth of Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).

Schmidt, L. B., Mason, L. J., Kempton, J. W., Wilde, S. B., Wolny, J. L., Williams, B. J., Hayes, K. C., Hymel, S. N., Keppler, C. J. and Ringwood, A. H. 2003. Harmful algal blooms in South Carolina residential and golf course ponds. *Population and Environment* 24(5):415-444.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1023642908116>

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1023642908116>

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Exponential population growth and doubling times: Are they dead or merely quiescent?**

This article reviews use of the term "population doubling time" in the new period of non-exponential population growth, and suggests other measures of growth rates.

Birmingham, J. R. 2003. Exponential population growth and doubling times: Are they dead or merely quiescent? *Population and Environment* 24(4):313-327.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1022449621666>


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Land tenure and biodiversity: An exploration in the political ecology of Murang-a District, Kenya**

Author finds that gender and complex struggles for land have significant effects on the maintenance of biodiversity.

Mackenzie, A. F. D. 2003. Land tenure and biodiversity: An exploration in the political ecology of Murang-a District, Kenya. *Human Organization* 62(3):255-266.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.62.3.d1dfv6mlr3hevd7> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/human-organization/article/62/3/255/72668/Land-T...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Incorporating socioeconomic factors into the analysis of biodiversity hotspots.**

In this paper, the author identified and ranked biodiversity hotspots based on biodiversity as well as the socioeconomic threats - human population size, rural population density, population growth rate, and governmental debt, to biodiversity.

Veech, J.A. 2003. Incorporating socioeconomic factors into the analysis of biodiversity hotspots. *Applied Geography* 23(1): 73-88.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0143-6228\(02\)00071-1](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0143-6228(02)00071-1) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0143622802000711> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Participatory mapping of community lands and hunting yields among the Buglé of Western Panama.**

Article describes a participatory mapping project among the Buglé of western Panama that illustrates the relationships between indigenous peoples and their environment.

Smith, D. A. 2003. Participatory mapping of community lands and hunting yields among the Buglé of Western Panama. *Human Organization* 62(4): 332-343.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.62.4.cye51kbmmjkc168k> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/human-organization/article/62/4/332/72835/Partic...> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Sacred mountains in the highlands of the South-Central Andes**

Study of the environmental knowledge of the indigenous people of northern Chile and their forced migration due to the exploitation of water for industrial and urban use.

Castro, V. and Aldunate, C. 2003. Sacred mountains in the highlands of the South-Central Andes. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(1): 73-79.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2003\)023%5B0073:SMITHO%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2003)023%5B0073:SMITHO%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **STIRPAT, IPAT and ImPACT: Analytic tools for unpacking the driving forces of environmental impacts.**

The authors evaluate the analytic utility of models such as IPAT, ImPACT, and the STIRPAT model. They conclude that the STIRPAT model, augmented with measures of ecological elasticity, provides specification of the sensitivity of environmental impacts to the forces driving them.

York, R., Rosa, E. A. and Dietz, T. 2003. STIRPAT, IPAT and ImPACT: Analytic tools for unpacking the driving forces of environmental impacts. *Ecological Economics* October 2003 46(3):351-365.

DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(03\)00188-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(03)00188-5) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6VDY-49MF181-4/2/d46e37d58d8c086b...> 

Journal Article




Year: 2003

## **Climate and the collapse of Maya civilization**

Undisturbed riverine sediment in the Cariaco Basin of the southern Caribbean was used to reconstruct a record of climate change, specifically rainfall declines that are implicated in the end of Maya civilization.

Haug, G. H., Gunter, D., Peterson, L. C., Sigman, D. M., Hughen, K. A and Aeschlimann, A. 2003. Climate and the collapse of Maya civilization. *Science* 299(5613): 1731-1735.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1080444> 

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.1080444> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Access to food and the biological standard of living: perspectives on the nutritional status of native Americans**

The high nutritional status of native American equestrian tribesmen in the middle of the nineteenth century is discussed in Richard H. Steckel and Joseph M. Prince (2001, 2003). The aim of this note is to contextualize their important finding by placing it into a broader interpretive and empirical framework.

Komlos, John. 2003. Access to food and the biological standard of living: perspectives on the nutritional status of native Americans. *American Economic Review* 93(1): 252-255.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1257/000282803321455250> 

Link(s)

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles.php> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Environmental protection, population change, and economic development in the rural western United States**

Quantitative study using GIS and detailed county-level data to investigate the relationship between protected federal lands and nearby communities in the rural western United States. Author finds that environmental protection is correlated with relatively rapid population growth and with relatively rapid income and employment growth.

Soutwich, R. and Lorah, P. 2003. Environmental protection, population change, and economic development in the rural western United States. *Population and Environment* 24(3):255-272.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1021299011243> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Ecological footprints: A blot on the land.**

Article abstract on journal website "Calculating the area of productive ecosystem required to support a population is a useful way to open people's eyes to the fact that we're stamping out the world's resources."

Rees, W. E. 2003. Ecological footprints: A blot on the land. *Nature* 421(898).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/421898a> 

Link(s)

<https://www.nature.com/cgi-taf/DynaPage.taf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Environmental problems among low income urban residents: An empirical analysis of old Naledi-Gaborone, Botswana.**

Through field research the author investigates the profile, dynamics, and dimensions of environmental problems in a low income urban neighbourhood in Gaborone experiencing population growth and overcrowded settlements.

Gwebu, T. D. 2003. Environmental problems among low income urban residents: An empirical analysis of old Naledi-Gaborone, Botswana. *Habitat International* 27(3):407-427.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975\(02\)00067-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975(02)00067-X) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S019739750200067X> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Economic development, demographics, and renewable resources: A dynamical systems approach.**

The author investigates what economic, demographic, and ecological conditions, as well as the importance of these conditions, in curbing the growing populations and deteriorating natural resources faced by developing economies.

Anderies, J. M. 2003. Economic development, demographics, and renewable resources: A dynamical systems approach. *Environment and Development Economics* 8(2): 219-246

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1355770X0300123> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.cambridge.org/bin/bladerunner> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Resource use conflicts in Usangu Plains, Mbarali District, Tanzania**

Using data collected via Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and household survey using a structured questionnaire conducted in Usangu plains, Mbarali district, Tanzania, the study investigated resource use conflicts and their underlying causes.

Kajembe, G. C., Mbwilo, A. J., Kidunda, R. S. and Nduwamungu, J. 2003. Resource use conflicts in Usangu Plains, Mbarali District, Tanzania. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 10(4):333-344.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504500309470109> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Reserves, resilience and dynamic landscapes**

Article discusses conservation strategies and argue that static reserves need to include dynamic reserves.

Bengtsson, J., Angelstam, P., Elmqvist, T., Emanuelsson, U., Folke, C., Ihse, M., Moberg, F. and Nyström, M. 2003. Reserves, resilience and dynamic landscapes. *Ambio* 32(6):389-396.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-32.6.389> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Mapping the nature of diversity**

The Center for the Support of Native Lands joins with the National Geographic Society cartographers to map a remarkable correspondence between indigenous land use and the protection of natural areas in Central America.

Ayres, E. 2003. Mapping the nature of diversity. *World Watch Magazine* 16(2).

Link(s)

<http://www.worldwatch.org/node/533> , <http://www.worldwatch.org/system/files/EP162C.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Sustainability and livelihood diversification among the Maasai of Northern Tanzania.**

Paper deals with the adoption of cultivation by pastoral Maasai people in East Africa in response to increasing population pressure, a fluctuating livestock population, reductions in grazing areas, and a modernization process that places increased emphasis on a monetary economy. The paper also examines how this relates to the literature on sustainable livelihoods, and the implications for conservation policy in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and the newly proposed Wildlife Management Areas of Tanzania.

McCabe, J. T. 2003. Sustainability and livelihood diversification among the Maasai of Northern Tanzania. *Human Organization* 62(2):100-111.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.62.2.4rwt1n3xptg29b8> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/human-organization/article/62/2/100/72307/Sustai...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Rights, resources, and the social memory of struggle: reflections on a study of indigenous and black community land rights on Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast.**

Article summarizes the research results and impacts of a World Bank funded analysis of the communal land claims of 130 indigenous, Garífuna, and Afro-Nicaraguan communities on the Atlantic (Caribbean) Coast of Nicaragua.

Gordon, E. T.; Gurdián, G. C.; Hale, C. R. 2003. Rights, resources, and the social memory of struggle: reflections on a study of indigenous and black community land rights on Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast. *Human Organization* 62(4): 369-381.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.62.4.7ca3b00qhk955t2> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/human-organization/article/62/4/369/72839/Rights...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Participatory research mapping of indigenous lands in Darién, Panama.**

Article describes a participatory research mapping (PRM) project that documents the subsistence lands used by the indigenous populations of Darién Province in eastern Panama.

Herlihy, P. H. 2003. Participatory research mapping of indigenous lands in Darién, Panama. *Human Organization* 62(4): 315-331.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.62.4.fu05tgkbvn2yvk8p> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/human-organization/article/62/4/315/72840/Partic...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Forest cover change in the western Carpathians in the past 180 years: A case study in the Orawa region in Poland**

Using historical maps and contemporary satellite data, the author analyzes the causes and consequences of the forest change that has occurred along with population growth in the Orawa region of Poland

Kozak, J. 2003. Forest cover change in the western Carpathians in the past 180 years: A case study in the Orawa region in Poland. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(4):369-375.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2003\)023\[0369:FCCITW\]2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2003)023[0369:FCCITW]2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3674417> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Anthropogenic Impacts on Summer Precipitation in Central Arizona, U.S.A.**

The author hypothesizes the existence of anthropogenically enhanced summer precipitation in central Arizona.

Diem, Jeremy E.; Brown, David P. 2003. Anthropogenic Impacts on Summer Precipitation in Central Arizona, U.S.A. *The Professional Geographer* 55(3): 343-355.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/0033-0124.5503011> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1111/0033-0124.5503011> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Energy and sustainable development at global environmental summits: An evolving agenda**

The article offers a framework for understanding how environmental summits have dealt with energy issues, including the addition of the social dimension in Johannesburg 2002

Najam, A. 2003. Energy and sustainable development at global environmental summits: An evolving agenda. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 5(1-2):117-138.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/1-4020-3653-1\\_5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/1-4020-3653-1_5) 

Link(s)

[https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/1-4020-3653-1\\_5](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/1-4020-3653-1_5) 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Rainforest composition and histories of human disturbance in Solomon Islands**

Authors identify untouched rainforests in the Solomon Islands as former settlements, and discuss implications for rainforest regeneration.

Bayliss-Smith, T.; Hviding, E. and Whitmore, T. 2003. Rainforest composition and histories of human disturbance in Solomon Islands. *Ambio* 32(5): 346-352.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-32.5.346> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Are nontimber forest products the antidote to rainforest degradation? Brazil nut extraction in Madre De Dios, Peru**

Article deals with the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation in southeastern Peru.

Escobal, J. and Aldana, U. 2003. Are nontimber forest products the antidote to rainforest degradation? Brazil nut extraction in Madre De Dios, Peru. *World Development* 31(11):1873-1887.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2003.08.001> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X03001554> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **What impact do contextual variables have on the changing geography of mortality in Italy?**

Article presents the geographical context of adult and elderly mortality by cause of death in Italy, including environmental factors

Caselli, G., Cerbara, L., Heinsg, F. and Lipsi, R. M. 2003. What impact do contextual variables have on the changing geography of mortality in Italy? *European Journal of Population* 19(4):339-373.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1026340224679> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1026340224679> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Policy implications and analysis of the determinants of travel mode choice: An application of choice experiments to Metropolitan Costa Rica.**

Authors use a choice experiment among commuters to identify policies to reduce congestion and pollution in metropolitan Costa Rica.

Alpizar, F. and Carlsson, F. 2003. Policy implications and analysis of the determinants of travel mode choice: An application of choice experiments to Metropolitan Costa Rica. *Environment and Development Economics* 8(4): 603-619.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1355770X0300329> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Activism and conservation behavior in an environmental movement: The contradictory effects of gender**

Article investigates environmentalism by gender using a sample from three British Columbia forest conservation organizations and multiple regression analysis.



Tindall, D. B., Davies, S. and Mauboules, C. 2003. Activism and conservation behavior in an environmental movement: The contradictory effects of gender. *Society & Natural Resources* 16(10):909-932.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/716100620> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/716100620> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Environmental hazards, migration, and race**

Article deals with the social distribution of environmental risk and through modeling finds no evidence of differential migratory response by race.

Hunter, L. M., White, M. J., Little, J. S. and Sutton, J. 2003. Environmental hazards, migration, and race. *Population and Environment* 25(1):23-39.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1025595505532> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1025595505532> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **A comparative assessment of climate vulnerability: Agriculture and ranching on both sides of the US-Mexico border**

Article examines how differences in access to resources, state involvement, class and ethnicity in the United States-Mexico border area lead to different vulnerabilities within similar semi-arid environments.

Vásquez-León, M., West, C. T. and Finan, T. J. 2003. A comparative assessment of climate vulnerability: Agriculture and ranching on both sides of the US-Mexico border. *Global Environmental Change* 13(3):159-173

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(03\)00034-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(03)00034-7) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378003000347> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Poverty and environment in Latin America: Concepts, evidence and policy implications.**

Policy article on the need for incentives for natural resource management in rural Latin America.

Swinton, S. M., Escobar, G. and Reardon, T. 2003. Poverty and environment in Latin America: Concepts, evidence and policy implications. *World Development* 31(11):865-872.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2003.06.006> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X03001517> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Settlement design, forest fragmentation, and landscape change in Rondônia, Amazônia**

Article compares the effects of settlement designs on landscape change and forest fragmentation in the Brazilian State of Rondônia.

Batistella, M., Robeson, S. and Moran, E. F. 2003. Settlement design, forest fragmentation, and landscape change in Rondônia, Amazônia. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing* 69(7):805-812.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14358/PERS.69.7.805> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Poverty and environmental degradation in the Nicaraguan hillsides**

Article discusses the link between poverty and environmental degradation, and argues for the distinction between poverty as a state of deprivation and poverty as a relational phenomenon.

Ravnborg, H. M. 2003. Poverty and environmental degradation in the Nicaraguan hillsides. *World Development* 31(11): 1933-1946.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2003.06.005> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X03001530> 

Journal Article



Year: 2003

### **Estimating the global burden of thalassogenic diseases: Human infectious diseases caused by wastewater pollution of the marine environment**

Article presents a preliminary attempt at obtaining an order-of-magnitude estimate of the global burden of disease (GBD) of human infectious diseases associated with swimming/bathing in coastal waters polluted by wastewater, and eating raw or lightly steamed filter-feeding shellfish harvested from such waters. Such diseases will be termed thalassogenic - caused by the sea. (from Abstract)

Shuval, H. 2003. Estimating the global burden of thalassogenic diseases: Human infectious diseases caused by wastewater pollution of the marine environment. *Journal of Water and Health* 1(2):53-64

Link(s)

<https://iwaponline.com/jwh/article-abstract/1/2/53/1828/Estimating-the-global-bu...> ,  
<https://jwh.iwaponline.com/content/ppiwajwh/1/2/53.full.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Living on the edge: Ecological and cultural edges as sources of diversity for social-ecological resilience**

Article deals with indigenous people and their interaction with ecological edges.

Turner, N. J., Davidson-Hunt, I. J. and O'Flaherty, M. 2003. Living on the edge: Ecological and cultural edges as sources of diversity for social-ecological resilience. *Human Ecology* 31(3):439-461.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1025023906459> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1025023906459> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Perspective: Population goals and ecological strategies for spaceship earth**

Paper discusses the population environment interaction and sustainability, with a focus on the Australian situation.

Jones, A. R. 2003. Perspective: Population goals and ecological strategies for spaceship earth. *Journal of Population Research* 20(2):223-234

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF03031853> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF03031853> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Numerical Simulation of Population Distribution in China**

This paper presents an analysis of the spatial distribution of population in China.

Yue, T. X.; Wang, Y. A.; Chen, S. P.; Liu, J. Y.; Qiu, D. S.; Deng, X. Z.; Liu, M. L.; Tian, Y. Z. 2003. Numerical Simulation of Population Distribution in China. *Population and Environment* 25(2).

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B%3APOEN.0000015562.88915.01> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Traditional ecological knowledge and practice for edible wild plants: Biodiversity use by the Rarámuri in the Sierra Tarahumara, Mexico**

In this paper, the authors present the results of ethnobotanical research undertaken in the community of Basihuare in the Sierra Tarahumara providing details on some practical aspects of the Rarámuri worldview regarding interconnections between people and their environment. #13; #13;

LaRochelle, S. and Berkes, F. 2003. Traditional ecological knowledge and practice for edible wild plants: Biodiversity use by the Rarámuri in the Sierra Tarahumara, Mexico. *The International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 10(4): 361-376.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504500309470112> ↗

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Biodiversity: The threat of small households**

Article deals with the negative effect of an increasing number of households on biodiversity.

Keilman, N. 2003. Biodiversity: The threat of small households. *Nature* 421(6922):489.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/421489a> ↗

Link(s)

<https://www.nature.com/articles/421489a> ↗

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Allometry of human fertility and energy use.**

This article details a model that relates fertility rates to per capita energy consumption rates.

Moses, Melanie E.; Brown, James H. 2003. Allometry of human fertility and energy use. *Ecology Letters* 6(4): 295-300

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1461-0248.2003.00446.x> ↗


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Land ownership as a determinant of temporary migration in Nang Rong, Thailand.**

In Nan Rong, Thailand, household members use temporary migration to diversify source of household income. The author investigates how the household members' temporary migration is affected by land ownership in Nan Rong, Thailand. The study show that the motivation to diversify household income through migration is affected by the size of the land holding.

Vanwey, L. K. 2003. Land ownership as a determinant of temporary migration in Nang Rong, Thailand. *European Journal of Population/Revue europeenne de Demographie* 19(2):121-145.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1023307100719> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Land tenure, land use, and land degradation: a case for sustainable development in Pakistan.**

Author argues for land reforms to improve access to land resources, and sustainable development, in Pakistan.

Niazi, T. 2003. Land tenure, land use, and land degradation: a case for sustainable development in Pakistan. *The Journal of Environment & Development* 12(3):275-294.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1070496503255485> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jed/12/3> ,

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1070496503255485> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Measuring human energy expenditure: What have we learned from the flex-heart rate method?**

Leonard offers a critical review of a leading method for determining energy expenditure in both agricultural and industrial societies.

Leonard, William R. 2003. Measuring human energy expenditure: What have we learned from the flex-heart rate method? *American Journal of Human Biology* 15(4):479-489.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ajhb.10187> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Land-use and land-cover change, urban heat island phenomenon, and health implications: a remote sensing approach.**

Paper illustrates the land use and land cover changes and health implications in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area in Georgia, USA since 1973, and the usefulness of remote sensing.

Lo, C. P. and Quattrochi, D. A. 2003. Land-use and land-cover change, urban heat island phenomenon, and health implications: a remote sensing approach. *Journal of the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing* 69(9):1053.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.14358/PERS.69.9.1053> 

Link(s)

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/asprs/pers/2003/00000069/00000009/art0001...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Critical links: Population, health, and the environment.**

This is a broad overview of how population growth-induced environmental change could result in negative health outcomes.

De Souza, R., Williams, J. S. and Meyerson, F. A. B. 2003. Critical links: Population, health, and the environment. *Population Bulletin*, September 2003 58(3).

Link(s)

[https://assets.prb.org/pdf/CriticalLinksPHE\\_Eng.pdf](https://assets.prb.org/pdf/CriticalLinksPHE_Eng.pdf) 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Secondary forest expansion in the Brazilian Amazon and the refinement of forest transition theory.**

Article examines forest change in the Brazilian Amazon in light of forest transition theory through the use of satellite-based land cover data matched in a geographic information system (GIS) to census-based social and agricultural data for Brazilian municipalities at multiple time points.

Perz, S. G. and Skole, D. L. 2003. Secondary forest expansion in the Brazilian Amazon and the refinement of forest transition theory. *Society and Natural Resources* 16:277-294.

Link(s)

[http://www.globalchange.msu.edu/publications/pdfs\\_ps/CGCEO%2080.pdf](http://www.globalchange.msu.edu/publications/pdfs_ps/CGCEO%2080.pdf) 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Deer populations up, hunter populations down: Implications of interdependence of deer and hunter population dynamics on management**

The authors model deer population given a decline in the population of hunters.

Riley, Shawn J.; Decker, Daniel J.; Enck, Jody W.; Curtis, Paul D.; Lauber, T. Bruce; Brown, Tommy L. 2003. Deer populations up, hunter populations down: Implications of interdependence of deer and hunter population dynamics on management. *Ecoscience* 10(4): 356-362.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/11956860.2003.11682793> 

Journal Article


Year: 2003

## **Historical footprints in contemporary land use systems: Forest cover changes in savannah woodlands in the Sudano-Sahelian zone.**

Authors analyse land use trajectories in the Sudano-Sahelian zone through satellite images and historical archives, and suggest that the alteration of wooded agricultural areas is the outcome of historical and cultural interactions.

Wardell, D. A., Reenberg, A. and Tøttrup, C. 2003. Historical footprints in contemporary land use systems: Forest cover changes in savannah woodlands in the Sudano-Sahelian zone. *Global Environmental Change* 13(4):235-254.



DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(03\)00056-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(03)00056-6) 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **The nutritional status of indigenous people in the Garhwal Himalayas, India**

A study conducted in 2000 finds that the indigenous population residing in the high hills and the rural population in the Garhwal Himalayas are undernourished, largely due to the agroclimatic situation.

Dutta, A.; Pant, K. The nutritional status of indigenous people in the Garhwal Himalayas, India. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(3):278-283.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2003\)023\[0278:TNSOIP\]2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2003)023[0278:TNSOIP]2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<https://www.mtnforum.org/content/nutritional-status-indigenous-people-garhwal-hi...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Modeling urban population growth from remotely sensed imagery and TIGER GIS road data**

The authors compare two methods of population growth modeling, one based on remote sensing and the other based on GIS-derived road development measurements. The research site is the north Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex.

Qiu, F., Woller, K. L. and Briggs, R. 2003. Modeling urban population growth from remotely sensed imagery and TIGER GIS road data. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing* 69(9):1031-1042

Link(s)

<https://utdallas.influent.utsystem.edu/en/publications/modeling-urban-populatio...> 

[http://eserv.asprs.org/PERS/2003journal/sep/2003\\_sep\\_1031-1042.pdf](http://eserv.asprs.org/PERS/2003journal/sep/2003_sep_1031-1042.pdf) 

<https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Competing for meadows: A case study on tourism and livestock farming in the Spanish Pyrenees**

Authors find tourism leads to less livestock farming, which further leads to plant succession and soil erosion.

Marin-Yaseli, M. L. and Martinez, T. L. 2003. Competing for meadows: A case study on tourism and livestock farming in the Spanish Pyrenees. *Mountain Research and Development* 23(2):169-176.

Link(s)

<https://www.mtnforum.org/content/competing-meadows-case-study-tourism-and-livest...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Ecology, ecological poverty and sustainable development in Central Himalayan region of India**

In this paper, the author argues that development efforts in the mountains of the Central Himalayan region of India, in order to be effective, should take into account mountain specificities as well as local socio-economic conditions.

Samal, P. K., L. M. S. Palni, et al. 2003. Ecology, ecological poverty and sustainable development in Central Himalayan region of India. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 10(2): 157-168.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504500309469794> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13504500309469794> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Climate change and ground water**

Article discusses the capabilities and limitations to assess the impacts of climate change and population growth on regional-scale aquifer systems.

Loaiciga, H. A. 2003. Climate change and ground water. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 93(1):30-41.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1515321> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Landscape legacies of the African diaspora in Brazil.**

Article reviews the contributions of geographers and others to understanding the floristic homogenization of the Atlantic world set in motion by European exploration and colonization, particularly African forced migration.

Carney J. A.; Voeks R. A. 2003. Landscape legacies of the African diaspora in Brazil. *Progress in Human Geography* 27(2):139-152(14).

Link(s)

<http://www.gateway.ingenta.com/patron/searching/ExpandTOC/columbiajsessionid=4wi...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **The projection problem.**

As past errors in population projections have shown, the future of population is uncertain and unknowable. This should not stop policy makers from focussing on present problems of poverty and environmental stress.

Wyman, R. 2003. The projection problem. *Population and Environment* 24(4): 329-337.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1022401705736> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **What has luck got to do with it? A regional analysis of poverty and agricultural growth in rural India**

Article shows that agricultural growth and poverty reduction depend on underlying agro-ecological conditions, and discusses policy implications.

Palmer-Jones, R. and Sen, K. 2003. What has luck got to do with it? A regional analysis of poverty and agricultural growth in rural India. *The Journal of Development Studies* 40(1): 1-31.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00220380412331293647> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00220380412331293647> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Land use systems and erosion in the uplands of the Central Coast, Vietnam.**

Author finds that level of soil erosion varies with land use systems, and that the ethnic minority in the Central Coast of Vietnam use erosive farming methods. A switch to fruit tree-based agroforestry is recommended.

The, B. D. 2003. Land use systems and erosion in the uplands of the Central Coast, Vietnam. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 5(3-4):461-476.


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1025733214720> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Life cycle assessment and environmental improvement of residential and drinking water supply systems in Hanoi, Vietnam.**

Ilomaki, K., Nielsen, P. H., Sathasivan, A. and Bohez, E. L. J. 2003. Life cycle assessment and environmental improvement of residential and drinking water supply systems in Hanoi, Vietnam. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 10(1):27-42.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504500309469783> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Azerbaijan: Environmental conditions and outlook**

Article describes environmental problems and projects in Azerbaijan, including measures taken to achieve sustained protection.

Shelton, N. 2003. Azerbaijan: Environmental conditions and outlook. *Ambio* 32(4):302-306.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4315385> 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **When fishery rhymes with poverty: A first step beyond the old paradigm on poverty in small-scale fisheries**

Paper offers a literature review on the link between fisheries and poverty and deals further with how socio-institutional mechanisms governing people's access to fisheries resources - rather than the resources themselves - play a critical role in vulnerability to poverty.

Bene, C. 2003. When fishery rhymes with poverty: A first step beyond the old paradigm on poverty in small-scale fisheries. *World Development* 31(6): 949-975.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X\(03\)00045-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X(03)00045-7) 

Journal Article

Year: 2003

## **Market integration and ecosystem degradation: Is sustainable tourism development in rural communities a contradiction in terms?**

Article deals with tourism as a means to generate foreign exchange earnings, and uses the village of Kiwengwa in Zanzibar, Tanzania as a case study. Author finds that tourism has led to complex changes, including ecosystem degradation.

Gössling, S. 2003. Market integration and ecosystem degradation: Is sustainable tourism development in rural communities a contradiction in terms? *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 5(3-4):383-400.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1025777029741> 


Journal Article

Year: 2003

### **Promoting agrodiversity: The case of UNU project on people, land management and environmental change (PLEC)**

In this paper, the author concluded that PLEC experience showed that recognition of farmers' knowledge and practices could raise farmers' self esteem and encourage them to maintain and even enhance biodiversity in intensively cultivated landscapes while improve their livelihoods.

Liang, L. 2002. Promoting agrodiversity: The case of UNU project on people, land management and environmental change (PLEC). *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions* 12(4): 325-330.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(02\)00057-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(02)00057-2) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378002000572> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Environmental refugees? Classifying human migrations caused by environmental change.**

The paper proposed a classification scheme of human migrations caused by environmental change.

Bates, D. C. 2002. Environmental refugees? Classifying human migrations caused by environmental change. *Population and Environment* 23(5):465-477.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1015186001919> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Too close for comfort? The proximity of industrial hazardous wastes to local populations in Tijuana, Baja California**

This article assesses the location within Tijuana, Baja California, of those industrial hazardous wastes reported in compliance with the law in 1998. Although only a little more than 10% are

high risk and very high risk, the plants generating the riskiest wastes hire the most employees and are clustered next to areas of population density and the highest concentrations of children younger than 14. Patterns of proximity are explained in terms of the decisions of key people such as maquiladora managers, engineers, and urban developers. The majority of workers prefer their workplace located close to home, although parents with children at home express much less preference. Longtime residents and those with better jobs live farther away. (from Author's abstract)

Kopinak, K. and M. D. R. Barajas. 2002. Too Close for Comfort? The Proximity of Industrial Hazardous Wastes to Local Populations in Tijuana, Baja California. *The Journal of Environment & Development* 11(3): 215-246.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/107049602237156> 

Link(s)

<http://publish.uwo.ca/~kopinak/Kopinak%20JED%202002.pdf> ,  
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/107049602237156> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **A case study of human migration and the sea cucumber crisis in the Galapagos Islands**

Paper explores sea cucumber industry on the Galapagos islands. Finds that the key to a rapid increase in sea cucumber harvest is not an increase in the number of fishermen, but a change in technology and access to credit and markets. Includes results of a survey among the local population to determine the population's attitude towards sea cucumber fishing and regulations.

Jason Bremner; Perez, J. 2002. A case study of human migration and the sea cucumber crisis in the Galapagos Islands. *Ambio* 31(4):306-310

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.306> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Prioritization of sustainable groundwater management needs: The case of the Israel's stressed coastal aquifer**

Article proposes an empirical approach for prioritization of the needs involved for sustainable aquifer management in light of population growth and the future demand for water.

Melloul, A. J. and Collin, M. L. 2003. Prioritization of sustainable groundwater management needs: The case of the Israel's stressed coastal aquifer. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 4(4):347-360.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1024142123095> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Population and poverty in Jamaican deforestation: Integrating satellite and household census data.**

The author finds that poverty and population pressure are drivers of deforestation in Jamaica by linking remotely sensed data and household census data.

Tole, L. 2002. Population and poverty in Jamaican deforestation: Integrating satellite and household census data. *GeoJournal* 57(4): 251-271.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B%3AGEJO.0000007295.78555.02> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Links between Cairo and Kyoto: Addressing global warming through voluntary family planning.**

In this paper, the authors shows voluntary family planning could make a significant and cost-effective contributions to the green house gas limitation goals.

Skeer, J. 2002. Links between Cairo and Kyoto: Addressing global warming through voluntary family planning. *Ambio* 31(1):28-29.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.1.28> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Global environmental consequences of tourism.**



Article investigates major aspects of leisure-related alteration of the environment, among them the change of land cover and land use, the use of energy and its impacts, and the extinction of species.

Gossling, S. 2002. Global environmental consequences of tourism. *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions* 12(4):283-302.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(02\)00044-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(02)00044-4) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378002000444> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Migration, remittances, livelihood trajectories, and social resilience.**

Paper discusses the effects of demographic change, including migration, on social resilience, and use of the natural resource base. In the communities studied the authors find that emigration is concurrent with, but not driving, unsustainable agriculture.

Adger, W. N.; Kelly, P. M.; Winkels, A.; Huy, L. Q.; Locke, C. 2002. Migration, remittances, livelihood trajectories, and social resilience. *Ambio* 31(4):358-366.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.358> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Seasonality of deaths in the U.S. by age and cause.**

In this paper, we analyze seasonality of deaths by age and cause in the U.S. using public use files for the years 1994 to 1998 by the methods of regression and a variation of Census Method II. We answer the following questions: For each age cohort, how much does each cause of death contribute to seasonality of deaths? What is the reason for the variation in seasonality of deaths with respect to age? We also analyze death records of Social Security Administration over a longer time period to examine how seasonality of deaths has changed since the mid-1970i"s. We found that in general, the degree of seasonality in deaths has decreased over time for younger cohorts and has increased over time for older cohorts. (Authori"s abstract)

Feinstein, C. A. 2002. Seasonality of deaths in the U.S. by age and cause. *Demographic Research* 6(17).

Link(s)

<https://www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol6/17/6-17.pdf> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Population belongs on the Johannesburg agenda**

Statement of a prominent panel supported by the United Nations and International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis argues for the inclusion of population as a key component of sustainable development at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, August 26-September 4, 2002.

Lutz, W.; Shah, M.; Bilborrow, R. E.; Bon-gaarts, J.; DasGupta, P.; Entwisle, B.; Fischer, G.; Garcia, B.; Hogan, D. J.; Jernelöv, A.; Jiang, Z.; Kates, R. W.; Lall, S.; MacKellar, F. L.; Makinwa-Adebusoye, P.K.; McMichael, A. J.; Mishra, V.; Myers, N.; Nakicenovic, N.; Nilsson, S. O'Neill, B. C.; Peng, X.; Presser, H. B.; Sadik, N.; Sanderson, W. C.; Sen, G.; Torrey, B.; van de Kaa, D.; van Ginkel, H. J.A.; Yeoh, B.; Zurayk, H. 2002. Population belongs on the Johannesburg agenda. *Global Change and Human Health* 3(1): 33-35

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1019617126632> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Population, income and ecological conditions as determinants of forest area variation in the tropics.**

A quantitative analysis of the underlying causes of forest area variation using FAO FORIS 1970 and 1991 data representing 477 subnational geographical units in 67 tropical countries. Multiple regression modelling indicate that population density and income per capita are significant factors explaining forest area variation after controlling for ecological variation, which helps explain the causes of deforestation.

Uusivuori, J., Lehto, E. and Palo, M. 2002. Population, income and ecological conditions as determinants of forest area variation in the tropics. *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions* 12(4):313-323.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(02\)00042-0](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(02)00042-0) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378002000420> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Water for sustainable development in Africa**

Article deals with the linkages between water and sustainable development in Africa, and the topic of water at the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg 2002.

Mwanza, D. D. 2003. Water for sustainable development in Africa. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 5(1-2):95-115.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1025380217316> 

Link(s)


<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1025380217316> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Interactions between coastal and marine ecosystems and human population systems: Perspectives on how consumption mediates this interaction.**

Curran, S., Kumar, A., Lutz, W. and Williams, M. 2002. Interactions between coastal and marine ecosystems and human population systems: Perspectives on how consumption mediates this interaction. *Ambio* 31(4):264-268.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.264> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Deforestation in the Madagascar Highlands: Established 'Truth' and Scientific Uncertainty**

Through alternative sources of information the author questions the deforestation narrative of Madagascar and gives alternative explanations for today's land cover.

Klein, J. 2002. Deforestation in the Madagascar Highlands - Established 'Truth' and Scientific Uncertainty. *GeoJournal* 56(3):191-199.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1025187422687> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1025187422687> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Population, consumption, and environment: lessons learned and future research about coastal and marine ecosystems.**

In this article, the editors of this special issue journal worked together in disentangling the complexity of the Population, Consumption, and Environment (PCE) connections, drawing conclusions about the insights from the case studies.

Agardy, T., Cruz, C., Curran, S., Dasgupta, P., Kumar, A., Lutz, W. and Williams, M. 2002. Population, consumption, and environment: lessons learned and future research about coastal and marine ecosystems. *Ambio* 31(4):377-383.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.377> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Shoreline development and Swedish colonisation of North-West Estonia during the middle ages**

The authors reconstruct a section of the north-western coast of Estonia and find that Swedish colonist settled in a landscape different from today's.

Hoppe, G., Noulik, I. and Punning, J. 2002. Shoreline development and Swedish colonisation of North-West Estonia during the middle ages. *GeoJournal* 56(3):185-190.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1025126000244> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1025126000244> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Population growth and intensification of land use in India**

The author investigates the linkages between population growth, socioeconomic development and agricultural intensification for India.

Mishra, V. 2002. Population growth and intensification of land use in India. *International Journal of Population Geography* 8(5):365-383.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ijpg.266> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Does availability of anthropogenic food enhance densities of omnivorous mammals? An example with coyotes in southern California**

The authors quantified the use of anthropogenic food by coyotes in areas with contrasting human pressures.

Fedriani, Jose M.; Fuller, Todd K.; Sauvajot, Raymond M. 2001. Does availability of anthropogenic food enhance densities of omnivorous mammals? An example with coyotes in southern California. *Ecography* 24 (3):325.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1034/j.1600-0587.2001.240310.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Population growth and loss of arable land**

A quantitative study of the loss of arable land in developing countries in connection with land conversion caused by the growing population and socio-economic development.

Döös, B.R. 2002. Population growth and loss of arable land. *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions* 12(4): 303-311.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(02\)00043-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(02)00043-2) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378002000432> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **The role of population projections in environmental management.**

This paper supposes that population growth surrounding protected areas in Southern California presents four challenges: diverse and growing recreational use; a need for new methods of soliciting public involvement; encroachment into wild areas; increased collaboration between government agencies.

Struglia, R.; Winter, P. L. 2002. The role of population projections in environmental management. *Environmental Management* 30(1):13-23.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00267-001-0068-1> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **An economic-ecological model of urban growth and urban externalities: Empirical evidence from Italy**

Based on a database of 95 Italian cities in time series from 1963 to 1996, an econometric model was presented on the relationship between urban population growth and urban rent.

Capello, R.; Faggian, A. 2002. An economic-ecological model of urban growth and urban externalities: Empirical evidence from Italy. *Ecological Economics* 40(2):181-198.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(01\)00252-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(01)00252-X) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S092180090100252X> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Ecological causes and consequences of demographic change in the new west.**

As natural amenities attract people and commerce to the rural west, the resulting land-use changes threaten biodiversity, even in protected areas, and challenge efforts to sustain local communities and ecosystems. The authors focus on the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) and examine the ecological causes and consequences of demographic change in the New West. (author's abstract)

Hansen, A. J., et al. 2002. Ecological causes and consequences of demographic change in the new west. *BioScience* 52(2):151-162.

Link(s)

<https://academic.oup.com/bioscience> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Toward a scenario analysis framework for energy footprints**

This paper proposes a calculation framework to include the concerned linkages in order to: (1) estimate energy footprints according to the primary energies embodied in the goods and services consumed by a defined human population; and (2) develop scenarios and simulation of policy instruments for reducing energy footprints. This framework is then applied to Taiwan. (excerpt from author's online abstract)

Ferng, J. J. 2002. Toward a scenario analysis framework for energy footprints. *Ecological Economics* 40(1):53-69

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(01\)00270-1](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(01)00270-1) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800901002701> 

Journal Article


Year: 2002

## **Land cover dynamics since the 1950s in Chemoga Watershed, Blue Nile Basin, Ethiopia.**

Article examines changes in land cover in the Chemoga watershed, Ethiopia, from 1957 and 1982 to 1998 through the use of GIS remote sensing. Author finds that population growth and the associated demand for land and trees was the major driving force behind the changes, but that

the deforestation trend was reduced because local people planted trees as a source of fuel and income.

Bewket, W. 2002. Land cover dynamics since the 1950s in Chemoga Watershed, Blue Nile Basin, Ethiopia. *Mountain Research and Development* 22(3).

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2002\)022%5B0263:LCDSTI%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2002)022%5B0263:LCDSTI%5D2.0.CO;2) 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Trade integration, environmental degradation, and public health in Chile: Assessing the linkages.**

The authors examined the links between trade integration, pollution, and public health in Chile, using an empirical simulation model.

Beghin, J. C., Bowland, B. J., Dessus, S., Roland-Holst, D. and van der Mensbrugge, D. 2002. Trade integration, environmental degradation, and public health in Chile: Assessing the linkages. *Environment and Development Economics* 7(2): 241-267.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1355770X02000165> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Urbanization, biodiversity, and conservation.**

The impacts of urbanization on native species are poorly studied, but educating a highly urbanized human population about these impacts can greatly improve species conservation in all ecosystems. (Author's abstract)

McKinney, M. L. 2002. Urbanization, biodiversity, and conservation. *BioScience* 52(10):883-890.

Link(s)

<https://academic.oup.com/bioscience> 

Journal Article


Year: 2002



## **Coastal resources and management systems influenced by conflict and migration: Mecúfi, Mozambique.**

A post-conflict study of the coastal resource utilization and management systems in the Mecúfi district of northern Mozambique and the effect of significant human migration to the region.

Bryceson, I. and Massinga, A. 2002. Coastal resources and management systems influenced by conflict and migration: Mecúfi, Mozambique. *Ambio* 31(7):512-517.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.7.512> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Environmental implications of tropical deforestation.**

This paper highlights the major causes of tropical deforestation and its environmental consequences. Possible efforts to arrest the unpleasant trend are discussed.

Adedire, M. O. 2002. Environmental implications of tropical deforestation. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 9(1):33-40.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504500209470100> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Environment, access to health care, and other factors affecting infant and child survival among the African and coloured populations of South Africa, 1989-1994.**

The study investigates the importance of environmental factors such as source of domestic water in relatively high mortality populations.

Anderson, B. A., Romani, J. H., Philips, H. E. and van Zyl, J. A. 2002. Environment, access to health care, and other factors affecting infant and child survival among the African and coloured populations of South Africa, 1989-1994. *Population and Environment* 23(4):349-364.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1014530318272> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Role of women in wildlife development in Oyo State, Nigeria.**

Awareness of wildlife protection as a means of resource conservation was shown to be much higher among women than men.

Lameed, G.A. 2002. Role of women in wildlife development in Oyo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Environmental Extension* 3(2002):59-63.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jext.v3i1.2689> 

Link(s)

<https://www.ajol.info/index.php/jext/article/view/2689> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Predictors of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon**

The authors suggest that deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon is being driven by a handful of forces, among which are human population density and highways.

Laurance, W. F., A. K. M. Albernaz, et al. 2002. Predictors of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. *Journal of Biogeography* 29(5-6): 737-748.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2699.2002.00721.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1046/j.1365-2699.2002.00721.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **The environmental impact of getting the news: A Comparison of on-line, television, and newspaper information delivery.**

The environmental impact associated with reading an on-line and a printed newspaper is analyzed and compared with respective parts of a television (TV) broadcast.

Reichart, I. and Hirschler, R. 2002. The environmental impact of getting the news: A Comparison of on-line, television, and newspaper information delivery. *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 6(3-4):185-200.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/108819802766269593> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **From an intuitive to a systematic gender perspective: Experiences from Peru.**

Article presents experience in incorporating a gender perspective in Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs), as gained by The Mountain Institute's Andean Program in the Huascarán Biosphere Reserve.

Herrera, A. D. 2002. From an intuitive to a systematic gender perspective: Experiences from Peru. *Mountain Research and Development* 22(3).

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3674337> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Land Use and Land Cover Change in Forest Frontiers: The Role of Household Life Cycles**

The paper looks into the processes of household level land cover change in the Amazon basin.

Walker, R., S. Perz, et al. 2002. Land Use and Land Cover Change in Forest Frontiers: The Role of Household Life Cycles. *International Regional Science Review* 25(2): 169-199.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/016001760202500202> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/016001760202500202> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Proximate causes and underlying driving forces of tropical deforestation.**

The authors' aim with this study is to generate from local-scale studies a general understanding of the proximate causes and underlying driving forces of tropical deforestation while preserving the descriptive richness of these studies. (from Introduction)

Geist, H.J. and Lambin, E.F. 2002. Proximate causes and underlying driving forces of tropical deforestation. *BioScience* 52(2):143-150.

Link(s)

<http://www.geo.ucl.ac.be/LUCC/lucc.html> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Editors' Foreword, Population, environment, societies and health: Elucidating 'Sustainability'.**

McMichael, T. 2002. Editors' Foreword, Population, environment, societies and health: Elucidating 'Sustainability'. *Global Change and Human Health* 3(1):3.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1019660929979> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Goa: Tourism, migrations, and ecosystem transformations.**

Reports findings of a study on the impact of tourism and tourism-induced migration to the coastal Goa region and its impact on the local agro-ecosystems. Concludes that it is not necessarily the influx of people but the change in relations between people and ecosystems, changes in land use, that cause environmental change. Abstract only available to non-subscribers.

Noronha, L., Siqueira, A., Sreekesh, S., Qureshy, L. and Kazi, S. 2002. Goa: Tourism, migrations, and ecosystem transformations. *Ambio* 31(4):295-302.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.295> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Environmentally sustainable household consumption: From aggregate environmental pressures to priority fields of action.**

Article suggests an alternative indicator of the environmental impact of household decision-making: an environmental space based assessment scheme covering the major pressures on the environment caused by household decisions. Author identifies housing, eating, and mobility as the three priority fields for action for minimising the environmental impact of households.

Spangenberg, J. H. and Lorek, S. 2002. Environmentally sustainable household consumption: From aggregate environmental pressures to priority fields of action. *Ecological Economics* December 43(2-3):127-140.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(02\)00212-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(02)00212-4) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800902002124> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Common property systems, migration, and coastal ecosystems**

Summary of findings of three case studies described in the same issue of *Ambio* (search: *Ambio* 2002) regarding factors mediating the population and environment linkages. Factors discussed in this paper are common property systems, migration, and the underlying social systems that guide change. Abstract only available to non-subscribers

Curran, Sara R.; Agardy, Tundi. 2002. Common property systems, migration, and coastal ecosystems. *Ambio* 31(4):303-305.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.303> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Challenges to gender mainstreaming in environmental planning: International policies and institutional practices.**

Policy article that summarizes the difficulties of gender mainstreaming in environmental planning and challenges the assumption that policy gets translated into practices.

Tiessen, R. 2002. Challenges to gender mainstreaming in environmental planning: International policies and institutional practices. *Canadian Foreign Policy* 9(3).

Link(s)

<https://carleton.ca/npsia/wp-content/uploads/CFPJ.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **People and ecosystems in mountain landscape of Northwest Yunnan, Southwest China: Causes of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.**

During field assessment, three basic driving forces were found to cause environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity including: human population growth and increasing consumption; market forces; and failure of governmental policies to address the diversity and complexity of mountain environments and indigenous people. The main challenge for integrated conservation and development projects is to institutionalize the participatory process and to increase support for capacity building both for indigenous communities and governmental agencies in a much broader sense. (from author's abstract)

Xu, J. and Wilkes, A. 2002. People and ecosystems in mountain landscape of Northwest Yunnan, Southwest China: Causes of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. *Global Environmental Research* 6(1).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_06-1eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_06-1eng.html) 

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30362d31656e67/save/0/0/06\\_1-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30362d31656e67/save/0/0/06_1-...) 

Journal Article



Year: 2002

### **Water management in the binational Texas/Mexico Río Grande/Río Bravo Basin**

Difficult, but pressing, challenges demand that policymakers begin looking at water management in the Río Grande basin in new ways. In addition to increasing public awareness of the limits on water supply in the basin, long-held notions about the relationships among growth management, economic development and water supply, as well as about how water should be used in urban and rural areas, will have to be re-examined. (from author's abstract)

Kelly, M. E. 2002. Water management in the binational Texas/Mexico Río Grande/Río Bravo Basin. Bulletin 107 - Human Population and Freshwater Resources: U.S. Cases and International Perspectives.

Link(s)

<https://scholar.law.colorado.edu/allocating-and-managing-water-for-sustainable-f...>   
[http://www.waterculture.org/uploads/Rio\\_Grande\\_Water\\_Management.pdf](http://www.waterculture.org/uploads/Rio_Grande_Water_Management.pdf) 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Changing migration patterns of the Huli in the Papua New Guinea highlands: A genealogical demographic analysis.**

A Genealogical Demographic Analysis on the basis of interviews in 2 Huli-speaking villages in the Papua New Guinea Highlands investigates the change in intrapopulation migration patterns in response to modernization and environmental degradation.

Umezaki, M.; Ohtsuka, R. 2002. Changing migration patterns of the Huli in the Papua New Guinea highlands: A genealogical demographic analysis. Mountain Research and Development 22(3).

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2002\)022%5B0256:CMPTH%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2002)022%5B0256:CMPTH%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **I=PBAT**

In this paper, the author proposes modifying I=PAT to write I=PBAT. This form more clearly captures the determinants of environmental impact, and has the added benefit of calling attention to the many behavioral choices that are immediately available to all individuals.

Schulze, P. C. 2002. I=PBAT. Ecological Economics 40(2):149-150.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(01\)00249-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(01)00249-X) 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Population, poverty and environment.**

The UNFPA provides information on population, poverty and environment in its webpage and is active in programs that deal with these issues. The webpage provides information on environmental health risks, poverty, food and water scarcity, and women as resource managers, as well as small case studies.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 2002. Population, poverty and environment. Population Issues, UNFPA.

Link(s)

<https://www.unfpa.org/sustainable/environment.htm> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Small-scale fisheries, population dynamics, and resource use in Africa: The case of Moree, Ghana.**

Reports on a study that suggests the population environment relationships in fishing area in Ghana are not simply Malthusian outcome, but rather the result of a complex set of relationships including biophysical changes in ecosystem, market, non-local demands, institutions regulating fishing and migration. Abstract only available to non-subscribers.

Marquette, C. M., Koranteng, K. A., Overå, R. and Aryeetey, E. B. 2002. Small-scale fisheries, population dynamics, and resource use in Africa: The case of Moree, Ghana. *Ambio* 31(4): 324-336.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.324> 

Link(s)

<https://www.cmi.no/publications/publication.cfm> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Household demography and land use allocation among small farms in the Brazilian Amazon.**



This paper introduces the reader to various models of land allocation among primary forest, crops, pasture and secondary forest on small farms in the Brazilian Amazon. Special attention is given to demographic variables.

Perz, S. G. 2002. Household demography and land use allocation among small farms in the Brazilian Amazon. *Human Ecology Review* 9(2).

Link(s)

<http://www.humanecologyreview.org/pastissues/her92/92perz.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Land use cover change over the last three centuries due to human activities: The availability of new global data sets.**

Summarizes recent efforts to quantify the nature and extent of land cover conversion as a result of human modification at a global scale with global spatial databases. Over the last 3 centuries, the total global area of forests and woodlands diminished by 12 million km<sup>2</sup> (19%), grasslands and pastures declined by 5.6 million km<sup>2</sup> (8%, but many grasslands have been converted to pastures), and croplands increased by 12 million km<sup>2</sup> (466%). Such large changes in land cover can have important consequences such as significant changes in regional and global climate, modification of the global cycles of carbon, nitrogen, and water and increased rates of extinction and biological invasion. Population growth and density have been important factors. The article discusses some of the uses of the global spatial databases and plans for the future.

Ramankutty, N., Goldewijk, K. K., Leemans, R., Foley, J. and Oldfield, F. 2002. Land Use Cover Change over the Last Three Centuries due to Human Activities: The Availability of New Global Data Sets. *LUCC Newsletter* No.7.

Link(s)

<http://www.geo.ucl.ac.be/LUCC/home.html> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Urban mobility and urban form: The social and environmental costs of different patterns of urban expansion.**

In this paper, the authors aim at establishing whether different patterns of urban expansion could be associated with specific environmental costs—in particular, for land consumption and mobility generation in the metropolitan area of Milan.

Camagni, R., Gibellib, M. C. and Rigamontic, P. 2002. Urban mobility and urban form: The social and environmental costs of different patterns of urban expansion. *Ecological Economics* 40(2): 199-216.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(01\)00254-3](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(01)00254-3) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800901002543> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002


### **Assessing the effects of changing demographic and consumption patterns on sea tenure regimes in the Roviana Lagoon, Solomon Islands**

Discusses how sea tenure in the Solomon Islands responds to demographic and consumption needs. Compares two villages in same region with different tenure systems corresponding to their population and consumption differences. As of October 2002, abstract only available for non-subscribers.

Aswani, S. 2002. Assessing the effects of changing demographic and consumption patterns on sea tenure regimes in the Roviana Lagoon, Solomon Islands. *Ambio* 31(4):272-284.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.272> 

Link(s)

<http://www.bioone.org/doi/abs/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.272> , <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4315253>



Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Freshwater and human population: A global perspective.**

Over 500 million people now live in countries where choices about water use are difficult if not critical. This number may increase to over three billion within the next twenty-five years. Population growth, production inefficiencies, changing diet preferences, and cross-border conflicts worsen this challenge. Climate change will only further endanger the least advantaged.

Whether quantity is an issue or not, poor water quality is a consistent threat to health. Greater efforts are needed to ensure that available water is not only adequate but safe, and that the natural systems that deliver it are protected or restored. (from abstract)

Bernstein, S. 2002. Freshwater and human population: A global perspective. Bulletin Series, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, Bulletin 107 - Human Population and Freshwater Resources: U.S. Cases and International Perspectives.

Link(s)

<https://environment.yale.edu/> 

Journal Article



Year: 2002

### **On population and resources: An exchange between D. Gale Johnson and P. Dasgupta**

Critique by Johnson of Dasgupta's earlier article in PDR 2000 entitled "Population and Resources: An Exploration of Reproductive and Environmental Externalities". Response, clarification and rebuttal by Dasgupta to particular comments of Johnson.

Johnson, G.; Partha, D. 2001. On population and resources: An exchange between D. Gale Johnson and P. Dasgupta. Population and Development Review 27(4):739-754.

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2001.00748.x> , <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2001.00739.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Estimates of the damage costs of climate change, Part II. Dynamic estimates.**

Using a series of indicators, I.e., per capita income, population over 65 and economic structure, the paper measured the monetary impact of climate change for nine world regions, for the period 2000-2200

Tol, R. S. J. 2002. Estimates of the damage costs of climate change, Part II. Dynamic estimates. Environmental and Resource Economics 21(2):135-160.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1014539414591> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Vulnerability of coastal communities to sea-level rise: a case study of Cape May County, New Jersey, USA.**

In this paper, the authors show how the vulnerability of coastal communities to flooding associated with coastal storms increases with sea-level rise.

Wu, S. Y., B. Yarnal, et al. 2002. Vulnerability of coastal communities to sea-level rise: a case study of Cape May County, New Jersey, USA. *Climate Research* 22(3): 255-270.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3354/cr022255> 

Link(s)

<https://www.int-res.com/abstracts/cr/v22/n3/> , <https://www.int-res.com/abstracts/cr/v22/n3/p255-270/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Review of Bjorn Lomborg's *The skeptical environmentalist: Measuring the real state of the world.***

Critical and thorough review of Lomborg's recent book on the 'real' state of the environment.

McNicoll, G. 2001. Review of Bjorn Lomborg's *The skeptical environmentalist: Measuring the real state of the world.* *Population and Development Review* 27(4):801-804.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2695191> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Population and Security: How Demographic Change Can Lead to Violent Conflict.**

Goldstone challenges the assertion that environmental degradation resulting from population growth is a cause of conflict but outlines other causes of conflict where demographic factors play a role.

Goldstone, Jack A. 2002. Population and Security: How Demographic Change Can Lead to Violent Conflict. *Journal of International Affairs* 56(1).

Link(s)

<http://www.mafhoum.com/press6/179S21.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Demographic Determinants of Household Energy Use in the United States.**

Using a case study of residential and transportation energy use in the USA, the results reveal that some demographic factors, particularly household size has a substantial influence on historical energy use.

O'Neill, B.C., Chen, B.S. 2002. Demographic Determinants of Household Energy Use in the United States. *Methods of Population-Environment Analysis, A Supplement to Population and Development Review* 28: 53-88.

Link(s)

[https://iiasa.ac.at//Research/PCC/pubs/house/ONeill&Chen2002\\_PDR.pdf](https://iiasa.ac.at//Research/PCC/pubs/house/ONeill&Chen2002_PDR.pdf) 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Direct and indirect energy requirements of households in India.**

In India, household energy requirements have significantly increased driven by the growing per capita expenditure, population, and increasing energy intensity in the food and agricultural sectors.

Pachauri, S., Spreng, D. 2002. Direct and indirect energy requirements of households in India. *Energy Policy* 30(6): 511-523.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215\(01\)00119-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215(01)00119-7) 

Link(s)

[https://iiasa.ac.at//Research/PCC/pubs/Pachauri\\_EP2002.pdf](https://iiasa.ac.at//Research/PCC/pubs/Pachauri_EP2002.pdf) 

Journal Article


Year: 2002

Page 131

### **Publish and perish? The impact of citation indexing on the development of new fields of environmental research.**

The author investigates the representation of environmental and interdisciplinary environmental journals in Science Citation Index (SCI) and the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)

Baumann, H. 2002. Publish and perish? The impact of citation indexing on the development of new fields of environmental research. *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 6(3):13-26.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/108819802766269511> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1162/108819802766269511> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Eco-epidemiology: On the need to measure health effects from global change.**

Article argues for new alternative measures of health, such as social well-being, that are sensitive to the effects of environmental degradation.

Soskolne, C. L. and Broemling, N. 2002. Eco-epidemiology: On the need to measure health effects from global change. *Global Change and Human Health* 3(1): 58-66.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1019692414126> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Population health, environment and economic development**

Article highlighting both population and environmental effects of the expansion of economic activities.

Tong, S., Gerber, R., Wolff, R. and Verrall, K. 2002. Population health, environment and economic development. *Global Change and Human Health* 3:36-41.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1019692328162> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Soil degradation in the west African Sahel: How serious is it?**

In this paper, the authors showed that natural conditions and farmers' management practices are significant contributors to soil productivity and fertility.

Niemeijer, D. and Mazzucato, V. 2002. Soil degradation in the west African Sahel: How serious is it? *Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable Development* 44(2): 20-31

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00139150209605596> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Deforestation in the Philippines: A different perspective**

This paper provides a different perspective on examining deforestation in the Philippines. The traditional view is that population growth and poverty are the main causes of deforestation. Given the fact that deforestation is a complex process, these factors might have contributed to the problem with deforestation in the late 1980s. However, the massive forest exploitation and excessive annual allowable cuts, which went on for at least 50 years, would have had significant implications for the process of deforestation in the Philippines, coupled with weak reforestation efforts. (Author's abstract)

Stenberg, L. C. and Siriwardana, M. 2002. Deforestation in the Philippines: A different perspective. *International journal of sustainable development* 5(4):415-432.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJSD.2002.003761> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Integrated mountain development: A question of gender mainstreaming.**

Article argues that there is a lack of disaggregated data on mountain women's roles and responsibilities, including access to and control over natural resources and participation to improve the situation they face as a result of male out-migration, globalization, and marginalization.

Wymann von Dach, S. 2002. Integrated mountain development: A question of gender mainstreaming. *Mountain Research and Development* 22(3).

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2002\)022%5B0236:IMDAQO%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2002)022%5B0236:IMDAQO%5D2.0.CO;2) 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **A human disease indicator for the effects of recent global climate change**

Trend analysis of connections between climate change and disease in humans is complicated by poor data and confounding factors such as population growth. Patz reviews promising work that has appeared recently.

Patz, Jonathan A. 2002. A human disease indicator for the effects of recent global climate change. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States* 99(20): 12506-12508.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.212467899> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.212467899> ,

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.212467899> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002


## **A U.S. water research agenda for the twenty-first century**

The challenges of managing water resources and preventing water scarcity are becoming more critical, particularly in the United States. Population is growing rapidly, environmental needs are increasing, and traditional governing institutions are not equipped to deal with the pressures of providing water for consumption or for ecological uses. A comprehensive national water



research agenda -- based solidly in science and sound governance -- can help the United States conquer its growing water resources challenge.

Vaux, H. 2002. A U.S. water research agenda for the twenty-first century. *Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable Development* 44(4): 32-43

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00139150209605780> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Demographic dynamics, gender, and resource use in the Galapagos Islands.**

Using a recent census of the Galapagos, the authors discover that population growth in the region has been driven by migration. While male migration characterized past trends, women constitute a growing portion of new migrants. The authors explore implica

Bremner, J. and Perez, J. 2002. Demographic dynamics, gender, and resource use in the Galapagos Islands. *Intercoast*, Winter 2002.

Link(s)

[http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/2002\\_41\\_CRC\\_GenderPopulationEnvironment.pdf](http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/2002_41_CRC_GenderPopulationEnvironment.pdf) 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Improving modern energy services for Africa's urban poor.**

Using information from field survey studies of energy services for the urban poor in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe, the paper examines the energy-consumption patterns among the urban poor households.

Karekezi, S. and Majoro, L. 2002. Improving modern energy services for Africa's urban poor. *Energy Policy* 30(11/12):1015-1028.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215\(02\)00055-1](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0301-4215(02)00055-1) 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Can regional variations in demographic structure explain regional differences in car use? A case study in Austria**

Using aggregate data from a household survey in Austria and data from Austrian official statistics, the authors explain regional differences in car ownership and car use by regional demographic differences and region-specific control factors such as the car technology and institutional factors.

Ewert, U. C. and Prskawetz, A. 2002. Can regional variations in demographic structure explain regional differences in car use? A case study in Austria. *Population and Environment* 23(3):315-345.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1013003830023> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Economic and demographic factors affecting mangrove loss in the coastal provinces of Thailand, 1979-1996.**

Paper looks at the determinants of mangrove conversion to fish farming in Thailand over a 20 year period. The authors find that the price of shrimp, minimum wage, distance from market, feed price, population growth, income per capita, and shrimp-farm density are all significant determinants of the rising shrimp farming trend.

Barbier, E.; Cox, M. 2002. Economic and demographic factors affecting mangrove loss in the coastal provinces of Thailand, 1979-1996. *Ambio* 31(4):351-357.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.351> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **The Human Footprint and the Last of the Wild**

The authors showcase their global map of the human footprint. Data is drawn from sets entitled the Gridded Population of the World, Global Land Use/Land Cover version 2, Defense Meteorological Satellites, and Terrestrial Biomes.

Sanderson, Eric W.; Jaiteh, Malanding; Levy, Marc A.; Redford, Kent H.; Wannebo, Antoinette V.; Woolmer, Gillian. 2002. The Human Footprint and the Last of the Wild. *BioScience* 52(10): 891-904.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568\(2002\)052%5B0891:THFATL%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568(2002)052%5B0891:THFATL%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article-abstract/52/10/891/354831> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Markets, population dynamics, and coastal ecosystems.**

Synthesis paper focusing on the mediating impact of markets on the population - environment relationship, viewed through the perspective of livelihood, globalization, public goods and externalities. The review brings new focus to the perils facing marine and coastal systems.

Curran, S. R. and Cruz, M. C. 2002. Markets, population dynamics, and coastal ecosystems. *Ambio* 31(4):373-376

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.373> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Paleolimnology of the Maya Lowlands; Long-term perspectives on interactions among climate, environment, and humans**

This paper addresses the difficulties of differentiating climatic signals and anthropogenic signals when examining 3000-year old lake sediment. The authors present a case study of the Maya Lowlands.

Brenner, M., Rosenmeier, M. F., Hodell, D. A. and Curtis, J. H. 2002. Paleolimnology of the Maya Lowlands; Long-term perspectives on interactions among climate, environment, and humans. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 13(1):141-157.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0956536102131063> 

Link(s)

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/ancient-mesoamerica/article/div-classtit...> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Population growth and the environment in Africa: Local informal institutions, the missing link.**

This paper offers a study of institutions, customs, norms, and networks. The authors argue that in terms of environmental impact, human adjustment to growing population is more important than absolute population size.

Mazzucato, Valentina; Niemeijer, David. 2002. Population growth and the environment in Africa: Local informal institutions, the missing link. *Economic Geography* 78(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1944-8287.2002.tb00182.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Rangelands, pastoralists and governments: interlinked systems of people and nature**

The authors organize this paper around three elements that define complex adaptive systems. They conclude that human-managed rangelands with livestock constitute such a system.

Walker, Brian H.; Janssen, Marco A. 2002. Rangelands, pastoralists and governments: interlinked systems of people and nature. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 357(1421):719-725.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2001.0984> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Talking population: The challenges of communicating on global population and the environment**

A comprehensive program of public opinion research is a key element in devising communications strategies on complex, controversial topics. Among the questions research can address are: who will be most likely to support your positions, what messages and messengers will be most influential with them, and which media outlets to approach with story ideas and placements. Two case studies are examined: research on global population growth and on protecting the planet's biodiversity. The lessons of these efforts are widely applicable, even to relatively straightforward issues of local concern. They include: know your audience, know the messages and messengers they will respond to, and tailor your public activities and media outreach accordingly. (author's abstract)

Bonk, K. and Griggs, H. 2002. Talking population: The challenges of communicating on global population and the environment. Bulletin 107 - Human Population and Freshwater Resources: U.S. Cases and International Perspectives.

Link(s)

<https://elischolar.library.yale.edu/fes-pubs/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Migration and agricultural change: The case of smallholder agriculture in Highland Ecuador**

A qualitative study of Ecuadorian migrant and nonmigrant farming households in the highland provinces of Cañar and Azuay, and the impact of U.S. remittances on agricultural production and land-use.

Jokisch, B. D. 2002. Migration and agricultural change: The case of smallholder agriculture in Highland Ecuador. *Human Ecology* 30(4):523-550.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1021198023769> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **The irreducible uncertainty of the demography-environment interaction in ecology.**

The authors discuss the challenge of interpreting ecological data, particularly in separating competing hypotheses concerning ecological relationships and noise.

Jonzén, Niclas; Lundberg, Per; Ranta, Esa; Kaitala, Veijo. 2002. The irreducible uncertainty of the demography-environment interaction in ecology. *Proceedings of the Royal Society: Biological Sciences* 269(1488).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2001.1888> 

Link(s)

<https://www.royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/abs/10.1098/rspb.2001.1888> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **World population and food supply: Can food production keep pace with population growth in the next half-century?**

Gillard proposes criteria for determining adequate national averages diets and the average global cereal production necessary to provide that diet.

Gillard, Bernard. 2002. World population and food supply: Can food production keep pace with population growth in the next half-century? *Food Policy* 27(2002): 47-63.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0306-9192\(02\)00002-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0306-9192(02)00002-7) 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Environmental degradation and the demand for children: searching for the vicious circle in Pakistan**

This economic analysis explores the idea that local depletion of resources could increase household demand for children, given the role of children in collecting firewood, fetching water, and collecting fodder.

Filmer, D. and L. H. Pritchett. 2002. Environmental degradation and the demand for children: searching for the vicious circle in Pakistan. *Environment and Development Economics* 7(01): 123-146.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1355770X02000074> 

Link(s)

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayIssue> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Variability in Palaeoeskimo occupation on south-western Victoria Island, Arctic Canada: causes and consequences**

The authors infer the presence and population size of paleoeskimos on western Victoria Island and suggest that a rapid decline of population size was due to an overhunting of musk-ox.

Savelle, James M.; Dyke, Arthur S. 2002. Variability in Palaeoeskimo occupation on southwestern Victoria Island, Arctic Canada: causes and consequences. *World Archaeology* 33(3):508-522.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00438240120107503> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **The human context for everglades restoration: The South Florida case study.**

This paper describes the historical water management alterations to the Everglades system and examines the specific effects of these alternations on the natural landscape. An in-depth review of the population, demographic, and economic characteristics of the region follows, so that an understanding of the interconnectivity of the human and natural system is established. Specific ramifications of population and economic growth on land use, water use, and flood control are examined. Through discussion of these ramifications, challenges and opportunities in light of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan are drawn. (from author's abstract)

Kranzer, B. 2002. The human context for everglades restoration: The South Florida case study. Bulletin Series, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, Bulletin 107 - Human Population and Freshwater Resources: U.S. Cases and International Perspectives.

Link(s)

<https://elischolar.library.yale.edu/fes-pubs/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Evaluating the health benefits of transitions in household energy technologies in Kenya.**

Paper reports on the findings of a study in rural Kenya to intervene in acute respiratory disease (ARD) one of the leading causes of disease worldwide. The interventions include a change in energy technology for cooking and cooking location to reduce exposure to indoor pollutants. The results show a significant drop in disease as a result of the environmental management interventions.

Ezzati, M. and Kammen, D. M. 2002. Evaluating the health benefits of transitions in household energy technologies in Kenya. *Energy Policy* 30(10):815-826.

Link(s)

<http://ist-socrates.berkeley.edu/~rael/Ezzati-Kammen-EP30.pdf> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Potential effect of population and climate changes on global distribution of dengue fever: an empirical model.**

The objective of this study was to describe the current geographical limits of dengue fever transmission on the basis of climate.

Hales, Simon, Neil de Wet, John Maindonald, and Alistair Woodward. 2002. Potential effect of population and climate changes on global distribution of dengue fever: an empirical model. *The Lancet* 360(9336):830-834.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(02\)09964-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(02)09964-6) 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **AAAS Atlas of Population and Environment [review].**

The AAAS Atlas of Population and Environment presents a rich banquet table for researchers and others who desire to explore this fascinating maze of relationships. It draws on data and analyses from several international, governmental, and academic institutions, including the World Resources Institute, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Beyond this useful compilation of material from diverse sources, the AAAS Atlas adds sophisticated and colorful mapping techniques and graphics. (from text)

Meyerson, F. A. B. 2002. AAAS Atlas of Population and Environment. *REVIEWS. Journal of Industrial Ecology* 6(1): 125-126.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/108819802320971696> 

Journal Article


Year: 2002



## **Migration and fishing in Indonesian coastal villages**

Results from a study of primary data collected in a survey of 600 households in coastal villages in the Minahasa district of North Sulawesi, Indonesia., experiencing immigration and falling fish catches. The analysis shows that migration and socio-economic variables seem to have no effect on fishing catch, while fishing effort (labor, boat, and gear), the degree of specialization, and the remoteness of villages are found to be positively related to weekly fish catches.

Kramer, A., Simanjuntak, S. M. H. and Liese, C. 2002. Migration and fishing in Indonesian coastal villages. *Ambio* 31(4): 367-372.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.367> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **Perceptions of restructuring in the rural west: Insights from the cultural turn.**

The study shows that changes in land use are not only influenced by economic but by cultural forces as well.

Nelson, P. B. 2002. Perceptions of restructuring in the rural west: Insights from the cultural turn. *Society and Natural Resources* 15(10): 903-921.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08941920290107648> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

## **A 4000-year lacustrine record of environmental change in the Southern Maya Lowlands, Peten, Guatemala.**

Sediment core in Guatemala suggests that Mayans induced soil erosion by clearing forests. Reassertion of the forest is also shown to coincide with the decline of Mayan civilization.

Rosenmeier, M. F., Hodell, D. A., Brenner, M., Curtis, J. H. and Guilderson, T. P. 2002. A 4000-year lacustrine record of environmental change in the Southern Maya Lowlands, Peten, Guatemala. *Quaternary Research* 57(2): 183-190.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1006/qres.2001.2305> 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0033589401923051> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Socio-economic development and international migration: A Turkish study.**

This paper evaluates the connection between development and migration.

Icduygu, A., Sirkeci, I. and Muradoglu, G. 2001. Socio-economic development and international migration: A Turkish study. *International Migration* 39(4): 39-61.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1468-2435.00162> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **Migration, markets, and mangrove resource use on Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia.**

Paper described situation in Kosrean islands in Micronesia. High population growth is sustained by income from remittances. Remittances allow a fuel shift from mangrove wood to other, thus mitigating the impact of population growth on the mangroves. However, emigration may be fueling an export market for Kosrean crabs.

Naylor, R. L., Bonine, K. M., Ewel, K. C. and Waguk, E. 2002. Migration, markets, and mangrove resource use on Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia. *Ambio* 31(4): 340-350.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.340> 


Journal Article

Year: 2002




### **Population, development, and human natures**

In this paper, the authors argued that continued population growth, runaway consumption, and the use of damaging technologies, abetted by a failure to understand the social drivers behind them, are an enormous threat to the persistence of civilization.

Ehrlich, P. R. and A. H. Ehrlich. 2002. Population, development, and human natures. Environment and Development Economics 7(1): 158-170.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355770X02000104> 

Link(s)

[http://web.stanford.edu/group/CCB/Pubs/paulpdfs/2002\\_EhrlichandEhrlich\\_Populatio...](http://web.stanford.edu/group/CCB/Pubs/paulpdfs/2002_EhrlichandEhrlich_Populatio...) ,  
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/AA7DEDFC...> ,  
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/AA7DEDFC3FDD64D2F4DAAA0BF634361B> 

Journal Article

Year: 2002

### **The population-agriculture-environment nexus in the Malian cotton zone**

A critical case study of the population-agriculture-environment nexus in an African region with rapid increase in both population and agricultural output, but with an environment which is frequently said to be heavily degraded.

Benjaminsen, T. 2001. The population-agriculture-environment nexus in the Malian cotton zone. Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions 11(4): 283-295

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(01\)00006-1](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(01)00006-1) 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Vector-borne diseases, development and climate change.**

The author studies the role of socio-economic factors in the determination of malaria incidence in the context of a dynamic integrated assessment model.

Tol, R. S. J. and Dowlatabadi, H. 2001. Vector-borne diseases, development and climate change. Integrated Assessment 2(4):173-181.

Link(s)


[http://journals.sfu.ca/int\\_assess/index.php/iaj/article/view/222/173](http://journals.sfu.ca/int_assess/index.php/iaj/article/view/222/173) ,  
[http://journals.sfu.ca/int\\_assess/index.php/iaj/article/view/222](http://journals.sfu.ca/int_assess/index.php/iaj/article/view/222) 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **The influence of accessibility, local institutions, and socioeconomic factors in forest cover change: A Western Honduras example.**

Southworth, J. and C. M. Tucker . 2001. The influence of accessibility, local institutions and socioeconomic factors influencing forest cover change in the mountains of western Honduras . Mountain Research and Development 21(3): 276-283.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741\(2001\)021%5B0276:TIOALI%5D2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1659/0276-4741(2001)021%5B0276:TIOALI%5D2.0.CO;2) 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Human demographic trends and landscape level forest management in the northwest Wisconsin Pine Barrens**

In this paper, the authors using both landscape ecology and the human demographics of the northwest Wisconsin Pine Barrens region as basis, discussed landscape level management options of the region.

Radeloff, V. C., R. B. Hammer, et al. 2001. Human demographic trends and landscape level forest management in the northwest Wisconsin Pine Barrens. Forest Science 47(2): 229-241.

Link(s)

<https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/saf/fs/2001/00000047/00000002/art00012> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Urban nutrient balance for Bangkok.**

The authors developed a nutrient balance model to explore the options for recycling of nutrients from mega-cities to agricultural land.

Færge, J., J. Magid and F. W. T. Penning de Vries. 2001. Urban nutrient balance for Bangkok. Ecological Modelling 139(1): 63-74.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800\(01\)00233-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800(01)00233-2) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304380001002332> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **The Business Council of Australia's case for population growth: An ecological critique.**

This journal article is a response to Population Futures, a report of the Business Council of Australia that Alan Jones believes understated the environmental consequences of population growth.

Jones, A. 2001. The Business Council of Australia's case for population growth: An ecological critique. *People and Place* 9(2).

Link(s)

<https://www.monash.edu/library/researchers/repositories> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Demographic dynamics in the ESCAP region: Implications for sustainable development and poverty**

This article examines the size, growth and distribution of the population in the ESCAP region, and provides an overview of the patterns of urbanization and urban growth. It discusses new and emerging issues of demographic dynamics in the region in areas such as the economic and social impact of ageing and international migration. It concludes by bringing out the implications of these dynamics for policy and programme purposes, especially the implications of the process of urbanization for promoting gender equality and equity, for sustainable development and for reducing the incidence of poverty. (Author's abstract)

Gubhaju, B., Seetharam, K. S. and Hugué, J. W. 2001. Demographic dynamics in the ESCAP region: Implications for sustainable development and poverty. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal* 16(1).

Link(s)

<https://www.unescap.org/resources/asia-pacific-population-journal-volume-16> ,

<https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/APPJ-Vol-16-No-1.pdf> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Where's our development?: Landowner aspirations and environmentalist agendas in Western Solomon Islands**

The paper reviews the design and implementation of the 'Solomon Islands Community Resource Conservation and Development Project', focussing on some of the social and economic issues that underpin the obvious conflicts between Western environmentalist agendas and the aspirations of rural Solomon Islanders.

Foale, S. 2001. Where's our development?: Landowner aspirations and environmentalist agendas in Western Solomon Islands. *The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology* 2(2): 44-67.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14442210110001706105> 

Link(s)

<https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/repository/pern/papers/database-Foale.doc> 

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14442210110001706105> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **World energy production, population growth, and the road to the Olduvai Gorge**

The main goals in this study, are to describe, discuss, and test the Olduvai theory of Industrial Civilization against historic data.

Duncan, R. C. 2001. World energy production, population growth, and the road to the Olduvai Gorge. *Population and Environment* 22(5): 503-522.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1010793021451> 

Journal Article


Year: 2001

### **The environmental imprints and complexes of social dynamics in rural Africa: Cases from Zimbabwe and Ghana**

This article analyses land use and vegetation change in the savanna contexts of central Zimbabwe and coastal Ghana. The results of analyses based on field surveys, time series aerial

photographs/satellite images and GIS methods challenge current assumptions of linear vegetation change under social dynamics in these two contexts. The evidence from these areas rather points to multi-directional and patch dynamic change. It is thus concluded that more detailed and broadly based studies are necessary to enable more insightful and effective management of land use issues.

Elliott, J. A. and Campbell, M. 2002. The environmental imprints and complexes of social dynamics in rural Africa: Cases from Zimbabwe and Ghana. *Geoforum* 33(2): 221-237.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7185\(01\)00035-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7185(01)00035-5) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718501000355> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Demographic dynamics and environmental change in Brazil.**

After cataloging the history of population and environment interaction in Brazil, the author presents preliminary results of an analysis of population distribution and environmental sustainability.

Hogan, D. J. 2001. Demographic dynamics and environmental change in Brazil. *Ambiente and Sociedade*, No. 9, July/Dec. 2001.

Link(s)

<https://www.scielo.br/j/asoc/a/XCqTdqRFDpjHTxhDGYmnDwN/> 

Journal Article


Year: 2001

### **Long-term changes in Serengeti-Mara wildebeest and land cover: Pastoralism, population, or policies?**

This paper explores the roles of subsistence cultivation and human and livestock population growth on habitat and wildlife declines in semiarid African savannas. Private landowners investing in mechanized agriculture are determined to be likely drivers.

Homewood, K., Lambin, E. F., Coast, E., Kariuki, A., Kikulai, I., Kiveli, J., Said, M., Serneels, S. and Thompson, M. 2001. Long-term changes in Serengeti-Mara wildebeest and land cover:

Pastoralism, population, or policies? Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 2001 98:12544-12549.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.221053998> 

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.221053998> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Soil nutrient depletion and population growth in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Malthusian nexus?**

The paper shows that at the supra-national level, increasing land degradation through nutrient depletion is related to population pressure and land-use intensity.

Drechsel, P., Kunze, D. and de Vries, F. P. 2001. Soil nutrient depletion and population growth in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Malthusian nexus? Population and Environment 22(4):411-423.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1006701806772> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Access to natural resources and the fertility decision of women: the case of South Africa.**

Using household data, the authors examined the impact of fuelwood and water scarcity on fertility in rural South Africa.

Aggarwal, R., S. Netanyahu, et al. 2001. Access to natural resources and the fertility decision of women: the case of South Africa. Environment and Development Economics 6(2): 209-236.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1355770X01000122> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001



## **Simulating land-use decisions in the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve buffer zone in Costa Rica and Panama**

We describe development of a preliminary model that integrates ecological, economic, and social factors affecting land-use decisions in the buffer zone of the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve in Costa Rica and Panama. The model simulates potential shifts in the distribution of land among six alternative uses and the resulting impacts on the finances of rural families living within the buffer zone over the next decade.

Duffy, S. B., Corson, M. S. and Grant, W. E. 2001. Simulating land-use decisions in the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve buffer zone in Costa Rica and Panama. *Ecological Modelling* 140(1-2): 9-29.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800\(01\)00266-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800(01)00266-6) 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **African evidence on the relation of poverty, time preference and the environment.**

In this paper, the author presents arguments that is contrary to the typical assumption in economics literature that the poor have a higher rate of time preference because they are more concerned about present survival than they are about saving for the future.

Moseley, W. G. 2001. African evidence on the relation of poverty, time preference and the environment. *Ecological Economics* 38(3): 317-326.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(01\)00184-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(01)00184-7) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800901001847> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Demographic responses to environmental stress in the drought and famine prone areas of northern Ethiopia**

The paper looks into the effects of ecological degradation and food shortage on the demographic behavior and attitude of the people in Ehtiopia.

Ezra, M. 2001. Demographic responses to environmental stress in the drought and famine prone areas of northern Ethiopia. *International Journal of Population Geography* 7(4):259-279.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ijpg.226> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Research on Asian urban population environment dynamics: products of a long-term relationship.**

The study examines the population environment relationship in five urban areas: Faisalabad, Pakistan; Khon Kaen, Thailand; Cebu City, the Philippines; Pusan, South Korea; and Kobe, Japan for the period 1970-2020. A dynamic modeling program (STELLA) was used for the study. A general model of the Urban Population Environment Dynamic was developed to guide the studies. (From the Summary)

Ness, G. 2001. Research on Asian urban population environment dynamics: Products of a long-term relationship. *The Journal of the International Institute* 8(3).

Link(s)

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/spo.4750978.0008.303> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Simulating demographics and socioeconomic process on household level and their impacts on giant panda habitats**

Using Wolong Nature Reserve (China) as a case study, the authors developed a model simulating the impacts of the use of fuelwood on the quality and quantity of habitats for the giant pandas.

An, L., Liu, J., Ouyang, Z., Linderman, M., Zhou, S. and Zhang, H. 2001. Simulating demographics and socioeconomic process on household level and their impacts on giant panda habitats. *Ecological Modelling* 140(1-2):31-49.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800\(01\)00267-8](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800(01)00267-8) 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Rural domestic landscape changes: A survey of the residential practices of local and migrant populations**

This empirical work explores residential practices that affect rural landscapes. The study site is southern Quebec.

Paquette, S. and Domon, G. 2001. Rural domestic landscape changes: A survey of the residential practices of local and migrant populations. *Landscape Research* 26(4): 367-395.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01426390120090157> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01426390120090157> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Road paving, fire regime feedbacks, and the future of Amazon forests**

Looks at the potential impacts of the Brazilian government's national economic development plan, which proposes to expand the length of paved highways in the Amazon from 12,000 to 18,000 kilometers or to double the percentage of the forest within 50 kilometers of a paved highway, increasing it from 16% to 28%.

Nepstad, D., Carvalho, G., Barros, A. C., Alencar, A., Capobianco, J. P., Bishop, J., Moutinho, P., Lefebvre, P. and Urbano L. 2001. Road paving, fire regime feedbacks, and the future of Amazon forests. *Forest Ecology and Management* 154(3):395-407.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1127\(01\)00511-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1127(01)00511-4) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378112701005114> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **The African Sahel 25 years after the great drought: Assessing progress and moving towards new agendas and approaches.**

This paper introduces a special issue of *Global Environmental Change: Human dimensions on the Sahel of West Africa*. Despite the quarter century of research into the West African Sahel that followed the great droughts of the 1970s, there are still strong disagreements about how to achieve more prosperous, yet sustainable livelihood systems in the region'. (excerpt from introductory paper by Batterbury and Warren). Other papers in this volume include: C. Raynaut. Societies and nature in the Sahel: ecological diversity and social dynamics. pp. 9-18; M. Hulme. Climatic perspective on Sahelian desiccation: 1973-1998. pp. 19-29; J.M. Cour. The Sahel in West Africa: countries in transition to a full market economy. pp. 31-47; M. Mortimore & WM Adams. Farmer adaptation, change and 'crisis' in the Sahel pp. 49-57; H. Breman, J.J.R Groot, & H van Keulen. Resource limitations in Sahelian agriculture. pp. 59-68; B. Thebaud, S. Batterbury. Sahel pastoralists: opportunism, struggle, conflict and negotiation. A case study from Eastern Niger. pp. 69-78; Warren, S. Batterbury, H Osbahr. Soil erosion in the West African Sahel: a review and an application of a "local political ecology" approach in South West Niger pp. 79-95.

Batterbury, S. and Warren, A. 2001. The African Sahel 25 years after the great drought: Assessing progress and moving towards new agendas and approaches. *Global Environmental Change* 11(1).

Link(s)

<https://www.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/>,  
<https://www.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/>

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Water and sustainability in Mexico City [Agua y sustentabilidad en la Ciudad de México]**

The article deals with the importance of water for sustainability in Mexico City. It provides a brief reference to its ecological characteristics and the principal transformations it has undergone over time, as a result of the modification of its natural lacustrine eco-system into one of the world's largest cities. It analyzes the problems associated with the water supply, particularly those related to the growing dependence on water, which is drawn from neighboring basins. It also examines the effects of the exploitation of the water table, leakages in the supply network, the varying degrees of access to water and wastewater treatment. The article ends with some reflections on the challenges that will be faced by the city in supplying its future population with water. (Author's abstract)

Izazola, H. 2001. Water and sustainability in Mexico City [Agua y sustentabilidad en la Ciudad de México]. *Estudios Demográficos Y Urbanos* 16,2(47): 285-320

Link(s)

<https://www.redalyc.org/html/312/31204702/index.html> , <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **A dynamic model of household decision making and parcel-level land cover change in the Eastern Amazon**

Using a parcel-level model of landcover change for smallholders in the Altamira study area, the model shows that the nature and rapidity of this landcover change is the function of demographic rates (fertility, mortality) and agricultural prices.

Evans, T. P., Manire, A., de Castro, F., Brondízio, E. and McCracken, S. 2001. A dynamic model of household decision making and parcel-level land cover change in the Eastern Amazon. *Ecological Modeling* 143(1-2):95-113

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800\(01\)00357-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800(01)00357-X) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S030438000100357X> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Beyond IPAT and Kuznets curves: Globalization as a vital factor in analysing the environmental impact of socio-economic metabolism**

Using the 'IPAT model' as analytical framework, the paper aims to: to bring the rapidly developing tools for analyzing 'society's metabolism' to the attention of a scientific audience concerned with matters of population and, in a complementary fashion, to draw the attention of material and energy flow analysts to the role of population and population dynamics within their own paradigm.

Fischer-Kowalski, M. and Amann, C. 2001. Beyond IPAT and Kuznets curves: Globalization as a vital factor in analysing the environmental impact of socio-economic metabolism. *Population and Environment* 23(1):7-47.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1017560208742> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1017560208742> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Is Aging Harmful to the Environment?**

Ono and Maeda investigate the possible environmental effect of an aging-induced change in utility function.

Ono, Tetsuo; Maeda, Yasuo. 2001. Is Aging Harmful to the Environment? *Environmental and Resource Economics* 20(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1012676227797> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1012676227797> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **People on the Land: Changes in global population and croplands during the 20th Century.**

Because of our increasing reliance on expensive technological options to increase agricultural production, or on global food trade, the global food production system is becoming increasingly vulnerable to regional disruptions

Ramankutty, N.; Foley, J. A.; Olejniczak, N. J. 2002. People on the Land: Changes in global population and croplands during the 20th Century. *Ambio* 31(3):251-257.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.3.251> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Coercive population policies, procreative freedom, and morality**

Räikkä argues that it may be ethically justified to prefer a population policy that does not maximize procreative freedom. Attention is given to indirect population policies.

Räikkä, J. 2001. Coercive population policies, procreative freedom, and morality. *Philosophy & Geography* 4(1):67-77.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10903770123420> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10903770123420> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Species loss and ecosystem disruption: The implications for human health**

This article, part of a series on the environment and human health, focuses on examples where the loss of species and alterations in ecosystems can have an impact on human health'

Chivian, E. 2001. Environment and health: 7. Species loss and ecosystem disruption — the implications for human health. *CMAJ: Canadian Medical Association Journal* 164(1): 66-69.

Link(s)

<https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/c-change/> , <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC80637/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Integrating ecology with human demography, behavior, and socioeconomics: Needs and approaches.**

In this article, the author emphasizes that in order to understand and manage ecological patterns and processes - ecology, human demography, behavior and socioeconomic factors should be integrated.

Liu, J. 2001. Integrating ecology with human demography, behavior, and socioeconomics: Needs and approaches. *Ecological Modelling* 140(1-2):1-8.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800\(01\)00265-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0304-3800(01)00265-4) 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Desertification in reverse? Observations from northern Burkina Faso.**

Using time series of aerial photos and satellite images, field studies of vegetation and interviews with local people, the paper examines the trends of vegetation development in northern Burkina Faso from 1955 to 1994.

Rasmussen, K.; Fog, B.; Madse, J. E. 2001. Desertification in reverse? Observations from northern Burkina Faso. *Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Dimensions* 11(4):271-282.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(01\)00005-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(01)00005-X) 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Development and discourse among the Maya of Southern Belize.**

This article explores the discourse of development in southern Belize, and the aptness of post-development ideas to understand its effects. It investigates a prevailing notion in development texts from the region that population pressure represents an environmental threat, an odd image for a country with so few inhabitants and so many trees. And it examines the consequences of apparent attempts by the government to employ development projects to defuse local contention over plans to privatize Maya land tenure. While post-developmentalists have opened up fruitful avenues of analysis this study suggests that some of their conclusions are overstated. In particular, it questions the depoliticizing effect of development discourse, and the notion of grassroots movements searching for alternatives to development, amounting to a 'rejection of the entire paradigm.'

Van Ausdal, S. 2001. Development and discourse among the Maya of Southern Belize. *Development and Change* 32(3):577-606.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-7660.00217> 

Journal Article


Year: 2001

## **Traditional Land-Use Systems and Patterns of Forest Fragmentation in the Highlands of Chiapas, Mexico**

Satellite images document the a decrease in dense forest cover in Chiapas, Mexico. Ochoa-Ganoa distinguishes two patterns of fragmentation based on agricultural and forest activities.



Ochoa-Ganoa, Susana. 2001. Traditional Land-Use Systems and Patterns of Forest Fragmentation in the Highlands of Chiapas, Mexico. *Environmental Management* 27(4):571-586.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s002670010171> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s002670010171> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Human Population Numbers as a Function of Food Supply.**

The authors suggest that increases in food production result in increases in human population.

Hopfenberg, Russell; Pimentel, David. 2001. Human Population Numbers as a Function of Food Supply. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 3(1):1-15.

Link(s)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1011463231976> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Defining and unraveling biocomplexity**

The objective of the article is to address the following issues in biocomplexity: its definition; characteristics of biocomplexity; and future of biocomplexity studies, in the context of both the scientific and funding environments that gave rise to bio-complexity. &#13;  
&#13;

Michener, W. K., T. J. Baerwald, P. Firth, M. A. Palmer, J. L. Rosenberger, E. A. Sandlin and H. Zimmerman. 2001. Defining and Unraveling Biocomplexity. *BioScience* 51(12): 1018-1023.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568\(2001\)051\[1018:daub\]2.0.co;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1641/0006-3568(2001)051[1018:daub]2.0.co;2) 

Link(s)

<https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article/51/12/1018/223977> 

<https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article-abstract/51/12/1018/223977> 

Journal Article



Year: 2001

## **Death and the human environment: The United States in the 20th Century**

Causes of death varied systematically in the United States during the 20th century as the human environment came under control. Infections became less deadly, while heart disease grew dominant, followed by cancer. Logistic models of growth and multi-species competition in which the causes of death are the competitors describe precisely the evolutionary success of the killers. Improvements in water and air supply and other aspects of the environment provided cardinal defenses against infection. We project cancer will overtake heart disease as the leading cause of death about 2015, and infections may gradually regain their deadly edge. (Author's abstract)

Ausubel, J. H., Meyer, P. S. and Wernick, I. K. 2001. Death and the human environment: The United States in the 20th Century. *Technology in Society* 23(2):131-146.

Link(s)

<https://phe.rockefeller.edu/publication/death-human-environment-united-states-20...> ,  
<https://phe.rockefeller.edu/publication/death-human-environment-united-states-20...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Characterizing patterns of land use and land cover across Amazonia by merging satellite images and census data.**

In a this study of the land cover and land use practices over the Amazon and Tocantins basins of South America, the authors provided a geographically explicit, fine-scale description of land cover and land use practices, through merging of satellite imagery and agricultural censuses.

Cardille, J., Foley, J.A. and Costa, M.H. 2001. Characterizing patterns of land use and land cover across Amazonia by merging satellite images and census data. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* 16(3).

Link(s)

<https://sage.wisc.edu/pubs/abstracts/cardilleetalEI03.html> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **A model of competing jurisdictions with locally polluting environments and mobile populations**

The model is used to illustrate that Nash Equilibrium can result wherein the two regions have different levels of environmental quality. The resulting Nash conditions imply for instance that residents of the "clean region" will subsidize those in the other region to stay in the more polluted environment (in order for each to accomplish their preferred consumption and environmental quality pair). (Author's abstract)

Hildebrand, V. A. and Plourde, C. 2001. A model of competing jurisdictions with locally polluting environments and mobile populations. *Environmental and Resource Economics* 18(2):219-231.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1011115932370> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Making every drop count.**

Peter H. Gleick of the Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment and Security describes the magnitude of the world's pressing water problems in terms of skyrocketing usage and ominous limits to the known supplies. (editor's introduction)

Gleick, P. H. 2001. Making every drop count. *Scientific American* 284(2):40-45.

Link(s)

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/making-every-drop-count/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

## **Human demography and reserve size predict wildlife extinction in West Africa.**

A study of extinction rates in six wildlife reserves indicated that human population and reserve size accounted for 98% of the observed variation in extinction rates between reserves.

Brashares, Justin S.; Arcese, Peter; Sam, Moses K. 2001. Human demography and reserve size predict wildlife extinction in West Africa. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences* 268(1484): 2473-2478.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2001.1815> 

Link(s)

<https://www.royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/abs/10.1098/rspb.2001.1815> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **How much will feeding more and wealthier people encroach on forests?**

Article looks at the prospectives that cropland will be converted to forests up to 2050 given various assumptions and following the observation of cropland conversion to forest in recent times.

Waggoner, P. E. and Ausubel, J. H. 2001. How much will feeding more and wealthier people encroach on forests? *Population and Development Review* 27(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2001.00239.x> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Land cover change over the last three centuries due to human activities: The availability of new global data sets.**

In this paper, the authors attempted to reconstruct land cover change due to land use for the last 300 years using historical statistical inventories (e.g. census data, tax records, land surveys, historical geography estimates, etc) and applying different spatial analysis techniques.

Goldewijk, K.K. and Ramankutty, N. 2004. Land cover change over the last three centuries due to human activities: The availability of new global data sets. *Geojournal* 61:335-344.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10708-004-5050-z> 


Journal Article

Year: 2001


### **Humans on the move**

The Homo lineage was born in Africa but soon expanded its range outside the continent. Members of our genus have been on the move ever since. These migrations began the global impact of humans on ecosystems and also transformed human evolutionary history. This special issue of Science explores where some of those early migrants went; how they got there; and what may have happened when they arrived. (taken from first paragraph of author summary)

Cullot, E., Sugden, A. and Hanson, B. 2001. Humans on the move. Science 291(5509):1721.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.291.5509.1721> 

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.291.5509.1721> 

Journal Article

Year: 2001

### **Forest fragmentation as an economic indicator**

The authors establish a quantitative relationship between urbanization and land fragmentation in southern Virginia.

Wickham, James D.; O'Neill, Robert V.; Jones, K. Bruce. 2000. Forest fragmentation as an economic indicator. Landscape Ecology 15(2):171-179.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1008133426199> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **The impacts of weather and pollution on human mortality in Birmingham, Alabama and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

The paper looks into the relationship between mortality and atmospheric conditions (as characterized by weather and air pollution) during the summer season in Birmingham, Alabama and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Smoyer, K. E.; Kalkstein, L. S.; Greene, J. S.; Ye, H. 2000. The impacts of weather and pollution on human mortality in Birmingham, Alabama and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. International Journal of Climatology 20(8):881-897.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/1097-0088>  (20000630)20:8<881::AID-JOC507>3.0.CO;2-V

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Climate change and the disappearance of malaria from England.**

In this paper, the authors examine whether past changes in temperature and well as social changes may have contributed to the disappearance of malaria in England.

Lindsay, S. and Andy, J. 2000. Climate change and the disappearance of malaria from England. *Global Change and Human Health* 1(2): 184-187.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1010073211753> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **A guide to global population projections**

Interdisciplinary studies that draw on long-term, global population projections often make limited use of projection results, due at least in part to the historically opaque nature of the projection process. We present a guide to such projections aimed at researchers and educators who would benefit from putting them to greater use. Drawing on new practices and new thinking on uncertainty, methodology, and the likely future courses of fertility and life expectancy, we discuss who makes projections and how, and the key assumptions upon which they are based. We also compare methodology and recent results from prominent institutions and provide a guide to other sources of demographic information, pointers to projection results, and an entry point to key literature in the field'(from authors' introduction).

O'Neill, B.; Balk, D.; Brickman, M.; Ezra, M. 2000. A guide to global population projections. *Demographic Research* 4(8):203-288

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2001.4.8> 

Link(s)

<https://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol4/8/4-8.pdf> 

Journal Article



Year: 2000

## **How many people should the earth hold? Framing questions about values.**

The article is a discussion of the vital issues and concerns regarding the number of people the earth can hold.

Wonnacott, T. H. 2000. How many people should the earth hold? Framing questions about values. *Canadian Studies In Population* 27(2): 355-376

Link(s)

<https://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/csp/article/download/15861/12666> ,  
<https://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/csp/issue/view/1163> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Coastal hazards and the global distribution of human population.**

In this paper, population estimates are combined with continental digital elevation model in order to estimate the distribution of human population and occupied land area with respect to elevation and coastal proximity.

Small, C., Gornitz, V. and Cohen, J. 2000. Coastal hazards and the global distribution of human population. *Environmental Geosciences* 7(1):3-12.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1526-0984.2000.71005.x> 

Link(s)

<https://pubs.geoscienceworld.org/eg/article-lookup/7/1/3> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Food security and management of rural environment in Asia**

This paper sketches policy responses for dealing with an identified trade-off between short term agricultural efficiency and long term environmental sustainability in the quest for food security in Asia. Analysis is presented in the context of the region's demographic profile and dynamics.

Koyama, O. 2000. Food security and management of rural environment in Asia. *Global Environmental Research* 3(2):79-87.

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30332d32656e67/save/0/0/03\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30332d32656e67/save/0/0/03_2-...),  
[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_03-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_03-2eng.html)

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Environmental influence on reproductive health**

A rise in industrialization and the consequent environmental pollution, an increase in the use of synthetic chemicals and repeated exposure to hazardous compounds at the workplace and at home adversely affects reproductive health. Biohazardous compounds, some of which act as endocrine disruptors, are being increasingly implicated in infertility, menstrual irregularities, spontaneous abortions, birth defects, endometriosis and breast cancer. In some cases, women are at a greater risk than men, especially with the rise in environmental estrogens. Only a fraction of these chemicals have been adequately examined for toxicity and for synergistic effects due to multiple exposures. There is a need for greater awareness and vigilance of the effects of environmental pollution on reproductive health. (author's)

Bhatt, R. V. 2000. Environmental influence on reproductive health. *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics* 70(1):69-75.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0020-7292\(00\)00221-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0020-7292(00)00221-6)

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Exploring capacity for integration: University of Michigan Population-Environment Fellows Programs Impact Assessment Project**

Author's abstract. Since 1993, the University of Michigan Population-Environment Fellows Programs (PEFP) has linked the population and environment sectors of development both at the field level and in policy analysis. The PEFP and Denise Caudill of World Neighbors launched the Impact Assessment Project to develop a framework for assessing an integrated program. This article addresses project findings, including the successes, constraints, and obstacles of integrated/linked programs, as well as provides field examples from Ecuador and Madagascar. Denise Caudill, the coordinator for this project, offers lessons on the implications of implementing integrated/linked programs from the community to the national, regional, and international levels.

Caudill, D. 2000. Exploring capacity for integration: University of Michigan Population-Environment Fellows Programs Impact Assessment Project. *Environmental Change and Security Project Report Summer 2000*(6).



Link(s)

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/exploring-capacity-for-integration-univ...>,  
<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Report6-4.pdf>,  
<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication-series/ecsp-report-6>

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **The relevant population dynamics to land degradation in the northeast**

The objectives of the study are; 1) to scrutinize the feasible relationship between population factors and land degradation and help integrate environmental concern and considerations in population policy; and 2) to promote people's awareness relating to land degradation problems as a public policy on environment management. (from online abstract)

Santiphop, T. 2000. The relevant population dynamics to land degradation in the northeast. *Journal of Population and Social Studies* 8(2).

Link(s)

<https://www.escortfly.com>, <http://www.jpss.mahidol.ac.th/index.php>

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Population pressure and fertility in pre-transition Thailand**

As in other pre-transition settings, Thai fertility responded to pressures and opportunities created by socioeconomic structure and land availability. Drawing upon provincial data from the 1947 and 1960 censuses of Thailand, we find a strong 'frontier effect' on Thai fertility in the 1950s. Fertility was higher in sparsely settled frontier provinces and lower in provinces with higher population density relative to cultivatable land. This finding is robust and holds up with controls for agricultural employment, land quality, and the sex ratio (an indicator of sex-selective migration). The effect of population pressure lowers the likelihood of marriage and of marital fertility. (from authors abstract)

Van Landingham, M.; Hirschman, C. 2001. Population pressure and fertility in pre-transition Thailand. *Population Studies* 55:233-248

Link(s)

<https://sites.uw.edu/charles/>

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Season of birth is not associated with delayed childhood mortality in Upper River Division, The Gambia.**

There is evidence that season of birth may predict adult mortality from infectious diseases in rural Gambia. Using data collected over a 5-year period from the rural, eastern region of the Gambia, the authors examined whether the season of birth influences mortality in childhood. 26,894 births and 3776 deaths among children under the age of 5 years were recorded in this region during the period 1989-93. The estimated 1-4 year old population was 95,355. In children aged 1-4 years, the mortality rate per 1000 per year was 16.1 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 14.9, 17.2) for those born in the 'harvest' season (January to June), which was not significantly different from the rate of 17.9 (95% CI: 16.7, 19.0) recorded for those born in the 'hungry' season (July to December) (age-stratified Mantel-Haenszel mortality ratio, 0.91; 95% CI: 0.83, 1.01;  $p = 0.08$ ). Nearly all deaths of 1-4 year olds were attributed to infectious diseases, with malaria accounting for over 40%. None of the cause-specific child mortality rates differed significantly according to the season of birth. These data suggest that beyond infancy, when it is easier to separate the effect of season on cause of death from that of the season of birth, there is no marked difference in the rate of death between Gambian children born in the harvest season and those born in the hungry season. (author's)

Jaffar, S., Leach, A., Greenwood, A. and Greenwood, B. 2000. Season of birth is not associated with delayed childhood mortality in Upper River Division, The Gambia. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 5(9):628-632.


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-3156.2000.00610.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **More people, more erosion? Land use, soil erosion and soil productivity in Murang'a district, Kenya**

Using land-use changes determined from interpretations of aerial photographs taken in 1960 and 1996, this paper examines land-use changes, soil and water conservation, soil erosion and soil productivity in the Highlands of Kenya as well as examines farmers' perception of livelihood changes.

Ovuka, M. 2000. More people, more erosion? Land use, soil erosion and soil productivity in Murang'a district, Kenya. *Land Degradation and Development* 11(2):111-124.  
<https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/>  (SICI)1099-145X(200003/04)11:2<111::AID-LDR371>3.0.CO;2-I

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **L'approche "indicateurs" pour suivre les relations population-environnement: Des concepts à l'expérience.**

From the summary: 'propose a monitoring of the indicators of the dynamics of the population-environment relations, with particular reference to a longitudinal study of the anthropic desertification process'

Sandron, F.; Sghaier, M. 2000. L'approche "indicateurs" pour suivre les relations population-environnement: Des concepts à l'expérience. *Sécheresse Science et Changements Planétaires (FRA)* 11(3):171-178.

Link(s)

[http://www.jle.com/fr/revues/agro\\_biotech/sec/e-docs/00/03/82/B9/article.md](http://www.jle.com/fr/revues/agro_biotech/sec/e-docs/00/03/82/B9/article.md) 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Cairo and climate change: A win-win opportunity**

In this paper, the author argues that the potential environmental return to investments in the Cairo Program of Action suggests that the current funding shortfall for its implementation is ill advised on more than one count.

O'Neill, B. C. 2000. Cairo and climate change: a win-win opportunity. *Global Environmental Change* 10(2): 93-96

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(00\)00013-3](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(00)00013-3) 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Decline of the mid- to late Holocene forests in China: climatic change or human impact?**

Through an analysis of fossil pollen and patterns of ancient human settlements, Ren proposes an anthropogenic cause of forest decline in the mid- to late Holocene in China.

Ren, Guoyu. 2000. Decline of the mid- to late Holocene forests in China: climatic change or human impact? *Journal of Quaternary Science* 15(3):273-281.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-1417\(200003\)15:3%3C273::AID-JQS504%3E3.0.C...](https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-1417(200003)15:3%3C273::AID-JQS504%3E3.0.C...) 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **The impact of famine, war, and environmental degradation on infant and early child mortality in Africa: The case of Tigray, Ethiopia.**

GENUS Abstract: In many African countries, war has become synonymous with famine. Using the 1994 Ethiopian Census, this study provides fresh evidence pointing to the combined impacts of famine, war and environmental degradation on infant and child mortality in Tigray, Ethiopia, which have had estimates of infant and child mortality higher than the average mortality in Ethiopia. Infants and child mortality peaked during crisis periods and were greatest in urban areas. Both mother's and father's education reduced infant and child mortality levels, since parental education enables parents to buffer their children from the worst mortality impact during crisis periods.

Kiros, G. and Hogan, D. P. 2000. The impact of famine, war, and environmental degradation on infant and early child mortality in Africa: The case of Tigray, Ethiopia. *Genus* 56(3-4).

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/29788659> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **A note on landholding and fertility in rural South Africa.**

GENUS abstract: This paper analyses the relationship between asset ownership and demographic behaviour amongst rural households in South Africa, on the basis of the 1993 LSIDS survey. The own-children method indicates that women from households using communal land for growing crops bear more children than women from households having their own, or renting, farm land. Multiple regression, however, suggests that the type of land use scarcely affects fertility, which seems to depend, rather, on landholding (negatively) and on the size of cultivated land (positively). The results obtained confirm classical hypotheses about the security effect of land ownership on fertility and about the affluence and labour demand effect exerted by land ownership on increased demand for sons.

Mencarini, L. 2000. A note on landholding and fertility in rural South Africa. *Genus* 56(3-4).

Link(s)


<https://www.jstor.org/stable/29788657> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Impact of population pressure on food production: An analysis of land use change and subsistence pattern in the Tari Basin in Papua New Guinea highlands.**

Umezaki, M., Kuchikura, Y., Yamauchi, T. and Ohtsuka, R. 2000. Impact of population pressure on food production: An analysis of land use change and subsistence pattern in the Tari Basin in Papua New Guinea highlands. *Human Ecology* 28(3):359-381.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1007053430771> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Demographic transition in ecological focus.**

Demographic transition theory posits that modernization, particularly in the form of urban industrialism, fundamentally alters the environmental context surrounding fertility decision-making, thereby reducing the advantages of having children. While fertility research has either questioned the link between modernization and fertility or attempted to provide the intervening links between the two, there has been little theoretical or empirical refinement of the macrosocial/contextual principles of the theory. The authors argue that human ecology and evolutionary theory can help respecify and revitalize demographic transition theory. The authors' respecification produces a more logical account of fertility decline that emphasizes the influences of service economies and the social adaptations attendant on ethnic heterogeneity and preindustrial social complexity. Analyses of changes in total fertility rates in approximately 60 less developed countries suggest: 1) general (if partially ambiguous) support for demographic transition theory, 2) confirmation of a robust effect of service-sector dominance on fertility, and 3) the importance of ethnic homogeneity and preindustrial social complexity to demographic transition. (Author's)

Crenshaw, E. M., Christenson, M. and Oakey, D. R. 2000. Demographic transition in ecological focus. *American Sociological Review* 65(3):371-391.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2657462> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2657462> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Labor productivity and agricultural development: Boserup revisited**

This paper reviews the theoretical argument and empirical support for the Boserup labor productivity decline thesis.

Hunt, R. C. 2000. Labor productivity and agricultural development: Boserup revisited. *Human Ecology* 28(2): 251-277

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1007072120891> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Conceptual and methodological aspects in urban-environmental studies [Aspectos conceptuales y metodológicos en estudios urbano-ambientales].**

This study comments on the methodological aspects implied in the creation of an interdisciplinary study on the urban-environmental problem, coordinated by the author of the article. It begins with a review of the papers linked to the central theme of this study: Compliance with the law in the process of urban growth in areas of environmental interest in the Metropolitan Zone of Mexico City for which it uses contributions from the various fields of study involved in the theme. It goes on to analyze the principal difficulties involved in integrating the various types of knowledge required for the development of the central theme, highlighting the specific conceptual and methodological differences between the various disciplines within this context. (from author's abstract)

Schteingart, M. 2000. Conceptual and methodological aspects in urban-environmental studies [Aspectos conceptuales y metodológicos en estudios urbano-ambientales]. *Estudios Demográficos Y Urbanos* 15(2):44.

Link(s)

[http://www.cicred.ined.fr/RDR/RDR\\_UNI/REVUE103/24-103.HTML](http://www.cicred.ined.fr/RDR/RDR_UNI/REVUE103/24-103.HTML) 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **A new conceptual base for food and agricultural policy: The emerging model of links between agriculture, food, health, environment and society**

After decades in which policy was centrally concerned with raising productivity and production, using a fairly simple Input-Output Model, the need for a more complex model for food and farming is becoming clear...these efficiencies have insufficiently accounted for costs to the environment, health and social well-being. (excerpt from author's abstract)

Waltner-Toews, D. and Lang, T. 2000. A new conceptual base for food and agricultural policy: The emerging model of links between agriculture, food, health, environment and society. *Global Change and Human Health* 1(2): 116-130.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1010025021186> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Migration caused by climate change: how vulnerable are people in dryland areas?**

In this study, the author investigated empirical consequences of climatic perturbations on human adaptation and migration in dryland Northern Ethiopia.

Meze-Hausken, Elisabeth. 2000. Migration caused by climate change: how vulnerable are people in dryland areas? *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change* 5(4):379-406.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1026570529614> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

**Page 141**

### **The urban demographic revolution**

According to a report by the German government, there is a real prospect that population growth will soon slow down and produce a much more steady state. Evidence indicates that growth rates

of megacities--urban agglomerations of 10 million or more residents--have declined sharply. However, such a decline is misleading because these cities still have to absorb enormous population increments in the next 20 years. In view of this, UN estimates and projections of city size and growth suggest that there will be a growth of megacities, not a decline.

Demographically, it is noted that megacities in less developed regions have been growing steadily in absolute terms, even as their rates of population growth have dropped in response to national fertility reductions and economic downturns that have deterred migration from rural areas. Such an unprecedented urban growth could lead to higher rates of mortality, social problems, and poverty, as well as environmental concerns. Overall, effective urban governance is needed to ensure the well-being of all residents; and the procedure of estimation and projection of megacity populations should be improved.(author's abstract)

Brockerhoff, M. 2000. The urban demographic revolution. *Population Today* 28(6):1-2.

Link(s)

<https://www.prb.org/resources/the-urban-demographic-revolution/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Land, fertility and family: A selected review of the literature in historical demography.**

GENUS abstract: The relationship between family structure and fertility on the one hand, and land availability on the other, is a very critical; subject. In fact, the relationship clearly involves a series of macro- and micro-economic, social, cultural and demographic variables; which themselves form the very foundation of rural societies, in both their general and more specific features. We can clarify some aspects of this problem by examining a series of case studies, of European and non-European communities. This selection is far from complete, and its only scope is to provide information that highlights the complexity and variability of factors that conditioned reproductive patterns in relation to land availability in rural societies of the past.

Doveri, A. 2000. Land, fertility and family: A selected review of the literature in historical demography. *Genus* 56(3-4): 19-59

DOI: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/29788654> 

Journal Article


Year: 2000



## **The effects of water supply and sanitation on childhood mortality in urban Eritrea.**

Child mortality differentials according to water supply and sanitation in many urban areas of developing countries suggest that access to piped water and toilet facilities can improve the survival chances of children. The central question in this study is whether access to piped water and a flush toilet affects the survival chance of children under five in urban areas of Eritrea. The study uses data collected by the Demographic and Health Survey project in Eritrea in 1995. The results show that while the unadjusted effect of household environment (water supply and toilet facility) is large and statistically significant during the postneonatal and child periods, it is relatively small and statistically insignificant during the neonatal period. The effect of household environment remains substantial during the postneonatal and child periods, even when other socioeconomic variables are held constant. However, the household environment effect totally disappears during the neonatal period when the socioeconomic factors are controlled for. (Author's)

Woldemicael, G. 2000. The effects of water supply and sanitation on childhood mortality in urban Eritrea. *Journal of Biosocial Science* 32(2):207-227.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021932000002078> 

Journal Article


Year: 2000

## **Biodiversity as a product of smallholder's strategies for overcoming changes in their natural and social landscapes: A Report prepared by the UNU/Plec Amazonia Cluster.**

The PLEC objective to measure biodiversity levels within the landholdings of smallholders emerges as an opportunity to look beyond the superficial environmental ideologies that impel many biodiversity researchers to ignore land i"tarnished" by humans and to search for i"pristine" ecosystems. In contrast, reporting the biodiversity that is produced, managed or conserved by smallholders, we aim to illustrate the valuable role of smallholders in the formation and transformation of biodiversity within the estuarine varzea floodplain. We argue that a considerable number of land-use systems in Amazonia enhance rather than reduce levels of biodiversity. (from background)

Padoch, C.; McGrath, D.; Ximenes, T. 2000. Biodiversity as a product of smallholder's strategies for overcoming changes in their natural and social landscapes: A Report prepared by the UNU/Plec Amazonia Cluster. *PLEC News And Views* No. 15.

Link(s)

<https://archive.unu.edu:443/env/plec/books/Brazil.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Landholding and fertility in India: A review of theoretical and empirical evidence.**

GENUS abstract: The relationship between landholdings and fertility is rather complex and there is no unanimity in the conclusions drawn from different studies. This paper carefully reviews the available studies, both theoretical and empirical, on this contested relationship from India. The analysis has been carried out in chronological order to follow the phases of fertility transition particularly in India. The study observed that in a high fertility environment almost all the studies consistently showed a positive association. However, in the course of the transition, the relationship has become complex and is mediated by several other variables. It appears that when coupled with other forms of social and economic development, landholding tends to depress fertility.

James, K. S. 2000. Landholding and fertility in India: A review of theoretical and empirical evidence. *Genus* 56(3-4): 61-79.

DOI: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/29788655> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Biodiversity and population growth.**

The bulk of the evidence suggests that population growth is and has been an important underlying cause of biodiversity loss. The most worrisome is that some of the most rapid human population growth is occurring in the vicinity of some of the world's biologically richest yet most vulnerable habitats. The authors examined rates of population growth (including migration) and density in 25 "biodiversity hotspots."

Cincotta, Richard P., and Robert Engelman. 2000. Real Numbers: Biodiversity and population growth. *Issues in Science and Technology*, Spring 2000 16(3).

Link(s)

<https://issues.org/realnumbers-6/> 

Journal Article


Year: 2000

## **Real Numbers: Biodiversity and population growth.**

The authors examined the rates of population growth and density in 25 "biodiversity hotspots."

Cincotta, R. P. and R. Engelman. 2000. Real Numbers: Biodiversity and population growth. *Issues in Science and Technology* 16(3):80-81.

Link(s)

<https://issues.org/realnumbers-6/> , <https://issues.org/toc/16-3/> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Leaving-home of young adults under conditions of ecological stress in the drought prone communities of Northern Ethiopia.**

GENUS abstract: This study is based on data obtained from a survey conducted on a sample of 2000 families of Northern Ethiopia. The survey collected data on household responses to food insecurity stress induced by the recurrent droughts and famines that hit the region in the last three decades. Within the context of family behaviour, the paper examines the factors associated with leaving-home of young adults under conditions of ecological and economic stress. Studies on the subject in western societies indicate that leaving-home of young adults are mostly based on the individuals' decisions; and they often relate to preferences for residential independence, or for cohabitation. The present study shows that, contrary to what happens in Western societies, leaving-home is not based on the young adults' own choices and preferences but on the role played by institutions; namely communities, families and households. The findings show that leaving-home of young adults mainly occurs due to marriage and stress which are basically results of institutional arrangements rather than individual decisions.

Ezra, M. 2000. Leaving-home of young adults under conditions of ecological stress in the drought prone communities of Northern Ethiopia. *Genus* 56(3-4): 121-144.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/29788658> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Population forces and environmental change: Observations from Western Chitwan, Nepal**

In this paper the authors discussed the relations between population processes and forest utilization and diversity of flora in the Western Chitwan region of Nepal.

Matthews, S. A., G. P. Shivakoti, et al. 2000. Population forces and environmental change: Observations from Western Chitwan, Nepal. *Society & Natural Resources* 13(8): 763-775.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/089419200750035610> 

Link(s)

<http://www.journalsonline.tandf.co.uk/openurl.asp> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Human Population in the biodiversity hotspots.**

Biologists have identified 25 areas, called biodiversity hotspots, that are especially rich in endemic species and particularly threatened by human activities. The human population dynamics of these areas, however, are not well quantified. Here we report estimates of key demographic variables for each hotspot, and for three extensive tropical forest areas that are less immediately threatened. We estimate that in 1995 more than 1.1 billion people, nearly 20% of world population, were living within the hotspots, an area covering about 12% of Earth's terrestrial surface. We estimate that the population growth rate in the hotspots (1995-2000) is 1.8%/yr, substantially higher than the population growth rate of the world as a whole (1.3%/yr) and above that of the developing countries (1.6%/yr). These results suggest that substantial human-induced environmental changes are likely to continue in the hotspots and that demographic change remains an important factor in global biodiversity conservation. The results also underline the potential conservation significance of the continuing worldwide declines in human fertility and of policies and programs that influence human migration

Cincotta, R.P., Wisniewski, J. and Engelman, R. 2000. Human Population in the biodiversity hotspots. *Nature* 404(6781):990-995.

Link(s)

<https://www.nature.com/cgi-taf/DynaPage.taf> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Human population growth and the extinction of the tsetse fly.**

The authors developed a model estimating the effect of human population on the tsetse fly habitat.

Reid R. S., Kruska, R. L., Deichman, U., Thornton, P. K. and Leak, S. G.A. 2000. Human population growth and the extinction of the tsetse fly. *Agriculture, Ecosystems And Environment* 77(3):227-236.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0167-8809\(99\)00103-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0167-8809(99)00103-6) 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Intensive farming, agro-diversity, and food security under conditions of extreme population pressure in Western Kenya.**

Conelly, W. T. and Chaiken, M. S. 2000. Intensive farming, agro-diversity, and food security under conditions of extreme population pressure in Western Kenya. *Human Ecology* 28(1):19-51.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1007075621007> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Debating environment, population and conflict**

Article abstract. The environment, population, and conflict thesis remains central to current environment and security debates. During the 1990s, an explosion of scholarship and policy attention was devoted to unraveling the linkages among the three variables. While it can easily be argued that both the research and policy communities have made significant advances, the scholarly findings and policy lessons remain the subject of intense debate. The recent publication of a host of significant contributions to this debate dictated a special commentary section to supplement the lengthy book reviews provided in this 2000 issue of the Environmental Change and Security Project Report. In the first article, leading figure Thomas Homer-Dixon and his colleagues from the University of Toronto respond to the prominent critique enunciated by fellow peace researcher Nils Petter Gleditsch from the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (see box on Gleditsch's critique). Richard Matthew of the University of California, Irvine, comments on the five-year NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society pilot study entitled Environmental Security in an International Context. Geoffrey D. Dabelko joins Richard Matthew to draw conclusions from a March 2000 environment, population, and conflict

workshop with leading scholars. In the last commentary, University of California, Irvine researcher Ted Gaulin briefly critiques Indra de Soysa and Nils Petter Gleditsch's *To Cultivate Peace: Agriculture in a World of Conflict*, portions of which were reprinted in issue 4 of the ECSP Report.

Schwartz, D. M., Deligiannis, T., Homer-Dixon, T. F., Matthew, R. A., Dabelko, G. and Gaulin D.T. 2000. Debating environment, population and conflict. *Environmental Change and Security Project Report Summer 2000*(6).

Link(s)

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/ECSP6.pdf> ,  
[https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/Pnaci844.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnaci844.pdf) 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **The male/female ratio of fetal deaths and births in Japan**

Since the 1950s, the ratio of male-to-female births has been declining in several industrial countries. In Japan, the proportion of male births decreased from 0.517 in 1970 to 0.513 in 1996. Although many factors have been identified as possibly affecting the male/female ratio of births, it is noted that the change in the male/female ratio of deaths in the country may have led to the change in the male/female ratio of births. Although fetal deaths have been continuously decreasing during 1959-1996, the male/female ratio of fetal deaths (after 12 weeks of gestation) was reported to have been increasing since the 1970s, reaching over 2.0 in 1996. This could explain the decreasing male/female ratio of births. This trend could suggest some circumstantial change which might affect fetal survival and increase the prenatal vulnerability of the male fetus. Other contributing factors include exposure of endocrine disruptors or other environmental toxins at the critical stage of sex differentiation and induced ovulation.

Mizuno, R. 2000. The male/female ratio of fetal deaths and births in Japan. *The Lancet* 356(9231):738-739.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(00\)02637-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(00)02637-4) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673600026374> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Human resources and watersheds in Northern Thailand: Problems and management.**

The major, basic problems of each watershed are more or less the same, especially population problems. As presented as an example in the Kingi's Project Mae-Ao Watershed area in the sub-region of Chiang Mai-Lamphun basin, people here are the main factor directly affecting the success, potentiality and sustainability of appropriate watershed management and development (from abstract)

Surarerks, V. 1999. Human resources and watersheds in Northern Thailand: Problems and management. *Global Environmental Research* 3(2).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30332d32656e67/save/0/0/03\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30332d32656e67/save/0/0/03_2-...),  
[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_03-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_03-2eng.html)

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Land-use evolution and degradation in Lesvos (Greece): A historical approach.**

Using historical and archaeological documents and recent soil and vegetation survey data, the authors analyzed the land-use evolution in the island of Lesvos for the last 5000 years.

Marathianou, M., Kosmas, C., Gerontidis, S. and Detsis, V. 2000. Land-use evolution and degradation in Lesvos (Greece): A historical approach. *Land Degradation and Development* 11(1):63-73.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/>(SICI)1099-145X(200001/02)11:1<63::AID-LDR369>3.0.CO;2-8

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **The relationship between population and natural resources on the outskirts of Mexico City [La relación entre la población y los recursos naturales en un área de expansión de la Ciudad de México].**

Article explores relationship between the descendants of the founders (settlers) and natural resources in areas of environmental interest on the outskirts of Mexico City.

Salazar Cruz, C. E. 2000. The relationship between population and natural resources on the outskirts of Mexico City [La relación entre la población y los recursos naturales en un área de expansión de la Ciudad de México]. *Estudios Demográficos Y Urbanos* 15(2):44.

Link(s)

<https://hapi.ucla.edu/article/frame/232927/656> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **The relationships of population and forest trends.**

According to the authors, the global forest area should stabilize before the middle of the 21st century. This is based on their use of modelling from the current demographic relationship.

Mather, A. S. and Needle, C. L. 2000. The relationships of population and forest trends. *The Geographical Journal* 166(1): 2-13.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4959.2000.tb00002.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Household vulnerability to food crisis and mortality in the drought-prone areas of northern Ethiopia.**

This study examines the association between a household's degree of vulnerability to food crisis and the incidence of deaths using primary survey data carried out to look at the demographic consequences of drought and famine in the drought-prone areas of northern Ethiopia. Retrospective data on the occurrences of deaths within a household were collected for the period 1984-94. Consistent with previous studies, the findings confirm that mortality was clustered among the age groups 1-4 and 5-9 and varied considerably by famine and non-famine years. Enormous variation in incidence of deaths was also observed by region, ethnicity and religion. Most importantly, the analysis provides substantial evidence that the level of household vulnerability to food crisis is strongly related to the number of hunger-related deaths reported in a household. (author's)

Ezra, M. and Kiros, G. E. 2000. Household vulnerability to food crisis and mortality in the drought-prone areas of northern Ethiopia. *Journal of Biosocial Science* 32(3):395-409.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0021932000003953> 



Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Migration to the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala: Why place matters**

Using data from a 2000 survey with community leaders and key informants in 16 municipios of migrant origin to the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), Petén, Guatemala, the paper investigates the necessary antecedent to tropical deforestation and poverty along agricultural frontiers: out-migration from origin areas.

Carr, D. L. 2008. Migration to the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala: Why place matters. *Human organization* 67(1): 37-48. PMID: PMC2720557. NIHMSID: NIHMS116361

Link(s)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2720557/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Health conditions and residential concentration of poverty: A study in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.**

This study aimed to establish the geographical relation of health conditions to socioeconomic status in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. All reported deaths in the municipality from 1987 to 1995 were considered. The 24 administrative regions that composed the city served as the geographical units. A geographical information system (GIS) was used to link mortality data and population census data and to establish the geographical pattern of the following health indicators: infant mortality rate, standardized mortality rate, life expectancy, and homicide rate. The GIS also provided data on the location of low-income communities. A varimax rotation principal component analysis combined information on socioeconomic conditions and provided a two-dimension basis to assess contextual variation. The 24 administrative regions were aggregated into three clusters and identified as relevant to reflect the socioeconomic variation. Almost all health indicator thematic maps showed the same socioeconomic stratification pattern. The worst health situation existed in the harbor area and northern vicinity, the sector with the highest concentration of slum residents. The best health situation was found in geographical units situated along the coast, the sector with the highest concentration of affluent residents. The western area, which also has poor living standards but a low concentration of slums, demonstrated intermediate health conditions. These findings suggested that social and organization characteristics of low-income families might have a significant role in understanding health variations. Health and other social programs targeting these communities are recommended.

Szwarcwald, C. L., Bastos, F. I., Barcellos, C., Pina, M. F. and Esteves, M. A. 2000. Health conditions and residential concentration of poverty: A study in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 54(7):530-536.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jech.54.7.530> 

Link(s)


<https://jech.bmj.com/content/54/7/530.abstract> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Population perspectives and sustainable development**

A review of the different population perspectives and their relation to sustainable development.

Rajeswar, J. 2000. Population perspectives and sustainable development. *Sustainable Development* 8(3):135-141. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/1099-1719>  (200008)8:33.0.CO;2-K

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/1099-1719%28200008%298%3A3%3C135...> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Effects of climate and population density on forest areas; global and continental view.**

This study is part of the International Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Program. It used a normalized regression curve between forest area ratio and population density, initial forest area ratio, and final forest area ratio. Connections of interest were change in forest area with population density and aridity of climate on continental and subcontinental scales. An expanded model was used to assess changes in forested areas with high population density in the Japanese archipelago. The models were compared with data from FAO and the Japan National Census, respectively.

Uchijima, Z. and Ohta, S. 2000. Effects of climate and population density on forest areas; global and continental view. *Global Environmental Research* 3(2): 89-99.

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30332d32656e67/save/0/0/03\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30332d32656e67/save/0/0/03_2-...),  
[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_03-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_03-2eng.html)

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Population displacement in the Three Gorges reservoir area of the Yangtze River, Central China: Relocation policies and migrant views**

The paper describes the number, categories and spatial distribution of migrant flows, evaluates the major methods of settling relocatees, and explores the state of relocatees' feelings about their relocation from the Three Gorges reservoir area.

Heming, L. and Rees, P. 2000. Population displacement in the Three Gorges reservoir area of the Yangtze River, Central China: Relocation policies and migrant views. *International Journal of Population Geography* 6(6):439-462. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/1099-1220>  
(200011/12)6:63.0.CO;2-L

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/1099-1220%28200011/12%296%3A6%3C...>

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Environment and health: Population, consumption and human health.**

There is strong evidence that the growth of the world population poses serious threats to human health, socioeconomic development and the environment. (from Introduction)

Speidel, J. J. 2000. Environment and health: Population, consumption and human health. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 163(5):551-556.

Link(s)

[http://collection.nlc-bnc.ca/100/201/300/cdn\\_medical\\_association/cmaj/vol-163/is...](http://collection.nlc-bnc.ca/100/201/300/cdn_medical_association/cmaj/vol-163/is...)


Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Two histories of environmental change and human disturbance in eastern lowland Amazonia**

The authors identify an agricultural site dating to c. 3350 BP and speculate that reforestation there may correlate to depopulation that followed European contact.

Bush, M.B.; Miller, M.C.; De Oliveira, P.E.; Colinvaux, P.A. 2000. Two histories of environmental change and human disturbance in eastern lowland Amazonia. *The Holocene* 10(5): 543-553(11).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1191/095968300672647521> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1191/095968300672647521> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Environmental change and human health in the Brazilian Amazon.**

The author discussed how new diseases are emerging and old ones becoming out of control because of the intense and widespread exploitation of the Amazon.

Confalonieri, U. 2000. Environmental change and human health in the Brazilian Amazon. *Global Change and Human Health* 1(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1010081206165> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Environmental and socioeconomic interactions in the evolution of traditional irrigated lands: A dynamic system model.**

The objectives of the paper is to develop a dynamic system model containing the main social, economic, and environmental factors in order to examine the long-term effects of several policies promoting the sustainability of the "Huerta de Murcia", a traditionally irrigated land located in the middle lowland area of the Segura River around the city of Murcia, Southeast Spain.

Martinez-Fernandez, J., Esteve-Selma, M.A., Calvo-Sendin, J.F. 2000. Environmental and socioeconomic interactions in the evolution of traditional irrigated lands: A dynamic system model. *Human Ecology* 28(2):279-299

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1007024204961> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Changing places: Migration's social and environmental consequences.**

Mobility, motivated by various factors, has long been a part of many cultures. A case study of Vietnam's migration trends highlights the social and environmental impacts of these demographic changes.

Locke, C., Adger, W. N. and Kelly, P. M. 2000. Changing places: Migration's social and environmental consequences. *Environment* 42(7):24-35.

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **The IPAT equation and its Variants: Changing views of technology and environmental impact.**

In the early 1970s Ehrlich and Holdren devised a simple equation in dialogue with Commoner identifying three factors that created environmental impact. Thus, impact (I) was expressed as the product of (1) population, (P); (2) affluence, (A); and (3) technology, (T). This article tracks the various forms the IPAT equation has taken over 30 years as a means of examining an underlying shift among many environmentalists toward a more accepting view of the role technology can play in sustainable development. Although the IPAT equation was once used to determine which single variable was the most damaging to the environment, an industrial ecology view reverses this usage, recognizing that increases in population and affluence can, in many cases, be balanced by improvements to the environment offered by technological systems. (author's abstract)

Chertow, M. R. 2000. The IPAT equation and its Variants: Changing views of technology and environmental impact. *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 4(4):13-29.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1162/10881980052541927> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **The ethnography of landscape: GIS and remote sensing in the study of forest change in West African Guinea savana.**

Nyerges, E. A. and Green, G. M. 2000. The ethnography of landscape: GIS and remote sensing in the study of forest change in West African Guinea savana. *American Anthropologist* 102(2), 271–289.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/683678> 

Journal Article



Year: 2000

## **When Did the Human Population Size Start Increasing?**

The authors analyzed human nuclear sequence data to test multiple demographic hypotheses.

Wall, Jeffrey D.; Przeworski, Molly. 2000. When Did the Human Population Size Start Increasing? *Genetics* 155 :1865-1874.

Link(s)

<https://academic.oup.com/genetics> , <https://academic.oup.com/genetics/article-abstract/155/4/1865/6048144> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Environmental conflicts in compact cities: complexity, decisionmaking, and policy approaches**

In this paper, the author focused on conflicts around industrial sites where heavy industrial activities take place which are responsible for a variety of environmental spillovers around the site.

Roo, G. d. 2000. Environmental conflicts in compact cities: complexity, decisionmaking, and policy approaches. *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design* 27(1): 151-162.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1068/b2614> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1068/b2614> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Production, distribution and insecurity of food: a dynamic framework**

The authors illustrated the positive feedback between food insecurity, low productivity in production, and inequalities in food distribution by pplying a descriptive model to study the impact of food distribution on the steady-state portion of food-insecure people in a stationary population.

Prskawetz, A., M. Winkler-Dworak and G. Feichtinger. 2003. Production, distribution and insecurity of food: a dynamic framework. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics* 14(3): 317-337

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0954-349X\(03\)00023-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0954-349X(03)00023-7) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0954349X03000237> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

## **Demographic changes and sustainable land use in South Africa.**

GENUS abstract: It is popular belief in demography that demographic changes in a country have an impact on the way the land of that same country is used by its population and that, on the other hand, the land use conditions the demographic development. The paper intends to verify these hypotheses in South Africa, starting from the last century, highlighting the consequences of the most recent demographic developments on land use and, in particular, their compatibility with the current expectations regarding land use. To this regard, the author points out the main stages of the demographic transition in South Africa, the most important characteristics of the traditional land owning system, the most recent orientations and the political options for the development of the country.

Oosthuizen, K. 2000. Demographic changes and sustainable land use in South Africa. *Genus* 56(3-4).

Link(s)

<https://www.gu.se/nsfg/english/journal/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Population and resources: An exploration of reproductive and environmental externalities**

In this article identifies four types of social externalities associated with fertility behavior.

Dasgupta, P. 2000. Population and resources: An exploration of reproductive and environmental externalities. *Population and Development Review* 26(4):643-689.


DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2000.00643.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Investigating the effect of clustering of the urban field on sustainable population growth of centrally located and peripheral towns.**

In a previous study (Portnov and Erell, 1998a) an Index of Clustering (IC) was defined, which allowed an analysis of the combined effect of spatial isolation and remoteness of peripheral towns on the long-term patterns of their population growth. In the present paper, the analysis of the effect of clustering of the urban field on the patterns of population growth is extended to centrally located urban places, and the validity of this index is tested in two unevenly populated countries - Israel and Norway... A strategy of redirecting priorities leading to the formation of urban clusters is proposed, which may enhance the potential of urban growth in geographical areas where this is desirable. (from Author's abstract)

Portnov, B. A., Erell, E., Bivand, R. and Nilsen, A. 2000. Investigating the effect of clustering of the urban field on sustainable population growth of centrally located and peripheral towns. *International Journal of Population Geography* 6(2):133-154. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/>   
(SICI)1099-1220(200003/04)6:2<133::AID-IJPG173>3.0.CO;2-A

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Changes in human population structure and implications for biodiversity conservation**



This is a demographic study of the human inhabitants of Wolong Nature Reserve, an important area for giant panda conservation. Findings suggest that while population growth within the reserve adversely affects habitat, the composition of the age structure is more significant since the labor force does most of the damage to panda habitat. It is suggested that increasing educational opportunities would lead to young people leaving the reserve to find work elsewhere.

Liu, J., Ouyang, Z., Tan, Y., Yang, J. and Zhang, H. 2000. Changes in human population structure and implications for biodiversity conservation. Occasional Paper No. 2, Program on Population and Sustainable Development (PSD), American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Spring 2000.

Link(s)

<https://www.aaas.org/sites/default/files/migrate/uploads/occas2.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Methods of systems analysis for studying and forecasting population-environment interactions.**

Brief report on training workshop for systems analysis of population environment interactions held on 13-24 November, 2000, in Bangkok, organized by the Asian Metacentre. Includes description of all the topics covered and list of participants.

Khan, A. 2000. Methods of systems analysis for studying and forecasting population-environment interactions. Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis Report.

Link(s)

<http://www.telalink.net/> 


Journal Article

Year: 2000


### **Global water resources: Vulnerability from climate change and population growth**

In this paper, population and economic growth are found to greatly outweigh global climate change as drivers of increased water stress up to 2025.

Vörösmarty, C. J., Green, P., Salisbury, J. and Lammers, R.B. 2000. Global water resources: Vulnerability from climate change and population growth. *Science* 289(5477): 284-288.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.289.5477.284> 

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.289.5477.284> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Setting an agenda for research on health and the environment**

Rosenberg, M. and Jäger, J. 2000. Setting an agenda for research on health and the environment. *Global Change and Human Health* 1(1)88-89

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1011583900150> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1011583900150> 

Journal Article

Year: 2000

### **Carrying capacity: A model with logistically varying limits.**

We introduce an extension to the widely-used logistic model of growth to a limit that in turn allows for a sigmoidally increasing carrying capacity, that is, the invention and diffusion of technologies which lift the limit. We study the effect of this dynamic carrying capacity on the trajectories of simple growth models, and we use the new model to re-analyze two actual cases of the growth of human populations. English and Japanese examples with two pulses, or one change in limit, appear to verify the model. (Author's abstract)

Meyer, P. S. and Ausubel, J. H. 1999. Carrying capacity: A model with logistically varying limits. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 61(3):209-214.

Link(s)

<https://phe.rockefeller.edu/publication/carrying-capacity-a-model-with-logistica...> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Corn and crisis: Malthus on the high price of provisions.**

In 1799 Malthus spent six months in Scandinavia. There he witnessed the extreme deprivation, misery, and mortality that were once the common accompaniments of a bad harvest. On his return to England he found that the topic of the day was the exceptionally high price of bread, which threatened both political turmoil and human suffering. In the event, suffering even among the very poor was far less than in Sweden, though the increase in the price of the chief bread grain was greater. In spite of his principled opposition to the poor laws, Malthus conceded that their effectiveness in transferring purchasing power to those most in need was a major reason for the limited impact of the dearth. (from author's abstract)

Wrigley, E. A. 1999. Corn and crisis: Malthus on the high price of provisions. *Population and Development Review* 25(1).

Link(s)

[https://popcouncil.org/publications/pdr/vol25\\_1.html](https://popcouncil.org/publications/pdr/vol25_1.html) 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Settlement, endemic violence and wild space remanence in West Africa. "W" of Niger no man's land [Peuplement, violence endémique et rémanence de l'espace sauvage en Afrique de l'Ouest. Le no man's land du " W " du Niger]**

The existence of no man's lands created and maintained by endemic violence is one of the characteristics of West African settlements. The case studied here is that of the region defined by the Tapoa, Alibori and Niger rivers, which was brought under the protection of the colonial authorities and named Park "W" of Niger between 1926 and 1954. It is necessary to understand the status of these areas in order to better manage the periphery of the Park and this has led us to analyse certain aspects of the geopolitics of the eastern Niger bend area and their effects on the settlement of the land (Songhai, Borgou, Gurma, Zerma and Fulani areas). The cartography proposed illustrates the relationship between violence, depopulation and the renaissance of the wilderness. (Author's abstract)

Benoit, M. 1999. Settlement, endemic violence and wild space remanence in West Africa. "W" of Niger no man's land [Peuplement, violence endémique et rémanence de l'espace sauvage en Afrique de l'Ouest. Le no man's land du " W " du Niger]. *Espace - Populations - Societes*, 1999(1).

Link(s)

[http://www.cicred.org/rdr/rdr\\_a/revues/revue95-98/01-95-98\\_a.html](http://www.cicred.org/rdr/rdr_a/revues/revue95-98/01-95-98_a.html) 


Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Carrying capacity reconsidered : From Malthus' population theory to cultural carrying capacity**

The authors investigated the concept of carrying capacity to provide an improved understanding about its contribution to solve environmental problems

Seidl, I. and Tisdell, C. A. 1999. Carrying capacity reconsidered : From Malthus' population theory to cultural carrying capacity. *Ecological Economics* 31(3):395-408.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(99\)00063-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(99)00063-4) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800999000634> 


Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Population pressure, deforestation, and land degradation: A case study from the Dominican Republic**

Using results of bivariate regression analysis, based on a sample of 450 traditional hillslope farms, this research investigates causal linkages among interrelated physical and social processes in a case study conducted within the Plan Sierra resource management region of the Cordillera Central, Dominican Republic.

Sambrook, R. A., Pigozzi, B. W. and Thomas, R. N. 1999. Population pressure, deforestation, and land degradation: A case study from the Dominican Republic. *Professional Geographer* 51(1): 25-40.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/0033-0124.00142> 


Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Land use change under conditions of high population pressure: The case of Java.**

Regional-scale, land use change model based based on multi-scale modelling of the relations between land use and socio-economic and biophysical determinantsaapplied to the land use changes in Java.

Verburg, P. H.; Veldkamp, T. A.; Bouma, J. 1999. Land use change under conditions of high population pressure: The case of Java. *Global Environmental Change* 9(4):303-312.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(99\)00175-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(99)00175-2) 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **India: looking ahead to one and a half billion people**

India's population has risen by 650 million in the past 50 years and could rise to 1.5 billion in the next century. Many of India's problems are due to social and economic conditions and policy failure rather than to rises in population. More environmentally friendly food production, more efficient use of water, and reduced pollution are urgently needed and for the most part affordable. One might ask how can India possibly cope? But India's population has almost trebled in the past 50 years. Perhaps a more useful question is whether the future will resemble the past. Will adding half a billion in the next 50 years be harder to manage than adding just over 650 million in the past 50? (Author's introduction)

Cassen, R. 1999. India: looking ahead to one and a half billion people. *British Medical Journal* 319(7215):995-997.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.319.7215.995> 

Link(s)

<https://www.bmj.com/content/319/7215/995.full> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Combining satellite data and biogeochemical models to estimate global effects of human-induced land cover change on carbon emissions and primary productivity.**

[The authors] have analyzed the impacts of historical land-use changes on the terrestrial carbon cycle, both in terms of amount of carbon released to the atmosphere and in terms of altered net surface fluxes. The study uses a well-known global terrestrial carbon model, ICASA... They

estimated that as much as 180-200 GTC have been emitted to the atmosphere since 1850, in agreement with previous calculations by Houghton et al. (1999) ' (from reviewer's comments)

DeFries, R. S., Field, C. B., Fung, I., Collatz, G. J., Bounoua, L. 1999. Combining satellite data and biogeochemical models to estimate global effects of human-induced land cover change on carbon emissions and primary productivity. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* 13(3):803-815.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1029/1999GB900037> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **What hope for a second Africa?**

The populations of some of the poorest countries in the continent are projected to double in little more than the next two decades, largely because improvements in sanitation, health and nutrition have led to declines in mortality rates while total fertility rates remain close to six children per woman. The resulting demands of increasing human numbers have especially reduced available cropland per person as well as pressuring forests, grasslands and water supplies. While food production fails to keep up with population growth, as much as half of sub-Saharan African farmland and 80 percent of pasture and range areas suffer from erosion and other forms of degradation.

Benneh, G. 1999. What hope for a second Africa? *People and the Planet* 8(1):12-14.

Link(s)

<http://www.peopleandtheplanet.com/index.html@lid=31081&ion=52&topic=50.html> 

<http://www.peopleandtheplanet.com/magazines/pdf/patp-v8n1.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Land use intensification and disintensification in the Upper Cañete Valley, Peru.**

The author explores the different factors involve in the dynamics of land use change in the Upper Cañete Valley of Peru.

Wiegers, E., Hijmans, R. J., Herv, D. and Fresco, L. O. 1999. Land use intensification and disintensification in the Upper Cañete Valley, Peru. *Human Ecology* 27(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1018729428781> 


Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Population dynamics of a Philippine rainforest people: The San Ildefonso Agta**

In this article, the writer reviews how the authors of the book managed to demonstrate the small scale consequences of the global deforestation crisis.

Flowers, N. M. (reviewer). 1999. Population dynamics of a Philippine rainforest people: The San Ildefonso Agta. *Human Ecology* 27(1): 189-196.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1018717603456> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1018717603456> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Population policy and environmental degradation: Sources and trends in greenhouse gas emissions**

The paper looks into the implications of the impact of Australia's population growth on the emission of greenhouse gases associated with climate change.

Hamilton, C. and Turton, H. 1999. Population policy and environmental degradation: Sources and trends in greenhouse gas emissions. *People and Place* 7(4):42-62.

Link(s)


<https://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=200006023;res=IELAPA> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Knowledge and attitudes on population and environmental issues: A survey of university students in Costa Rica and the United States.**

Holl, K. D., Daily, G. C., Daily, S. C., Ehrlich, P.R., Bassin, S. 1999. Knowledge and attitudes on population and environmental issues: A survey of university students in Costa Rica and the United States. *Environmental Conservation* 26(1): 66-74.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0376892999000107> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Rice production and global change**

This journal article evaluates the possible effects of global change on the production of rice, a staple food for nearly half of the world's population. Climate, land use, and population changes are considered using multiple models and data sources.

Gregory, P. J., Ingram, J. S. I. and Kobayashi, K. 1999. Rice production and global change. *Global Environmental Research* 3(2).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_03-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_03-2eng.html) 

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30332d32656e67/save/0/0/03\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30332d32656e67/save/0/0/03_2-...) 


Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Effects of demographic and related microeconomic change on land quality in hills and mountains of developing countries.**

The paper looks into the relationship between local population growth and its microeconomic effects in hills and mountains of developing countries.

Templeton, S. R. and Scherr, S. J. 1999. Effects of demographic and related microeconomic change on land quality in hills and mountains of developing countries. *World Development* 27(6).

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X\(99\)00037-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X(99)00037-6) 

Journal Article

Year: 1999



## **Is land being degraded? A multi-scale investigation of landscape change in southwestern Burkina Faso**

Using three villages in Burkina Faso as study areas, the article shows how decisions regarding agricultural practices are determined by farmer perceptions, access to resources and local social structures.

Gray, L. C. 1999. Is land being degraded? A multi-scale investigation of landscape change in southwestern Burkina Faso. *Land Degradation and Development* 10(4):329-343.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-145X(199907/08)10:4<329::AID-LDR361>3.0.CO;2-I) (SICI)1099-145X(199907/08)10:4<329::AID-LDR361>3.0.CO;2-I

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Environmental histories, access to resources and landscape change.**

A special issue of *Land Degradation and Development* on "Environmental Histories, Access to Resources and Landscape Change" [10(4): 279-396, 1999]. The papers arose from a conviction that 'resource use histories' help explain contemporary and past landscapes, and more sophistication is required in their analysis. The editors are Simon Batterbury and Tony Bebbington. Reprints are available from individual authors. Contents: Batterbury, Simon .P.J.; Antony.J. Bebbington. *Environmental Histories, Access to Resources and Landscape Change: An Introduction*. pp 279-288. ; Conte , Chris. "The Forest Becomes Desert". Forest use and environmental change in Tanzania's West Usambara Mountains. pp289-307; Naughton-Treves, Lisa. Whose Animals? A history of property rights to wildlife in Toro, western Uganda. pp309-326; Gray, Lesley. C. Is Land Being Degraded? A multi-scale examination of landscape in southwestern Burkina Faso. pp327-341; Turner. Matt. No Space for Participation: Pastoralist narratives and the etiology of park-herder conflict in Southwestern Niger. pp343-361 ; Klooster, Dan. Community-based forestry in Mexico: can it reverse processes of forest degradation? pp363-379 ; Endfield, Georgina H.; O'Hara, Sarah L. Perception or Deception: Land degradation in post-conquest Michoacan, west-central Mexico. pp381-396

Batterbury, S. P. J.; Bebbington, A. J. 1999. Environmental histories, access to resources and landscape change. *Land Degradation and Development* 10(4):279-396.

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/1099145x/10/4>

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Malthusian models and chinese realities: The chinese demographic system 1700-2000**

The article summarizes demographic behavior in China in the last 300 years and finds a different pattern of fertility control than that which led to the demographic transition in Western societies. Places this behavior in the context of Malthusian and neo-Malthusian models.

Lee, J. and Feng, W. 1999. Malthusian models and chinese realities: The chinese demographic system 1700-2000. *Population and Development Review* 25(1): 33-65

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/172371> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **The post-petroleum paradigm - and population.**

This paper examines the role of oil in two contexts: Its importance in countries almost entirely dependent on oil income, and the role of oil in world agricultural productivity. Countries almost solely dependent on oil income are chiefly those of the Persian Gulf region. The prosperity which oil has brought to these nations has resulted in a rapidly growing population which is not sustainable without oil revenues. World agriculture is now highly dependent on oil and natural gas for fertilizers and pesticides. World population will have to be reduced if it is to exist at any reasonable standard of living. At that time concern will be much more centered on obtaining basic resources, especially agricultural, by which to survive. (from Author's abstract)

Youngquist, W. 1999. The post-petroleum paradigm - and population. *Population and Environment* 20(4):297-315.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1023345409511> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Remote sensing and GIS at farm property level: Demography and deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon.**

A method is developed for superimposing a farm property grid over a multitemporal set of remotely sensed images for linking household behaviors to deforestation rates. #13;

McCracken, S., Brondizio, E., Nelson, D., Moran, E., Siqueira, A. and Rodriguez-Pedraza, C. 1999. Remote sensing and GIS at farm property level: Demography and deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing* 65(11):1311-1320.

Link(s)

[http://eserv.asprs.org/PERS/1999journal/nov/1999\\_nov\\_1311-1320.pdf](http://eserv.asprs.org/PERS/1999journal/nov/1999_nov_1311-1320.pdf),  
<https://www.asprs.org/Photogrammetric-Engineering-and-Remote-Sensing/PE-RS-Archi...>

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Population growth and food supply in India with special reference to Madhya Pradesh: The present trend and future prospects**

This paper attempts to assess the trend in food grain vis-à-vis population growth and poverty at the state level in India on the basis of recent data. (from Introduction)

Bhagat, R.B. 1999. Population growth and food supply in India with special reference to Madhya Pradesh: The present trend and future prospects. *Indian Journal of Regional Science* 31(1).

Link(s)

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5462124\\_Population\\_growth\\_poverty\\_and\\_f...](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5462124_Population_growth_poverty_and_f...)

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Endogenous growth and natural resource scarcity.**

The paper explores the role of innovation in overcoming natural resource scarcity. However, results of recent studies suggest that resource scarcity also play a role in determining the 'supply' of innovation.

Barbier, E. B., Strand, I. and Sathirathai, S. 1999. Endogenous growth and natural resource scarcity. *Environmental and Resource Economics* 14(1):51-74.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1008389422019>

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Cubagua's Pearl-Oyster beds: The first depletion of a natural resource caused by Europeans in the American Continent.**

This journal article documents a neoextinction of pearl-oysters that took place during an expansion of European population off the coast of Venezuela in the early sixteenth century.

Romero, A., Chilbert, S. and Eisenhart, M. G. 1999. Cubagua's Pearl-Oyster beds: The first depletion of a natural resource caused by Europeans in the American Continent. *Journal of Political Ecology* 6(1):57-78.

Link(s)

<https://journals.librarypublishing.arizona.edu/jpe/> , <https://journals.librarypublishing.arizona.edu/jpe/> 


Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Human ecosystem interactions: A dynamic integrated model**

The authors developed an interactive simulation model linking ecological and economic systems.

Low, B., Costanza, R., Ostrom, E., Wilson, J. and Simon, C. P. 1999. Human ecosystem interactions: A dynamic integrated model. *Ecological Economics* 31(2):227-242.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(99\)00081-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(99)00081-6) 

Journal Article


Year: 1999

## **Scale-Dependent relationships between population and environment in Northeastern Thailand**

Social and biophysical data were collected and analyzed to determine the scale-dependent relationships between population and environmental variables in the Nang Rong District of Thailand.

Walsh, S.J., Evans, T., Welsh, W.F., Entwisle, B. and Rindfuss, R. 1999. Scale-Dependent relationships between population and environment in Northeastern Thailand. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing* 65(1):97-105.

Link(s)

[http://info.asprs.org/publications/pers/99journal/january/1999\\_jan\\_97-105.pdf](http://info.asprs.org/publications/pers/99journal/january/1999_jan_97-105.pdf) 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Linking freshwater flows and ecosystem services appropriated by people: The case of the Baltic Sea drainage basin.**

We estimated the spatial appropriation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems-the ecological footprint-of the 85 million inhabitants in the Baltic Sea drainage basin with regard to consumption of food and timber and waste assimilation of nutrients and carbon dioxide. We also estimated the amount of fresh water-the water vapor flow-that the inhabitants depend upon for their appropriation of these ecosystem services' Human dependence on water vapor flows for ecosystem services is as great as 54 times the amount of freshwater runoff that is assessed and managed in society. (Author's abstract)

Jansson, A.; Folke, C.; Rockstrom, J.; Gordon, L. 1999. Linking freshwater flows and ecosystem services appropriated by people: The case of the Baltic Sea drainage basin. *Ecosystems* 2:351-366.

Link(s)

<https://www.grida.no/baltic/techrep/ecosyst.pdf> , <https://www.grida.no/baltic/> 


Journal Article

Year: 1999


### **Reexamining fire suppression impacts on brushland fire regimes**

Studying a California fire database that includes comprehensive information on fires in the state back to 1910, the researchers examined fire frequency, area burned, fire size and fire rotation, which is the time interval between major burnings in specific areas. (from online review)

Keeley, J.E., Fotheringham, C. J. and Morais, M. 1999. Reexamining fire suppression impacts on brushland fire regimes. *Science* 284(5421): 1829-1832.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.284.5421.1829> 

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.284.5421.1829> 


Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Human numbers, environment, sustainability, and health**

The complex relationships between economic development, population size, environmental conditions, and health have long stimulated discussion. Usually, however, health has not been regarded as the primary outcome of interest... There is need for a more critical assessment of the ecological conditions under which health gains might be both generalised to the whole human population and sustained into the future. (Author's introduction)

McMichael, A. J. 1999. Human numbers, environment, sustainability, and health. *British Medical Journal* 319(7215):997-980.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.319.7215.977> 

Link(s)

<https://www.bmj.com/content/319/7215/977.full> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Determinants of mortality among children in the urban slums of Dhaka City, Bangladesh.**

This study describes reported child mortality and its determinants for the slum population of Dhaka City, Bangladesh. Significant associations with child mortality were found for household income, children's vaccinations, tetanus toxoid immunization of mothers and personal cleanliness (from reviewer's comments)

Hussain, A.; Ali, S. M. K.; Kvale, G. 1999. Determinants of mortality among children in the urban slums of Dhaka City, Bangladesh. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 4(11): 758-764.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-3156.1999.00485.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

## **Bangkok and its environments in the context of commuting**

The study explores the impact of increased communiting on the physical and social environment of Bangkok, Thailand.

Punpueng, S. 1999. Bangkok and its environments in the context of commuting. *Journal of Population and Social Studies* 7(2)

Link(s)

<https://www.escortfly.com> , <http://www.jpss.mahidol.ac.th/index.php> 


Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Korean visitors to New Zealand: A case of unsustainable tourism?**

In this paper, the authors describe the rise and fall of Korean short-term arrivals.

Yoon, H. K. and Bedford, R. 1999. Korean visitors to New Zealand: A case of unsustainable tourism? *New Zealand Journal of Geography* 108(1): 7-12.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.0028-8292.1999.tb00397.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Coexistence between people and elephants in African savannas.**

Humans and elephants appear to co-exist reasonably well up to a critical threshold of human population density, at which point elephant populations diminish rapidly, researchers have found in the Zambezi River basin in Zimbabwe...(from review by Robt Engelman)

Hoare, R. E.; Du, Toit J.T. 1999. Coexistence between people and elephants in African savannas. *Conservation Biology* (13)3:633-639.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.1999.98035.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 1999

### **Reasons to worry about the human environment.**

Ausubel records six deep seated personal fears, among which are worries about depopulation and the environment.

Ausubel, J. H. 1998. Reasons to worry about the human environment. COSMOS, Journal of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. 8:1-12.

Link(s)

<https://phe.rockefeller.edu/publication/reasons-worry-about-human-environment/> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Demographic change and fisheries dependence in the Northern Atlantic.**

The authors connect population loss, through migration and lower fertility, to overfishing in fishery-dependent human communities in Norway.

Hamilton, L. and Otterstad, O. 1998. Demographic change and fisheries dependence in the Northern Atlantic. Human Ecology Review 5(1).

Link(s)

<http://www.humanecologyreview.org/pastissues/her51/51hamiltonotterstad.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **The moral values of Malthus [Les valeurs morales de Malthus].**

The author discusses how Malthus' essay - 'Essay on the Principle of Population' reflects Malthus' moral values.

Vilquin, E. 1998. The moral values of Malthus [Les valeurs morales de Malthus]. Cahiers Quebecois De Demographie 27(2).

Link(s)

[http://www.cicred.ined.fr/rdr/rdr\\_a/revues/revue95-98/07-95-98\\_a.html](http://www.cicred.ined.fr/rdr/rdr_a/revues/revue95-98/07-95-98_a.html) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998



## **Feminist discourse and neo-Malthusianism: The adverse effects of a misalliance [Discours féministe et néo-malthusianisme: les effets pervers d'une mésalliance].**

In recent years, we have seen what appears to be an alliance between feminists and neo-Malthusians on the issue of family planning. This article presents some thoughts on an association which can be termed a "misalliance" -- since the two discourses stem from disparate viewpoints and offer differing interpretations -- and may produce adverse effects. This misalliance may in fact make feminist demands for the recognition of women's right to make reproductive choices politically meaningless; it may obscure the social relationships that shape action in the area of family planning; and it may encourage a shift in feminist discourse toward eugenics. (from author's abstract)

De Koninck, M. 1998. Feminist discourse and neo-Malthusianism: The adverse effects of a misalliance [Discours féministe et néo-malthusianisme: les effets pervers d'une mésalliance]. *Cahiers Québécois De Demographie* 27(2):253-265.

Link(s)

<https://www.erudit.org/revue/cqd/1998/v27/n2/010251ar.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Population growth and provision of drinking water and energy in Cameroon.**

In Cameroon, like everywhere else in Africa, the economic crisis has widened the gap between demographic growth and the availability of resources necessary for the survival of individuals. This study attempts to determine the adequacy between demographic growth and the provision of drinking water and energy (electricity, gas and firewood) from accessibility indicators. It deals with two provinces in Cameroon: the extreme North and Central Cameroon. The data used are principally those of the April 1987 population census. Based on the accessibility indicators in terms of drinking water and other different sources of energy noted, it comes out clearly that these resources are still insufficient for the population of the two provinces. (from author's abstract)

Akam, E., Kishimba, N. and Kamgno, H. 1998. Population growth and provision of drinking water and energy in Cameroon. *African Population Studies/Etude De La Population Africaine* 13(1-2).

Link(s)

[http://www.cicred.ined.fr/rdr/rdr\\_uni/revue104-105/92-104-105.html](http://www.cicred.ined.fr/rdr/rdr_uni/revue104-105/92-104-105.html) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Lobster in the rain forest: The political ecology of Miskito wage labor and agricultural deforestation.**

This paper explores the links between a Miskito Indian community in Honduras and the international lobster trade.

Dodds, D. 1998. Lobster in the rain forest: The political ecology of Miskito wage labor and agricultural deforestation. *Journal of Political Ecology* 5:83-108.

Link(s)

[http://dizzy.library.arizona.edu/ej/jpe/volume\\_5/4dodd.pdf](http://dizzy.library.arizona.edu/ej/jpe/volume_5/4dodd.pdf) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **People and habitat protection.**

Human population, production and consumption are growing rapidly and are placing heavy pressures on those species and habitats that the conservation community is striving to protect. A major weakness in our organized abilities to deal with this problem lies in disciplinary specialization. The Global Biodiversity Research Network, an international scientific network, had been developed to bring together the necessary disciplines of human demography, management science, development studies, conservation biology and population biology, in an effort to a) understand the impact of local human populations on the survival of threatened ecosystems and their resident communities, and b) develop tools and processes for securing the involvement, collaboration and responsibility of a wider range of local in-country stakeholders in the processes of in situ species, habitat and ecosystem management. One such process is the Population and Habitat Viability Assessment, an inclusive consultation process designed to help develop priorities and methods for preview and habitat conservation. This paper describes how demographic data can help in the PHVA process, and provides a case study of a PHVA undertaken in Uganda in 1997. (Authors' Abstract)

Westley, F., Seal, U., Byers, O. and Ness, G. D. 1998. People and habitat protection. *Parks* 8(1):15-26.

Link(s)

[https://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/pubs/pdfs/PARKS/Parks\\_Feb98.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/pubs/pdfs/PARKS/Parks_Feb98.pdf) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998


## **Impacts of global environmental change on future health and health care in tropical countries**

The paper reviews the health impacts of global environmental change with special focus on infectious diseases and food supply on tropical countries.

McMichael, A. J., Patz, J., et al. 1998. Impacts of global environmental change on future health and health care in tropical countries. *British Medical Bulletin* 54(2): 475-488.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.bmb.a011702> 

Link(s)

<https://academic.oup.com/bmb/article/54/2/475/285002/Impacts-of-global-environme...> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Tendency of seasonal disease in Japan**

We arranged a seasonal disease calendar with monthly death rates in leading causes of death over a recent period. Deaths from many diseases were more common in winter, the exceptions being malignant neoplasm, infectious diseases and suicide. The amplitude of the seasonal variation of death rates from cerebrovascular disease and pneumonia were also bigger. Death rates from accidents, senility, suicide, liver disease, renal failure, diabetes mellitus and hypertensive disease have recently been higher. (from abstract)

Tanaka, M. 1998. Tendency of seasonal disease in Japan. *Global Environmental Research* 2(2).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_02-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_02-2eng.html) 

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02_2-...) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **An optimum population for North and Latin America**

The authors suggest that for the population of North America and Latin America to enjoy a relatively high standard of living, the two continents should have no more than a total of 400 million population.

Pimentel, D., Giampietro, M. and Bukkens, S. G. F. 1998. An optimum population for North and Latin America. *Population and Environment* 20(2): 125-148.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1023367211000> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Nomadization in Rajasthan, India: Migration, institutions, and economy.**

Despite a global trend toward settlement, the incidence of pastoral nomadism is on the rise in the Marwar region of Rajasthan, India. Typical explanations for this change use models of population pressure; increasing herds and decreasing pasture are held to blame. This explanation, however intuitive, is unsatisfactory. Instead, changing institutional and economic patterns are creating new contexts for strategic movement. Bottlenecks in the yearly resource calendar, caused by the disintegration of obligatory social relationships, force migrations during periods of scarcity. Changes in the volume and pattern of the meat and wool markets have also created opportunities for migrating pastoralists. Producers increase their access to markets and the reproductive rate of their herd through long, annual, migration. While nomadism is a general adaptation to changes in the socioeconomic conditions of the region, differential resource endowments account for the range of strategies; wealthy herders have opportunities not enjoyed by more marginal producers.

Robbins, P. 1998. Nomadization in Rajasthan, India: Migration, institutions, and economy. *Human Ecology* 26(1):87-112.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1018748917722> 

Journal Article



Year: 1998

### **Homage to Malthus, Ricardo and Boserup: Toward a General Theory of Population, Economic Growth, Environmental Deterioration, Wealth and Poverty.**

The authors proposes a logistic equation model to study the relationship between technological growth, environmental deterioration and population growth.

Richerson, P. J. and R. Boyd. 1998. Homage to Malthus, Ricardo and Boserup: Toward a General Theory of Population, Economic Growth, Environmental Deterioration, Wealth and Poverty. *Human Ecology Review* 4(2): 85-90.

Link(s)

<http://www.humanecologyreview.org/pastissues/her42/42richersonboyd.pdf> ,  
<http://www.humanecologyreview.org/42abstracts.htm> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998



### **Hypsographic demography: The distribution of human population by altitude.**

The authors quantified the distribution of human population by elevation.

Cohen, J. E. and C. Small (1998). Hypsographic demography: The distribution of human population by altitude. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 95(24): 14009-14014.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.95.24.14009> 

Link(s)

<http://www.rockefeller.edu/labheads/cohenje/PDFs/266CohenSmallPNASHypsoDemo.pdf> ,  
<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.95.24.14009> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Population change, resources, and the environment**

This *Population Bulletin*, published in March 1998, examines the likely global impacts of population growth and distribution on food supply, energy consumption, emission of greenhouse gases, forests, oceans, and other environmental factors. The authors review various models developed to explore the complex relationships among population change, consumption levels, resources, and environmental health, and they discuss the various philosophical perspectives that affect the interpretation of model results.

Livernash, R. and Rodenburg, E. 1998. Population change, resources, and the environment. *Population Bulletin* 53(1):1.

Link(s)

<http://globalseminarhealth.wdfiles.com/local--files/population/POP02.pdf> 


Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **The association between environmental risk and internal migration flows.**

The study looks into the relationship of the presence of environmental hazards and and the flow of migration at the county level.

Hunter, L. M. 1998. The association between environmental risk and internal migration flows. Population and Environment 19(3): 247-277.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1024644003699> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Significance of the idea of walking in the woods as recreation in Japan**

The idea of walking in the woods, a cultural tradition in Europe, was introduced in Japan in the 1980s. Recuperation or general well-being of the body as one reason for walking in the woods in Europe has been achieved in Japan traditionally by the practice of sitting meditation, or by contemplation of spring flowers or colored leaves in autumn. In conclusion, biometeorological research on walking in the woods should devote more attention to cultural and social as well as physiological factors. (from abstract)

Kagami, M. 1998. Significance of the idea of walking in the woods as recreation in Japan. Global Environmental Research 2(2).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_02-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_02-2eng.html) 

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02_2-...) 


Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Population, donsumption and resources: Ethical issues**

This article is about the concept of optimum population and consumption... existing theories are variants of average and classical, utilitarianism. Both are deficient because of their reliance on a defective concept of personhood. Contractual theories are of little use, because potential people cannot be parties to any contract. A generation-relative ethics is developed ... [which] can prescribe a considerably lower population than classical utilitarianism (excerpt from online abstract)

Dasgupta, P.S. 1998. Population, consumption and resources: Ethical issues. *Ecological Economics* 24(2-3):139-152.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009\(97\)00138-9](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0921-8009(97)00138-9) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800997001389> 

Journal Article


Year: 1998

## **Daily mortality and meteorological factors in Japan**

To explore the possibility of projecting the direct effect of global warming on mortality, we conducted epidemiological studies on the relationship between daily maximum temperature and mortality rate, as well as shift due to climate, using Japanese data from 1972 to 1990. (from author's abstract)

Honda, Y. and Uchiyama, I. 1998. Daily mortality and meteorological factors in Japan. *Global Environmental Research* 2(2).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02_2-...) ,  
[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_02-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_02-2eng.html) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Water resources systems modeling: An important piece in the population-development-environment puzzle**

A water model that incorporates economic and demographic dynamics, developed by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), was applied to the issue of water supply in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana in southern Africa. The objective was a range of

projections of the likely "failure year," defined as the year that water supply first fails to meet demand. Southern Africa's renewable water sources are considered vital to the region's economic development but are increasingly stressed, in large part because rapid population growth has combined with economic development to significantly increase water withdrawals from ecologically important rivers such as the Okavango'(excerpt from review)

Strzebek, K., et al. 1998. Water resources systems modeling: An important piece in the population-development-environment puzzle. *IIASA Options*. Autumn 1998:8-9.

Link(s)

<https://iiasa.ac.at//web/home/resources/publications/IIASAMagazineOptions/opt98-...> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **World population projections for greenhouse gas emissions scenarios. Mitigation and adaptation strategies for global change**

Although the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ignored population policy in its 1996 list of 13 recommended greenhouse-gas emission mitigation strategies, the balance of the research on population's influence on emissions suggests that rates of population growth significantly influence rates of emissions growth, especially over long time scales. ..this overview reviews recent research and those world population projections that have time scales relevant to climate change. (from online review)

Gaffin, S. R. 1998. World population projections for greenhouse gas emissions scenarios. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change* 3(2-4): 133-170.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1009637812445> 

Journal Article


Year: 1998

## **Toward a per capita-based climate treaty: Reply.**

This article is a response to another article that appeared in *Population and Development Review*, Paul de Sa's "Population, Carbon Emissions, and Global Warming: Comments" which is itself a response to Meyerson's previous work. The exchange centers on developing a per capita emissions standard for evaluating the Kyoto Protocol.



Frederick A. B. Meyerson. 1998. Toward a Per Capita-based Climate Treaty: Reply. *Population and Development Review* 24(4): 804–810

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2808026> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2808026> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Malthus for the twenty-first century.**

Article asks whether Malthus should be retired and argues against this. Much of his thinking remains current, argues the author, and, while Malthus was blind to the effects of the industrial developments that were starting in his time, we may also not see certain forces that will shape the future of our society.

McNicoll, G. 1998. Malthus for the twenty-first century. *Population and Development Review* 24(2).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2807976> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2807976> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Sustainable cities or cities that contribute to sustainable Development? [Ciudades sustentables o ciudades que contribuyen al desarrollo sustentable?].**

This paper discusses the environmental sustainability of cities and provides a framework by which to measure their performance towards achieving their sustainable development goals.

Satterthwaite, D. 1998. Sustainable cities or cities that contribute to sustainable Development? [Ciudades sustentables o ciudades que contribuyen al desarrollo sustentable?]. *Estudios Demográficos Y Urbanos* 13(1).

Link(s)

[http://www.cicred.ined.fr/rdr/rdr\\_a/revues/revue93-94/24-93-94\\_a.html](http://www.cicred.ined.fr/rdr/rdr_a/revues/revue93-94/24-93-94_a.html) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Neo-Malthusian leagues in France from 1896 to 1939: A right-wing ideology under the cloak of a workers' ethos [Les ligues néo-malthusiennes françaises de 1896 à 1940 : idéologie de droite sous un manteau ouvrieriste]**

Although they claim to be socialists and are presented as such by Francis Ronsin in his book *La gri"ve des ventres*, the leaders of neo-Malthusian leagues in France (1896-1939), especially Paul Robin, offer a truncated vision of Malthus' ideas in presenting his "law of population" as a natural law imposed on all social regimes. This assertion is based on a highlighting of the close relationship between the texts of their four periodicals and those of the two monthly journals of the Malthusian League on a number of topics related to the ills of overpopulation and the only effective remedy, i.e. adapting individual behaviour -- through contraception -- to the inevitable determinism of the law of population. (Author's abstract)

Lux, A. 1998. Neo-Malthusian leagues in France from 1896 to 1939: A right-wing ideology under the cloak of a workers' ethos [Les ligues néo-malthusiennes françaises de 1896 à 1940: Idéologie de droite sous un manteau ouvrieriste]. *Cahiers Quebecois De Demographie* 27(2): 199–219.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.7202/010249ar> 

Link(s)

<http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/010249ar> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Population pressure, agricultural change and environmental degradation in the Western Himalayan Region of India**

Applying a pressure-state-response framework in the analysis, the study provides a conceptual and methodological basis for studying the population-agriculture-environment nexus in the western Himalayan state of India, namely, Himachal Pradesh.

Holden, S. T. and P. L. Sankhayan. 1998. Population Pressure, Agricultural Change and Environmental Degradation in the Western Himalayan Region of India. *Forum for Development Studies* 25(2): 271-300

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08039410.1998.9666086> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Population growth and air quality in California**

The author analyzed the contribution of population growth to trends in atmospheric emissions of five regulated pollutants from 1980 to 1990 while controlling for trends in per capita income and regulatory efforts using data for 56 counties.

Cramer, J. 1998. Population Growth and Air Quality in California. *Demography* 35(1):45-56.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3004026> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/3004026> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Population, carbon emissions, and global warming: The forgotten relationship at Kyoto.**

This article examines the historical relationship between population growth and carbon emissions and the challenges facing the signatories of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol on global warming. In assessing the targets agreed upon at Kyoto, the wide variation in projected population change among developed countries is a significant yet largely ignored factor. The Protocol's national emissions caps will require relatively rapidly growing countries, including the United States and Canada, to cut per capita emissions by 20 percent or more by 2010, while the European Union, Japan, and other signatories with slower or negative population growth face a much less daunting task. Even assuming the Protocol is successfully implemented, the global warming treaty cannot succeed without the near-term participation of developing countries, many of which already or will soon produce excessive carbon emissions as a combined result of large population size and fairly high per capita carbon use. Internationally, population stabilization policies will also be a key determinant of the success of any climate plan.

Meyerson, F. A. B. 1998. Population, carbon emissions, and global warming: The forgotten relationship at Kyoto. *Population and Development Review* 24(1):115-130

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2808124> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2808124> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

Page 151

### **Malthus and the less developed world: The pivotal role of India.**

Article finds the influence of Malthus' writings in the traditions and perceptions of Indian administrators and civil servants in colonial and modern times. That tradition played a powerful role in the establishment of family planning programs in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, and shaped the attitudes of English speakers to poor, dense countries and to rapid population growth.

Caldwell, J. C. 1998. Malthus and the less developed world: The pivotal role of India. *Population and Development Review* 24(4).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2808021> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2808021> 


Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Forced migration, natural resource use and environmental change: The case of the Senegal River valley**

This paper addresses concerns about the potential negative environmental consequences of mass population displacement, through an examination of changes in natural resource use in an area of northern Senegal affected by an influx of Mauritanian refugees in 1989. Drawing on a survey of refugee and local households, the paper examines the livelihood strategies and patterns of natural resource use of the two populations, and considers the notion that refugees are forced, through poverty or for other reasons, to use natural resources in a more destructive manner.

Black, R. and Sessay, M. 1998. Forced migration, natural resource use and environmental change: The case of the Senegal River valley. *International Journal of Population Geography* 4:(1):31-47.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/>  (SICI)1099-1220(199803)4:1<31::AID-IJPG77>3.0.CO;2-3

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Global population growth and the environment: A review of the issues [Croissance de la population mondiale et environnement: les enjeux].**

This article reviews the hypothesized effects of global population growth on the environment and considers their policy implications. The presentation focuses on five points: (1) an assessment of the environmental consequences of population growth; (2) the extreme complexity of the environment; (3) the adverse effects of population growth are concentrated on renewable, rather than nonrenewable, resources; (4) non-coercive efforts to slow population growth should be an integral part of a broader set of environmental policies; and (5) difficult-to-resolve political and administrative problems are likely to seriously delay the development and implementation of many non-demographic policies needed to address global environmental issues. (from author's abstract)

LeGrand, T. 1998. Global population growth and the environment: A review of the issues [Croissance de la population mondiale et environnement: les enjeux]. *Cahiers Quebecois De Demographie* 27(2).

DOI: <http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/010250ar> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Land use patterns among small farmer settlers in the Northeastern Ecuadorian Amazon.**

Marquette, C. M. 1998. Land use patterns among small farmer settlers in the Northeastern Ecuadorian Amazon. *Human Ecology* 26(4).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1018797325069> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **The role of human density and climate in the spread of *Heraleum mantegazzianum* in the Central European landscape.**

Human density is examined as a factor in the proliferation of an invasive species.

Pysek, P., Kopecky, M., Jarosik, V. and Kotkova, P. 1998. The role of human density and climate in the spread of *Heracleum mantegazzianum* in the Central European landscape. *Diversity and Distribution* 4(1): 9–16.

Link(s)

<http://www.ibot.cas.cz/personal/pysek/pdf/heracleum1998.pdf> ↗,  
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2999808> ↗

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Persistent unstable equilibria and the grace period in dynamic models of environmental change. *Dynamics and Stability of Systems*..**

Models of the interactions between population, economy and environment often contain nonlinear functional relationships and variables that vary at different speeds. These properties foster apparent unpredictabilities in the system behavior. We identify a class of deterministic models on the interaction of demographic, economic and environmental interactions in which catastrophic changes in environmental quality can take place, but involve a delay between passing a critical threshold level of pollution and the final collapse of the environment. We denoted this delay as the 'environmental grace period'. We illustrate the usefulness of geometric singular perturbation theory and local bifurcation theory to analyse such models. In particular, we show how it is possible to obtain analytic expressions for: (1) the level of emissions above which environmental deterioration begins; (2) the time it takes from reaching the critical level of emissions to the beginning of rapid environmental deterioration and (3) the level of emissions at the time that rapid deterioration begins. Because our results are analytic, they make the outcomes of demographic, economic and environmental interactions more predictable and, therefore, potentially more manageable. From the Max Planck website.

Gragnani, A., Milik, A., Prskawetz, A. and Sanderson, W.C. 1998. Persistent unstable equilibria and the grace period in dynamic models of environmental change. *Dynamics and Stability of Systems*.

Link(s)

<https://www.demogr.mpg.de/publications/journalarticles.htm> ↗

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Population et environnement: Un essai méthodologique dans le Haut Tell tunisien**

A discussion of how forests and pastures are used in the rural households of Haut Tell of Tunisia.

Auclair, L. 1998. Population and the environment: a methodological test in the Haut Tell of Tunisia. [Population et environnement: un essai méthodologique dans le Haut Tell tunisien.] Espace, Populations, Sociétés (1):33-44. Villeneuve d'Ascq, France. In Fre. with sum. in Eng.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/journal/populationindex> 


Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **The Viral Superhighway**

Discusses the importance of population growth in the history of human-pathogen co-evolution.

Armelagos, G. J. 1998. The Viral Superhighway. The Sciences 38(1): 24-29.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/j.2326-1951.1998.tb03354.x> 

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/j.2326-1951.1998.tb03354.x> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998


## **Urban climates and health in Japan.**

Until 1970's urban climate studies in Japan have mainly centered in the study of actual states and mechanism of urban climates. At present main issues of urban environment is to develop the right environment and to create amenity city for the next generation. In this report, characteristics of urban climates in Japan are explained at first, and next, sensible climates are treated such as the climatically specified days in Tokyo, discomfort index and wind chill index in Nagoya city. Thirdly, the relationships between urban climates and health are taken into consideration. (from abstract)

Yamashita, S. 1998. Urban climates and health in Japan. Global Environmental Research 2(2).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_02-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_02-2eng.html) 

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02_2-...) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Impacts of heat stress on hyperthermic disorders and heat stroke**

For human health, it is evaluated that global warming may have a critical impact due to increased severe heat stress in summer. Furthermore, the growth of city populations to huge sizes is causing rapid increase in the heat stress that accompanies acceleration of the heat island phenomenon. Since global warming and the heat island phenomenon will increase heat stress in summer in temperate latitudes, various health risks caused by heat stress have been studied. To evaluate the age-related response of human beings against peroxidative damage in hyperthermia, the biochemical response to heat stress was studied. (from author's abstract)

Ando, M.; Kobayashi, N.; Kawahara, I.; Asanuma, S.; Liang, C. K. 1998. Impacts of heat stress on hyperthermic disorders and heat stroke. *Global Environmental Research* 2(2):111-120.

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02_2-...),  
[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_02-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_02-2eng.html)

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Environmental perceptions, social class and demographic change in Mexico City: A comparative approach**

Describes the interrelationships between migration, environmental degradation & perceptions of the environment in an urban setting (megacity). A 1994 survey is used which captures responses of 40 middle-income and 29 low-income households (native and in-migrant) to the worsening environmental conditions in Mexico City. Migration to secondary centers by middle-class households is explained as a response to both increasing economic opportunities in intermediate towns and to negative perceptions of the capital city's environment. By contrast, low-income in-migrant households' concerns with land and home ownership eclipse any other environmental perceptions, while long-term resident low-income respondents tend to perceive migrants as the cause of negative environmental change.

Izazola, H., C. Martínez and C. Marquette. 1998. Environmental perceptions, social class and demographic change in Mexico City: a comparative approach. *Environment and Urbanization* 10(1): 107-118.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/095624789801000101>



Link(s)

<https://eau.sagepub.com/content/10/1/107.full.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Geographical differences in the seasonality of births in Japan**

Seasonal variations in births in the 47 prefectures of Japan are analyzed using Vital Statistics from 1974 to 1983. The first births show a bimodal pattern, which has two peaks in winter (December to February) and summer to early autumn (August to September). For subsequent births, the seasonal pattern is quite different from that of first births, that is, it is a unimodal pattern. These findings suggest that seasonal variations of marriage play some role in the causation of seasonality of first births, while other factors such as environmental factors could be associated with the seasonal variation in subsequent births. (from abstract)

Matsuda, S. and Kahyo, H. 1998. Geographical differences in the seasonality of births in Japan. *Global Environmental Research* 2(2).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02_2-...) ,  
[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_02-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_02-2eng.html) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Saving habitat and conserving biodiversity on a crowded planet**

The author examines the factors responsible for the progress in the food and agricultural sector and the net impact of technological progress on the environment.

Goklany, I. M. 1998. Saving habitat and conserving biodiversity on a crowded planet. *Bioscience* 48(11):941-953.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1313298> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1313298> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Population, carbon emissions, and global warming: Comment**

This article is a response to another article that appeared in Population and Development Review, Frederick A. B. Meyerson's "Population, Carbon Emissions, and Global Warming." The critique centers on Meyerson's argument that differential rates of population growth were ignored in the Kyoto Protocol.

de Sa, P. 1998. Population, carbon emissions, and global warming: Comment. Population and Development Review 24(4).

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2808025> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Risk assessment of global warming on human health.**

According to an epidemiological survey, the incidence of heat-related diseases significantly correlated with high temperature in Tokyo, Japan, and in Nanjing/Wuhan, China. The epidemiological results showed that the incidence of heat-related morbidity, such as heatstroke in the elderly markedly increased according to rise in surface temperature in the summer. In mortality data of vital statistics in Japan, the number of deaths of aged persons also correlated to the maximum local temperature. The mortality increased on the days when the local maximum temperature rose above the threshold temperature. (from abstract)

Ando, M. 1998. Risk assessment of global warming on human health. Global Environmental Research 2(1).

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_02-1eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_02-1eng.html) 

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d31656e67/save/0/0/02\\_1-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d31656e67/save/0/0/02_1-...) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Characteristics of human mortality in Japan concerning global warming**

Urban effects on climate change by human activities were analysed for air temperature in 16 cities of Japan in the past four decades by using meteorological observation data. Death rates of cerebrovascular disease in every month and monthly mean air temperature during the recent twenty years were used for other analysis. The relationship between death rate and temperature indicates existence of a minimum death rate when in high air temperature in summer. In conclusion, when urban warming is advancing more rapidly than global warming, invalid and aged persons should be protected against heat in summer by using air-conditioners in the greater part of Japan. (from author's abstract)

Nakamura, Y. 1998. Characteristics of human mortality in Japan concerning global warming. *Global Environmental Research* 2(2):121-131.

Link(s)

[http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02\\_2-...](http://www.airies.or.jp/attach.php/6a6f75726e616c5f30322d32656e67/save/0/0/02_2-...),  
[http://www.airies.or.jp/journal\\_02-2eng.html](http://www.airies.or.jp/journal_02-2eng.html)

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Two centuries of Malthus [Dva veka Maltusa].**

The article is a review of two centuries of different theories and concepts developed regarding the relationship between sustainable development and population development since Malthus wrote his first essay.

Durdev, B. S. 1998. Two centuries of Malthus [Dva veka Maltusa]. *Stanovnistvo* 36(1-2).

Link(s)

[http://www.cicred.org/rdr/rdr\\_a/revues/revue93-94/03-93-94\\_a.html](http://www.cicred.org/rdr/rdr_a/revues/revue93-94/03-93-94_a.html)

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Demographic impacts on protected areas in Tanzania and options for action.**

Population growth and internal migration, when coupled with changes in land tenure, is exerting increasing pressure on the environment and natural resources in Tanzania. This paper examines population dynamics affecting seven protected areas, and highlights factors such as poverty, alienation from land and resources, drought, and lack of local participation in conservation activities that are currently hindering conservation efforts in the country. (Author's Abstract)

Mwamfupe, D. 1998. Demographic impacts on protected areas in Tanzania and options for action. *Parks* 8(1):3-14.

Link(s)

[http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/parks\\_feb98.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/parks_feb98.pdf) 

Journal Article



Year: 1998

### **Human Migration in the Protected Zones of Central Africa: The Case of the Dzanga-Sangha Special Reserve.**

This paper is a summary work-in-progress of a series of case studies conducted around the Dzanga-Ndoki National Park and the Dzanga-Sangha Special Dense Forest Reserve concerning the impact of human migration on natural resources in and around protected areas. The authors present an analytical model of the dynamics that drive both in- and outmigration in the Sangha-Mbai"ri" region, concluding that in-migration is a severe but underestimated threat to the future of protected areas in Central African forests. The most severe migration threat to protected areas emanates from the diamond economy, a force having much greater impact on the forest environment than commercial timber extraction. (author's abstract)

Mogba, Zéphirin; Freudenberger, Mark. 1998. Human Migration in the Protected Zones of Central Africa: The Case of the Dzanga-Sangha Special Reserve. *Bulletin Series, Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, Bulletin 102 - Resource Use in the Trinational Sangha River Region of Equatorial Africa: Histories, Knowledge Forms, and Institutions*

Link(s)

<https://environment.research.yale.edu/documents/downloads/0-9/102mogba.pdf> ,  
<https://environment.research.yale.edu/publication-series/799> 

Journal Article


Year: 1998

### **Of population and false hopes: Malthus and his legacy.**

My father told me about Malthus when I was quite young. He said that Malthus had believed wars and plagues were nature's way of dealing with overpopulation. Where he had learned about Malthus, I don't know. He held a good job in a corporate office, but had not completed high school and seldom read anything but the evening paper. His viewpoint was certainly not privileged, and I think it was probably typical of the way Malthus was understood at mid-twentieth century. But what Malthus really said was more complex; and his reputation and

influence have varied greatly in the two hundred years since he penned *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798). (Author's Introduction)

Price, D. 1998. Of population and false hopes: Malthus and his legacy. *Population and Environment* 19(3).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1024687818720> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **The state of the environment in Latin American cities [El estado del medio ambiente en las ciudades latinoamericanas].**

The author provides a description and analyses of the negative effects of urbanization on the environment and recommends implementing educational programs to develop environmental awareness.

Dávila, J. D. 1998. The state of the environment in Latin American cities [El estado del medio ambiente en las ciudades latinoamericanas]. *Estudios Demográficos Y Urbanos* 13(1).

Link(s)

[http://www.cicred.org/rdr/rdr\\_a/revues/revue93-94/24-93-94\\_a.html](http://www.cicred.org/rdr/rdr_a/revues/revue93-94/24-93-94_a.html) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Migration to protected areas and buffer zones: Can we stem the tide?**

Through a series of case examples, this article examines population movements in and around protected areas, and suggests a series of policy responses at national and local levels. These include, among others, policies related to infrastructure and investment, land tenure, and access to and management of natural resources. The authors conclude that protected areas can benefit from strategic partnerships between conservation NGOs, protected area managers and public policy experts to address demographic trends that affect conservation. (authors' abstract)

de Sherbinin, A. and Freudenberger, M. 1998. Migration to protected areas and buffer zones: Can we stem the tide? *Parks* 8(1):38-53.

Link(s)

[http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/parks\\_feb98.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/parks_feb98.pdf) 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **The sustainability of resources used by Native Americans on four Caribbean islands**

Wing traces the changes in human population size and the relative abundance of several species over the 2000-year colonization of the Leeward and Virgin Islands.

Wing, Elizabeth S. 1998. The sustainability of resources used by Native Americans on four Caribbean islands. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 11(1-2):112-126.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/oa.550> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Julian Simon and the population growth debate**

Author reviews Julian Simon's contribution to the debate on population and the environment. Argues that Simon's lasting contribution is likely that he distinguished between direct and indirect effects and short-term and long-term impacts.

Ahlburg, D. A. 1998. Julian Simon and the population growth debate. *Population and Development Review* 24(2): 317-327.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2807977> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2807977> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

### **Demography and the environment.**

...Reviewing the history of the "remarkably thin" empirical demographic research on environmental issues, Pebley suggests a broader focus on demographic-environmental interactions that takes natural resources consumption into account and considers other

demographic dynamics in addition to population growth. Some recent research, for example, has considered influences of the spatial distribution of population and the consumption impacts of changes in household size and population age structure' (from reviewer's comments)

Pebley, Anne R. 1998. Demography and the environment. *Demography* 35(4):377-389.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3004008> 

Journal Article

Year: 1998

## **Human Alteration of the Global Nitrogen Cycle: Sources and Consequences**

The authors document the consequences of anthropogenic mobilization of nitrogen in the environment.

Vitousek, Peter M.; Aber, John D.; Howarth, Robert W.; Likens, Gene E.; Matson, Pamela A.; Schindler, David W.; Schlesinger, William H.; Tilman, David G. 1997. Human Alteration of the Global Nitrogen Cycle: Sources and Consequences. *Ecological Applications* 7(3):737-750.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1890/1051-0761\(1997\)007\[0737:HAOTGN\]2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1890/1051-0761(1997)007[0737:HAOTGN]2.0.CO;2) 

Link(s)

<http://fish.uw.edu/people/naiman/Watershed/readings/vitousek.pdf> 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

## **Population in context: A typology of environmental driving forces**

The papers presents a causation model of the contribution of population growth on environmental degradation. According to the author, there are 8 key driving forces shaping the quality of the environment - (1) anthropocentrism, (2) contempocentrism, (3) population growth and migration, (4) technological advance, (5) poverty, (6) affluence, (7) market failure, and (8) failure to have markets.

Hempel, L. C. 1997. Population in context: A typology of environmental driving forces. *Population and Environment* 18(5): 439-461.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02208906> 

Link(s)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF02208906> 


Journal Article

Year: 1997

### **Household determinants of deforestation by Amerindians in Honduras.**

In this paper, Amerindian households in the Honduran rain forest was surveyed to test the hypotheses about the effects of household variables on deforestation and identify policies to lower neotropical deforestation.

Godoy, R., K. O'Neill, et al. 1997. Household determinants of deforestation by Amerindians in Honduras. *World Development* 25(6): 977-987.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X\(97\)00007-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X(97)00007-7) 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

### **Environmental degradation and population movements: The role of property rights**

The paper explores the relationship between environmental degradation - in the form of deforestation and land degradation, and population movement. The paper suggest that the relationship is affected by nature of property rights.

Chopra, K.; Gulati, S. C. 1997. Environmental degradation and population movements: The role of property rights. *Environmental and Resource Economics* 9(4):383-408.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02441758> 

Journal Article


Year: 1997

### **Ecological degradation and the Eevolution of world-systems**

The authors propose a model of world systems evolution that allows earlier regional systems with modern global systems. The objective of the model is to understand the anthropogenic ecological degradation that has taken place over the last 12,000 years.



Chase-Dunn, C. K. and Hall, T. D. 1997. Ecological degradation and the Evolution of world-systems. *Journal of World-Systems Research* 3:403-431.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5195/jwsr.1997.100> 

Link(s)

<http://jwsr.pitt.edu/ojs/index.php/jwsr/article/view/100> 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

### **Migration and the environment: A review of recent literature.**

Contemporary studies of the links between immigration and population growth on the environment are reviewed. These include: a concentration on the environmental effect of immigration, especially in the US, and the perception that environmental elements force or encourage migration. It is argued that immigration without restraint will irrevocably decrease the US's carrying capacity to support a growing population. (PERN summary)

O'Lear, S. 1997. Migration and the environment: A review of recent literature. *Social-Science-Quarterly* 78(2):606-618.

Link(s)

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/15406237> 


Journal Article

Year: 1997

### **Variability and growth in grain yields, 1950-94: Does the record point to greater instability?**

Juxtaposes the variability of crop harvests to the monotonic rise of population size. The difference in the character of the two variables is important to the outcome of the "race" between population growth and the ability to grow food.

Naylor, R., Falcon, W. and Zavaleta, E. 1997. Variability and growth in grain yields, 1950-94: Does the record point to greater instability? *Population and Development Review* 23(1).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2137460> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2137460> 


Journal Article

Year: 1997

### **Sons of the soil? Population growth, environmental change and men's reproductive intentions in northern Nigeria**

In this paper, the author attempts to understand why poor people in areas of environmental pressure and land scarcity continue to have large families.

Lockwood, M. 1997. Sons of the soil? Population growth, environmental change and men's reproductive intentions in northern Nigeria. *International Journal of Population Geography* 3(4):305-322.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/>  (SICI)1099-1220(199712)3:4<305::AID-IJPG73>3.0.CO;2-Y

Journal Article

Year: 1997

### **A conceptual framework for the study of human ecosystems in urban areas**

The authors suggest using watersheds as a spatial basis for organizing comparative studies of ecosystems exhibiting differing degrees of urbanization.

Pickett, Steward T. A.; Burch, Jr., William R.; Dalton, Shawn E.; Foresman, Timothy W.; Grove, J. Morgan; Rowntree, Rowan. 1997. A conceptual framework for the study of human ecosystems in urban areas. *Urban Ecosystems* 1(4):185-199.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A%3A1018531712889> 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

### **Anthropogenic factors in land-use change in China.**

The author reviews five human factors inducing land change in China, including population growth. He demonstrates that factors other than the geophysical conditions in China will affect future land use, and that cultivated land area is larger than previously estimated.

Heilig, G. K. 1997. Anthropogenic factors in land-use change in China. *Population and Development Review* 23(1): 139-168.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2137464> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2137464> 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

## **Environmentally-displaced peoples and the cascade effect: Lessons from Tanzania**

Based on a case study from the Usangu Plains, Tanzania, a receiving area for displaced herders and cultivators from elsewhere in Tanzania, this paper investigates the links between migration and ecological change by focusing on environmentally-displaced populations.

Charnley, S. 1997. Environmentally-displaced peoples and the cascade effect: Lessons from Tanzania. *Human Ecology* 25(4):593-618.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1021885924512> 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

## **Population and environment dynamics, poverty and quality of life in countries of the ESCAP region.**

This study of interrelationships between population, resources, environment and sustainable development is an attempt to increase the understanding of these factors and thus enable a better balance between human needs on one hand and population, resources and development on the other, all the while helping governments in their efforts to improve the quality of life of their people. It helps in overcoming some of the gaps with regard to the impact of population growth on natural resources. These issues are not always dealt with in other studies because of a lack of knowledge and awareness of the interlinkages involved. This study brings out the findings of a number of experts focusing especially on the situation in four countries of the region: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines.

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia (ESCAP), Population and Rural and Urban Development Division (PRUDD). 1997. Population and environment dynamics, poverty and quality of life in countries of the ESCAP region. *Asian Population Studies Series* (147).

Link(s)

<https://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/population/popin/bulletin/1998/v10n3nb.htm> 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

## **Can large-scale environmental migrations be predicted?**

With special focus on migrations in the developing world caused by declining availability of food per capita as well as migration driven by rising sea level in low lying coastal areas, the author argues that there are compelling reasons to believe that large-scale migrations can be reliably predicted to motivate mitigation.

Doos, B. R. 1997. Can large-scale environmental migrations be predicted? *Global Environmental Change* 7(1):41-61.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780\(96\)00037-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-3780(96)00037-4) 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

## **The impact of human settlement on vegetation and soil stability in Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.**

Widespread destruction of lowland podocarp/hardwood forests in Hawke's Bay followed permanent Maori settlement of the region. Forests cleared by fires were rapidly replaced with a bracken fern-scrubland which remained the predominant vegetation until European settlers cleared it away for pasture production in the late 1870s. Deforestation began about 500 calendar years B.P., but proceeded faster in the drier lowlands than in the wetter hill country. When the catchments were covered with either forest or fern-scrubland, soil erosion was minimal because the soil structure was maintained by the network of roots and protected from raindrop impact by a dense canopy. The main effect of storms before European settlement was to transport pulses of mostly riverbank sediment into the lakes. However, after European settlement, soil erosion increased markedly. Removal of soil stabilising vegetation and its replacement with pasture has left soft-rock hill country soils vulnerable to erosion and landslides.

Wilmshurst, J. M. 1997. The impact of human settlement on vegetation and soil stability in Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 35(1):97-111.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0028825X.1997.10410672> 

Link(s)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/0028825X.1997.10410672> 

Journal Article

Year: 1997

### **Toward sustainable development: Implications for population aging and the wellbeing of elderly women in developing countries.**

The paper examines how sustainable development and the accompanying changes in the demographic structure may significantly impact the well-being of elderly women.

Cornman, J. 1996. Toward sustainable development: Implications for population aging and the wellbeing of elderly women in developing countries. *Population and Environment* 18(2): 201-217.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02208412> 

Journal Article

Year: 1996

### **Population pressure and the food supply system in the developing world.**

Reviews food production trends in the world from 1962-1990 and finds a difference in the responses of countries with low density compared to those with high density to rising food demand.

Bongaarts, J. 1996. Population pressure and the food supply system in the developing world. *Population and Development Review* 22(3):483-503.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2137717> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2137717> 

Journal Article

Year: 1996

### **From Malthusian frontier to demographic steady state: The concordian birth rate, 1635-1993.**

The author explores a change in the fertility regime of Concord, Massachusetts (USA) from a Malthusian-Frontier response to natural resource availability pre 1815, to an Easterlin fertility cycle responsive to macroeconomic and political events post 1815.

Berry, B. J. L. 1996. From Malthusian frontier to demographic steady state: The concordian birth rate, 1635-1993. *Population and Development Review* 22(2):207-229.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2137433> ↗

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2137433> ↗

Journal Article

Year: 1996

### **Induced intensification: Agricultural change in Bangladesh with implications for Malthus and Boserup**

Bangladesh is dominated by a small-holder agrarian economy under extreme stress.... but major famine has been averted by growth in agriculture. Both Malthusian and Boserupian interpretations are offered to explain this history. We review and test induced intensification for 265 households in 6 villages in Bangladesh from 1950-1986. A time-series analysis explains variance in cropping intensity and indicates the relative impacts of household class, environment, and cropping strategies. Small-holders (on average) kept pace with the demands on production, although class and village variations were evident...(excerpt from online PNAS abstract)

Turner, B. L. II and Ali, A. M. S. 1996. Induced intensification: Agricultural change in Bangladesh with implications for Malthus and Boserup. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA* 93:14984-14991.

Link(s)

<https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.93.25.14984> ↗

Journal Article

Year: 1996

### **Environmental concerns and international migration.**

This mainly descriptive article surveys issues in international migration occurring as a result of environmental changes and processes. There is a brief discussion of migration definitions and the definition of a refugee (environmental or otherwise). The discussion of environmental causes of

migration outlines the magnitude of the issue in Asia (most refugees are internally displaced). Environmental changes here (it is argued) are a result of population or social factors. The author predicts increased international migration from environmental change, especially from LDCs and smaller islands or coastal states. Social networks (formal and informal) are another factor. Some attention to Australian immigration policy and impacts on the environment. It briefly reviews attempts to conceptualize environment-related migration and then considers the extent to which environmental factors can be significant in initiating migration. Then follows an examination of migration as an independent variable in the migration-environment relationship. Finally, ethical and policy dimensions are addressed. (PERN staff summary)

Hugo, G. 1996. Environmental concerns and international migration. *International Migration Review* 30(1):105-131.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2547462> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2547462> 

Journal Article

Year: 1996

## **Population and the pastoral economy in Mongolia**

The paper explores the factors in determining the capacity of a pastoral economy to accommodate an increasing rural population with minimum resource depletion.

Neupert, R. F. 1996. Population and the pastoral economy in Mongolia. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal* 11(4):27-46.

Link(s)

[https://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/PUB\\_APPJ-Vol-11-No-4.pdf](https://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/PUB_APPJ-Vol-11-No-4.pdf) 

<https://www.unescapsdd.org/publications/asia-pacific-population-journal> 

Journal Article

Year: 1996

## **Development theory: An analytical framework and selected applications.**

Suggests a framework for comparing competing theories of development, that includes six variables: environment, population, technology level, occupational structure, family structure, and culture.

Boserup, E. 1996. Development theory: An analytical framework and selected applications. *Population and Development Review* 22(3):505-515.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2137718> 

Journal Article

Year: 1996

### **Lightening the tread of population on the Land: American examples.**

The authors examine how trends in American population growth, urbanization, paper use, food tastes, and other have affected past changes in US forest cover. They conclude that the trends could lead to an 90 million acre increase of natural land in the United States over the next century.

Waggoner, P. E., Ausubel, J. H. and Wernick, I. K. 1996. Lightening the tread of population on the Land: American examples. *Population and Development Review* 22(3):531-545.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2137720> 

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2137720> 

Journal Article


Year: 1996

### **Common property regimes in the forest: Just a relic from the past?.**

An examination of the current and future potential of common property regimes in the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.

McKean, M. and Ostrom, E. 1995. Common property regimes in the forest: Just a relic from the past? *Unasylva* 46(180):3-15.

Link(s)

<https://www.fao.org/3/v3960e/v3960e03.htm> 


Journal Article

Year: 1995



## **Imagining a stabilized atmosphere: population and consumption interactions in greenhouse gas emissions.**

Engelman, R. 1995. Imagining a stabilized atmosphere: population and consumption interactions in greenhouse gas emissions. *Journal of Environment & Development* 4(1): 111-140

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/107049659500400106> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/107049659500400106> 

Journal Article

Year: 1995

## **Population, Poverty and the Local Environment**

Using theoretical modeling with empirical findings drawn from disciplines, such as anthropology, demography, ecology, economics, nutrition and political science, the author examines the relations between poverty, population and the environment.

Dasgupta, P. 1995. Population, Poverty and the Local Environment. *Scientific American Magazine* February 1995.

Link(s)

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/population-poverty-and-the-local-en/> 

Journal Article

Year: 1995

## **Population, Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)**

Special Issue of *Global Environmental Change* Part A: Human and Policy Dimensions in collaboration with the Population, Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC) program of the United Nations University. Includes contributions on agroforestry systems in Yunnan, farmers' perception of soil erosion in Kenya, agriculture in Papua New Guinea, mountain mainland in South East Asia, land use changes in the Amazon estuary, gender and the environment, production pressure and environmental change in forest savannah in Ghana, use of GIS in Nepal.

Brookfield, H., (ed.). 1995. Population, Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC). Global Environmental Change 5(4).

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0959-3780\(95\)00059-W](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0959-3780(95)00059-W)

Journal Article

Year: 1995

### **Knowledge and perceptions in Costa Rica regarding environment, population, and biodiversity issues**

The authors administered an oral questionnaire to 300 residents of Costa Rica, distributed among three socioeconomic groups, to survey knowledge of and attitudes toward such issues. Results indicated that across all groups, environmental problems were considered less important than various socioeconomic problems.

Holl, K. D.; Daily, G. C.; Ehrlich, P. R. 1995. Knowledge and perceptions in Costa Rica regarding environment, population, and biodiversity issues. Conservation Biology 9(6):1548-1558.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.1995.09061548.x>

Journal Article

Year: 1995

### **Interrelationships between demographic factors, development and the environment in the ESCAP region**

In this paper, the author discusses how the rapid economic, demographic and urban growth in the cities of the ESCAP region are also rapidly increasing the pressure on natural resources and environmental amenities.

Khan, A. 1994. Interrelationships between demographic factors, development and the environment in the ESCAP region. Asia-Pacific Population Journal 9(3):37-54.

Link(s)

[https://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/PUB\\_APPJ-Vol-9-No-3.pdf](https://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/PUB_APPJ-Vol-9-No-3.pdf),  
<https://www.unescapsdd.org/publications/asia-pacific-population-journal>

Journal Article

Year: 1994

### **The Human ecology of tornadoes.**

This paper offers an empirical test of the impact of human ecological patterns and other known correlates on tornado occurrence. It uses the National Severe Storms Forecast Center's information on tornadoes from 1950 through 1990 and employs ecological data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the EPA. The results show that metropolitan and other urban counties have higher odds of tornado occurrence than rural counties, and that the probability of occurrence of tornadoes increases with increases in the number of previous tornadoes. The paper assesses the meaning of this finding for demographers, atmospheric scientists, engineers, and disaster managers. (Author's abstract)

Aguirre, B. E., Saenz, R., Edmiston, J., Yang, N., Agramonte, E. and Stuart, D. L. 1993. The Human ecology of tornadoes. *Demography* 30(4): 623-633.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2061810> 

Journal Article

Year: 1993

### **The coevolution of population and environment: The ecology and ideology of feedback relations in Pakistan**

Dove bases his paper on Norgaard's theory of 'co-evolution' and suggests a new approach to the study of population and environment.

Dove, M. R. 1993. The co-evolution of population and environment: The ecology and ideology of feedback relations in Pakistan. *Population and Environment* 15(2):89-111.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02209404> 


Journal Article

Year: 1993

### **Population change, land use, and the environment**

This paper evaluates theories that address links between land degradation in developing countries and population change.

Jolly, C. L. 1993. Population change, land use and the environment. *Reproductive Health Matters* 1(1): 13-25.

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0968-8080\(93\)90058-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0968-8080(93)90058-2) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0968808093900582> 

Journal Article

Year: 1993

### **Population, poverty, and planet earth.**

In 1986 a group of ecologists at Stanford published a paper in the journal *Bioscience* that made scientists' hair stand on end. They calculated that human beings now control 40 percent of the planet's land-based net primary productivity. That number would have hit the front pages, if more people had understood what it meant. (from Introduction)

Meadows, D. H. 1992. Population, poverty, and planet earth. In *Context* (31).

Link(s)

<https://www.context.org/iclib/ic31/meadows/> , <https://www.context.org/iclib/ic31/> 


Journal Article

Year: 1992

### **Ecological footprints and appropriated carrying capacity: what urban economics leaves out**

In this paper, the author argues that human bio-ecology is more important than economics to understand the political and socio-economic implications of urbanization.

Rees, William E. 1992. Ecological footprints and appropriated carrying capacity: what urban economics leaves out. *Environment & Urbanization* 4(2):121-130.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/095624789200400212> 

Link(s)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/095624789200400212> 

Journal Article

Year: 1992

## **The impact of population growth on the physical environment**

Recognizing how little demography has advanced beyond Malthusian arithmetic, when the relationship between population growth and the physical environment are considered, this paper suggests that a prime candidate for the attention of population specialists is migration and settlement patterns and their relationships to the physical environment.

Hogan, D. J. 1992. The impact of population growth on the physical environment. *European Journal of Population* 8(2):109-123.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01797548> 

Journal Article

Year: 1992

## **Population and environment in the hills of Nepal**

Thapa, G. B; Weber, K. E. 1989. Population and environment in the hills of Nepal. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal* 4(2):49-70.

Link(s)

[https://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/PUB\\_APPJ-Vol-4-No-2.pdf](https://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/PUB_APPJ-Vol-4-No-2.pdf) 

<https://www.unescapsdd.org/publications/asia-pacific-population-journal> 

Journal Article

Year: 1989

## **Population pressures and agricultural development in developing countries: A conceptual framework and recent evidence**

In this paper, a more comprehensive conceptual approach for investigating the responses to increases in rural population density in developing countries was developed; and recent empirical evidence illustrating these responses was presented.

Bilsborrow, R. 1987. Population pressures and agricultural development in developing countries: A conceptual framework and recent evidence. *World Development* 15(2):183-203.&#13;

DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X\(87\)90077-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(87)90077-5) 

Link(s)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0305750X87900775> 

Journal Article

Year: 1987


### **Smallholder settlement in tropical South America: The social causes of ecological destruction**

In this paper, the author found significant patterns of interaction between social context, producer decisions and environmental deterioration emerge by contrasting the case of colonization along the Transamazon Highway in Brazil with that of the Lago Agrio colonization in northeastern Ecuador and with seasonal migration into the Tambopata Valley of southern Peru.

Collins, J. 1986. Smallholder settlement in tropical South America: The social causes of ecological destruction. *Human Organization* 45(1): 1-10

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17730/humo.45.1.0742x12223u09x01> 

Link(s)

<https://meridian.allenpress.com/doi/pdf/10.17730/humo.45.1.0742x12223u09x01> 

Journal Article

Year: 1986

### **Desertification: A review of the concept.**

This article is based on a review of one hundred definitions of desertification found in the literature. Includes policy analysis.

Glantz, M. H. and Orlovsky, N. 1983. Desertification: A review of the concept. *Desertification Control Bulletin* 9:15-22.

Link(s)

<http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/docs/002-479/002-479.html> 


Journal Article

Year: 1983

## **Ecology and Human Ecology: A Comparison of Theories in the Biological and Social Sciences.**

In this paper, the author investigates the relationship between modern biological ecology and how social scientists use ecological ideas in the studies.

Richerson, P. J. 1977. Ecology and Human Ecology: A Comparison of Theories in the Biological and Social Sciences. *American Ethnologist* 4(1): 1-26.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1525/ae.1977.4.1.02a00010> 

Journal Article

Year: 1977

## **Environment, population and technology in primitive societies.**

Boserup, E. 1976. Environment, population and technology in primitive societies. *Population and Development Review* 2(1):21-36.

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1971529> 

Journal Article

Year: 1976

## **Human Population and the Global Environment: Population growth, rising per capita material consumption, and disruptive technologies have made civilization a global ecological force**

In this paper, the authors argue that population size and the rate of population growth, have been and continuing to be important contributing factors to environmental deterioration.

Holdren, J., & Ehrlich, P. 1974. Human Population and the Global Environment: Population growth, rising per capita material consumption, and disruptive technologies have made civilization a global ecological force. *American Scientist*, 62(3), 282-292.

Link(s)


<https://www.jstor.org/stable/27844882> 

Journal Article


Year: 1974

## **The tragedy of the commons**

Hardin, G. 1968. The tragedy of the commons. *Science* 162(3859): 1243-1248.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.162.3859.1243> 

Link(s)

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.162.3859.1243> 

Journal Article

Year: 1968

## **Human Ecology**

The paper is an attempt to apply a type of analysis previously applied to the interrelations of plants and animals to the interrelations of human beings.

Park, R. E. 1936. Human Ecology. *American Journal of Sociology* 42(1): 1-15

Link(s)

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2768859> 

Journal Article

Year: 1936



