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Population Policies in the Caribbean-Aaron Segal 1975
Politics and Population in the Caribbean-Aaron Segal 1969
Caribbean Population Dynamics-Jean-Pierre Guengant 1985
Women and Population Policies-Kathleen Vickery 1993
Demographic Issues and Policy Options to Ameliorate Caribbean Population-development Conflicts- Dennis Conway 1991
World Population Policies 2015 Highlights-United Nations 2019-10-22 This report provides an overview of key aspects of population policies and dynamics for 197 countries since the mid-1970s. Updated biennially, it documents changes in key aspects of Government views and policies related to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration.
Population Ageing in the Caribbean-Karoline Schmid 2003
Population Policies and Programs in the Caribbean-Assocation of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes 1976


Latin America and the Caribbean Demographic Observatory 2016-United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean 2017-06-02 The Demographic Observatory 2016 contains selected indicators from the 2016 revision of estimates and projections of the national, urban, rural and economically active population. The figures contained in this publication are a revision of those presented in the Observatory 2015 and include updates of the estimations and projections of national populations from 1980 to 2050. The mission of ECLAC in the area of population and development is to increase and enhance the ability of the region’s countries to describe, analyse, comprehend and address population dynamics and their links to economic and social development, with a view to incorporating demographic factors into public policies and programmes, especially those aimed at reducing poverty and inequality.


Budget Rigidity in Latin America and the Caribbean-The World Bank 2020-04-23 Policy makers in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) often complain that poor fiscal performance in their countries is a result of a high degree of spending rigidity. Despite being a common complaint, the issue has remained largely ignored by the literature because of the lack of adequate measures of rigidity that allow cross-country and time series comparability. This report helps close this gap by introducing a new measure of spending rigidities that can be easily applied to multiple countries. It focuses on the categories of spending that are naturally inflexible—wages, pensions, transfers to subnational governments, and debt service—and separates them into two components: structural and nonstructural. The structural component is determined by economic, demographic, and institutional fundamentals. The nonstructural component is determined by short-run transitory factors associated with business and political cycles. The degree of rigidity of spending is then proxied by the ratio of structural spending to total spending, with a higher value indicating that spending is driven mostly by factors out of the policy makers’ control. This concept of rigidity was applied to 120 countries for the years 2000–17 and produced several interesting results: • Advanced economies and developing countries in other regions have higher levels of rigidity than countries in LAC. • The sources of rigidity vary by country. • Higher rigidity is associated with higher spending levels, higher tax rates, higher public debt, and lower efficiency of public spending. • Rigidity has pervasive effects on fiscal sustainability, increasing the country’s financing needs and reducing the probability of the country starting a fiscal adjustment. Given these pervasive effects of spending rigidity, the report concludes by discussing several policies to contain the sources of rigidity in the long term, ranging from the importance of deepening the pension reform process to the need of establishing strong fiscal institutions promoting medium-term fiscal planning.
The Poor and the Powerless – Clive Y. Thomas 1988 Looks at the history of colonialism in the Caribbean, examines current economic development strategies in Jamaica, Grenada, Guyana, Barbados, and Trinidad, and describes the prospects for the region.

Attitudes Toward Population and Development Issues Among Leaders in the Eastern Caribbean – Teresa L. Edenholm 1986

Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean – Thomas Griffin Sanders 1983


Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance – 1985

Women in Latin America and the Caribbean – 1993

Agricultural Policies in the Caribbean – Tim Josling 2018-10-17 This publication summarizes the agricultural policy analyses conducted in nine Caribbean countries (Suriname, Guyana, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Belize, Barbados, The Bahamas, and Trinidad and Tobago) in the framework of the IDB’s Agrimonitor initiative. The document discusses how agricultural policies affect producers and consumers as well as how the limited funding for agricultural services, such as research and infrastructure, could limit the ability of Caribbean farmers to compete effectively in global markets. The analyses presented are therefore meant to contribute to the Caribbean’s regional dialogue for the design of more effective agricultural policies, which will be able to strengthen the sector and improve the lives of people in the region.

Results of the Eighth United Nations Inquiry Among Governments on Population and Development – United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2001 The publication represents the perceptions of 90 governments who replied to an inquiry, which contained 214 questions about population. The main sections of the report are: population growth, size and age structure; health and mortality; fertility, reproductive health and the family; international migration; national population policies and the implementation of the programme of action of the international conference on population and development.


Urbanization In The Commonwealth Caribbean – Kempe R Hope 2019-06-18 Focusing on Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Guyana, Professor Hope examines the determinants and socioeconomic consequences associated with urban population growth. He documents demographic trends in the region, examines government policies that inadvertently encourage urbanization, and discusses the effects of too-rapid growth on urban


Zooming into Successful Energy Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean – Maria Eugenia Sanín 2019-12-16 Due to the lack of systematic policy evaluations, identifying successful policies in the Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) region is a hunting task. Nevertheless, this type of analysis is crucial to inform policymakers in their decision-making process. Herein we contribute to filling this gap by assessing the progress in terms of energy services since the year 2000 and reviewing the policies that have led us to where we are. We focus on three fundamental dimensions in the definition of energy services: access to electricity and clean fuels for cooking, affordability of those energy services and quality considering both service’s interruptions and energy losses. We find that countries that have improved in all these dimensions simultaneously, catching up with the best performers in the region, are the ones that have implemented integrated policies that are part of a pluriannual plan, implemented in a strong institutional environment. Aside from macroeconomic differences, successful energy policies have in common the following characteristics: (i) important institutional reforms already in place by the end of the century; (ii) state-led plans that measure performance accounting for most dimensions simultaneously and including mechanisms to enforce preestablished objectives in targeted population; (iii) appropriate financing mechanisms to ensure affordability; and (iv) partnership with private stakeholders when their participation increases efficiency, adoption of innovation and ensure maintenance, either directly or through the involvement of local communities. Even if the discussion is presented dimension by dimension, two countries appear like having implemented successful integrated policies: Peru and Ecuador. Despite their institutional differences, they have succeeded in increasing access to affordable electricity that is more reliable (with less frequency and duration of interruptions). Additionally, Ecuador has also enhanced efficiency through electricity loss reduction thanks to enforceable performance-based regulation. Aside from these two countries, other countries have also implemented successful policies that have greatly improved one or two of the dimensions mentioned but fail to tackle all the issues simultaneously. This is the case of El Salvador with access to clean cooking and fuel subsidy reform, for example. Similarly, Nicaragua appears as an example in bridging the gap in access and Brazil, Colombia and more recently Argentina are implementing a mechanism to target demand-side subsidies based on family economic means.

UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund – 1995

Population and Development – W.T.S. Gould 2015-05-08 The new edition of Population and Development offers an up-to-date perspective on one of the critical issues at the heart of the problems of development for all countries, and especially those that seek to implement major economic and social change: the reflexive relationships between a country’s population and its development. How does population size, distribution, age structure and skill base affect development patterns and prospects? How has global development been affected by regional population change? Retaining the structure of the well-received first edition, the book has been substantially revised and updated. The opening chapters of the book establish the theoretical and historical basis for examining the basic reflexive relationship, with exploration of the Malthusian perspective and its critics to examine how population change affects development, and exploration of the Demographic Transition Model and
its critics to examine how, why and to what extent development drives population change. These are followed by empirically rich chapters on each of the main components of population change – mortality, fertility, internal and international migration, age structures and skill base – each elaborating key ideas with detailed and contrasting case studies from all regions of the developing world. There are concluding and more integrative discussions on population policies and global population futures. Bringing together Population Studies, Development Studies and Geography, the new edition of Population and Development is a key resource for undergraduate and postgraduate students across a range of programmes with specialist modules on population change. There is a large bibliography, with major new sections identifying a wide range of online resources for further study. Each chapter contains a reading guide with discussion questions. The text is enlivened by a number of case studies from around the world, most of which are new or have been substantially revised. Written by a leading international scholar in population, the book successfully integrates cutting-edge academic research with the focus and efforts of international development agencies.

**Birth Control in the Decolonizing Caribbean** - Nicole C. Bourbonnais 2016-11-21 This book is a comprehensive history of reproductive politics and practice in the twentieth-century Anglophone Caribbean.

**Global Population Policy Database** - 1987

**Population, the UNFPA Experience** - Nafis Sadik 1984

**Social Science Research on Population and Development in Latin America** - Raúl Urzúa 1978

**Population Growth, Structure and Distribution** - UN. Population Division 1999 This concise report reviews the demographic changes in population size and growth in the world and its urban and rural areas; the changes in mortality, fertility and migration that underlie these changes; and the population policies that governments have adopted to address their concerns with national aspects of population and development. It concludes with a review of the state of knowledge on the interrelationships of population with poverty, food and the environment.