

Demografie en humanistische waarden

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Gent, 17 november 2012

Demografische waarden:

Van kwantiteit naar kwaliteit;
Van diversiteit naar uniformiteit?

Prof. em. Dr. R. Cliquet



Structuur van de lezing

- **Ethische uitgangspunten**
- **Evolutieve benadering van demografische vraagstukken in moderniserende levensomstandigheden**
- **Implicaties van de ethische uitgangspunten**



Ethische uitgangspunten

- ***Verder voortschrijdende modernisering***
- ***Bevordering van het hominisatieproces***



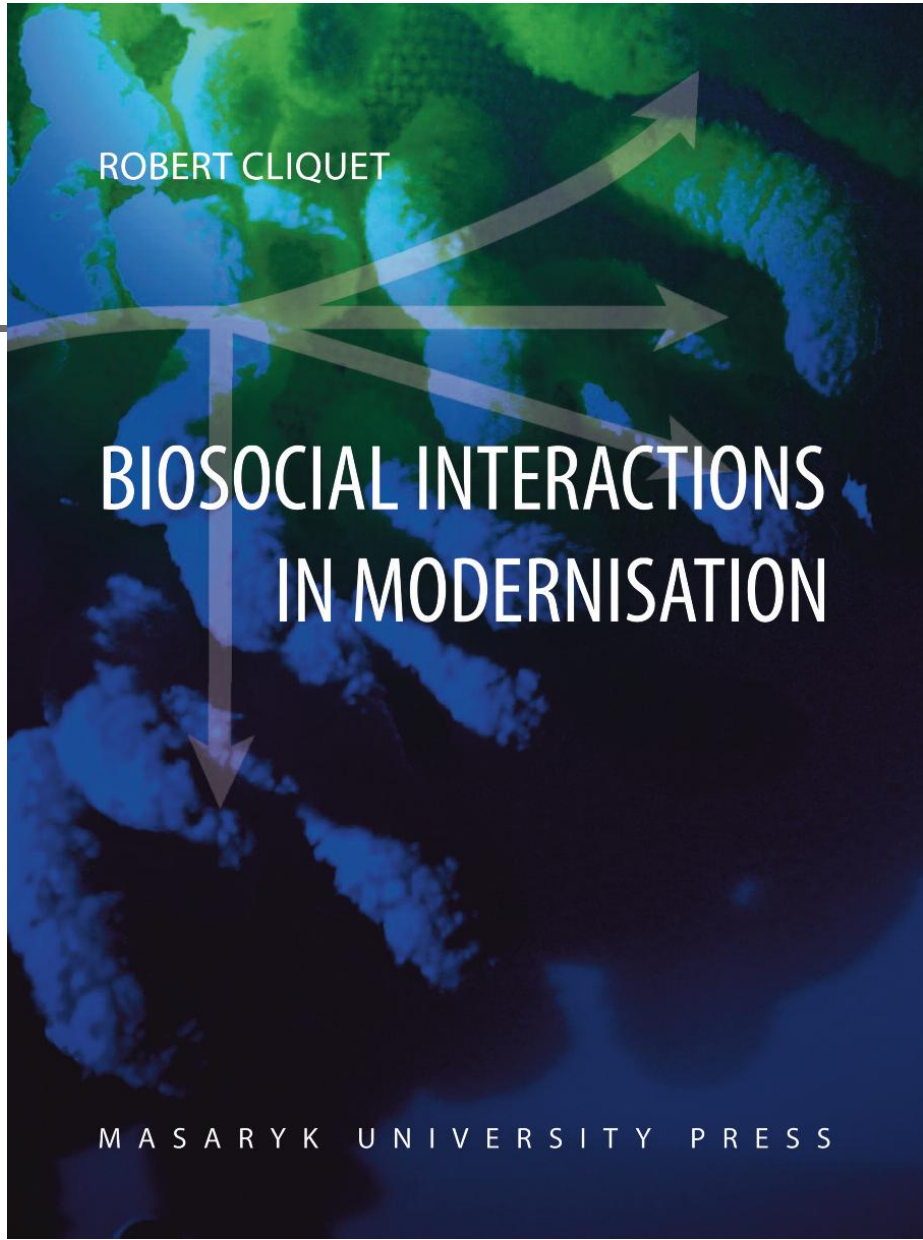
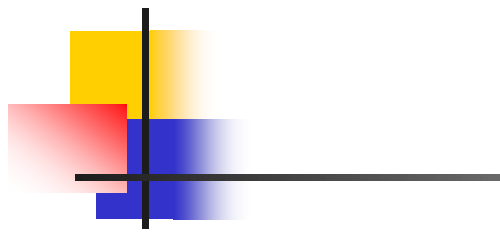
Evolutieve benadering van demografische vraagstukken in moderniserende levensomstandigheden

- ***Het hominisatieproces***
- ***Demografie en Evolutiemechanisme***
- ***Maximalisering van inclusive fitness***
- ***Modernisering***
 - *Demografische transitie*
 - *Verhoging van de kwaliteit van het leven*
 - *Ecologische voetafdruk en ecologische overschrijding*
 - *Differentiële voortplanting (vruchtbaarheid) naar sociale status/onderwijsniveau*
 - *Differentiële voortplanting (vruchtbaarheid) naar levensbeschouwing*



Implicaties van de ethische uitgangspunten

- ***Van kwantiteit naar kwaliteit***
- ***Van demografische diversiteit naar uniformiteit of omgekeerd?***
 - *Diversiteit naar onderwijsniveau*
 - *Uniformiteit naar levensbeschouwing*



ROBERT CLIQUET

BIOSOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN MODERNISATION

MASARYK UNIVERSITY PRESS

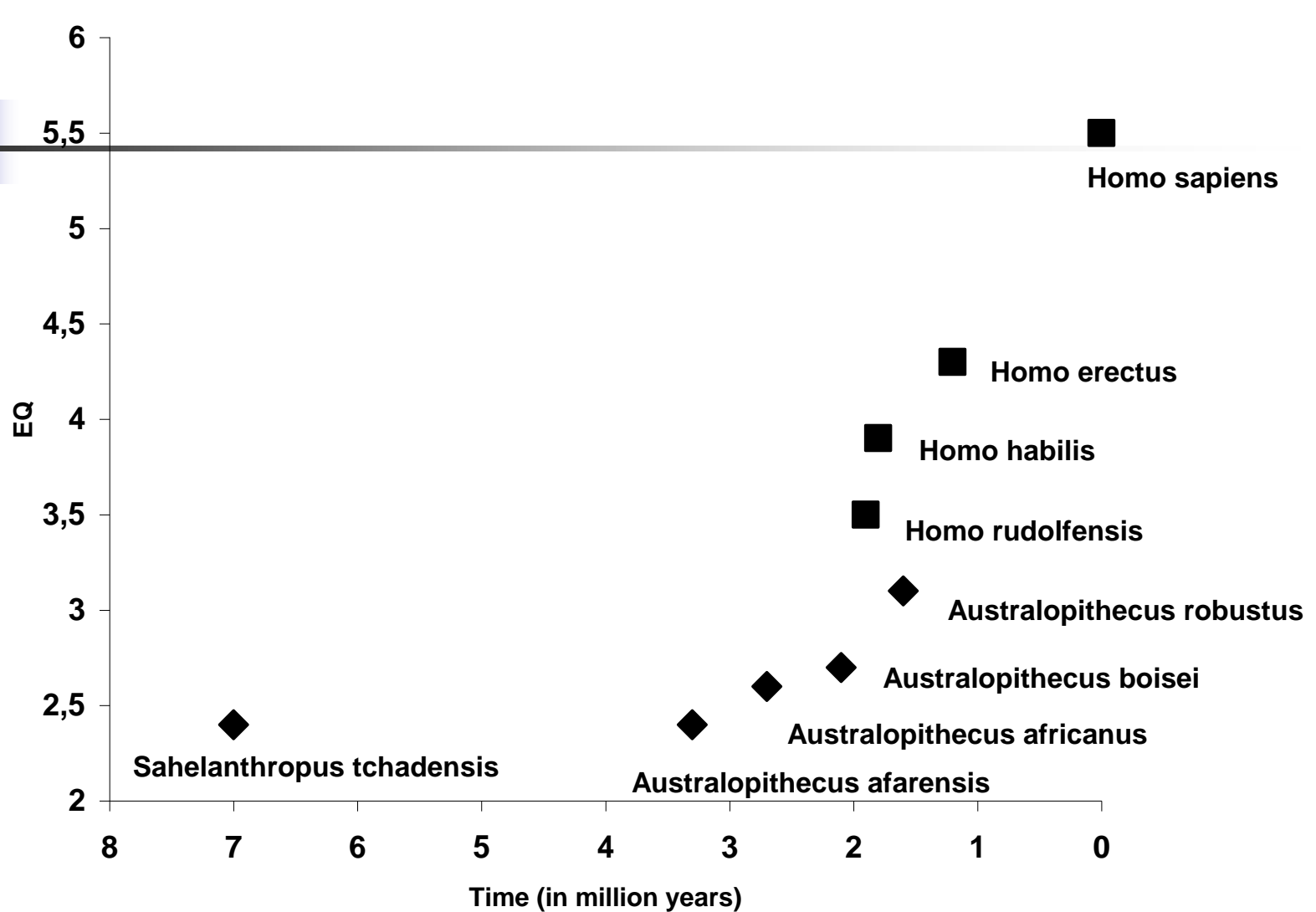


Evolution Science and Morality in the Third Millennium

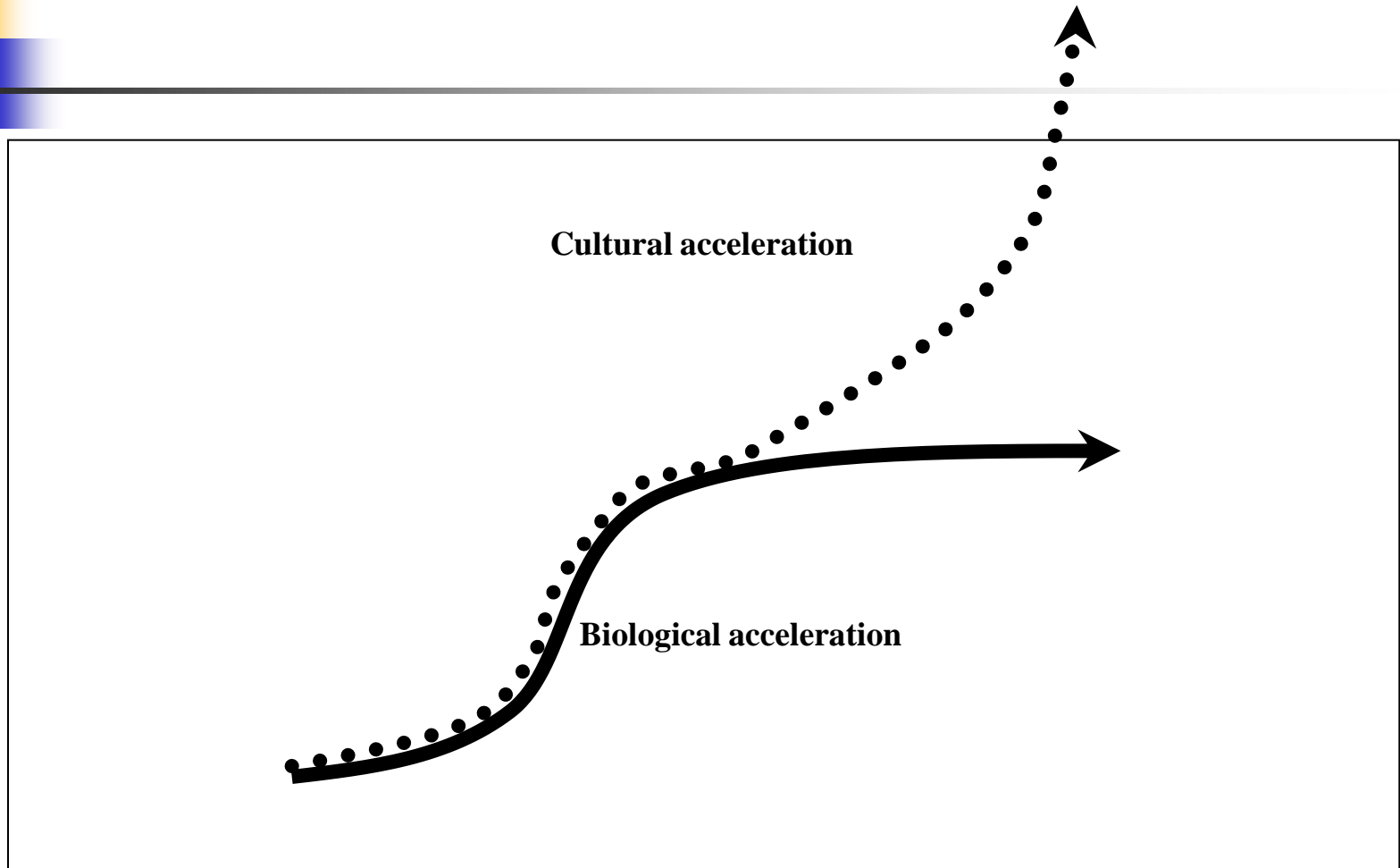
Robert Cliquet and Dragana Avramov

(forthcoming)

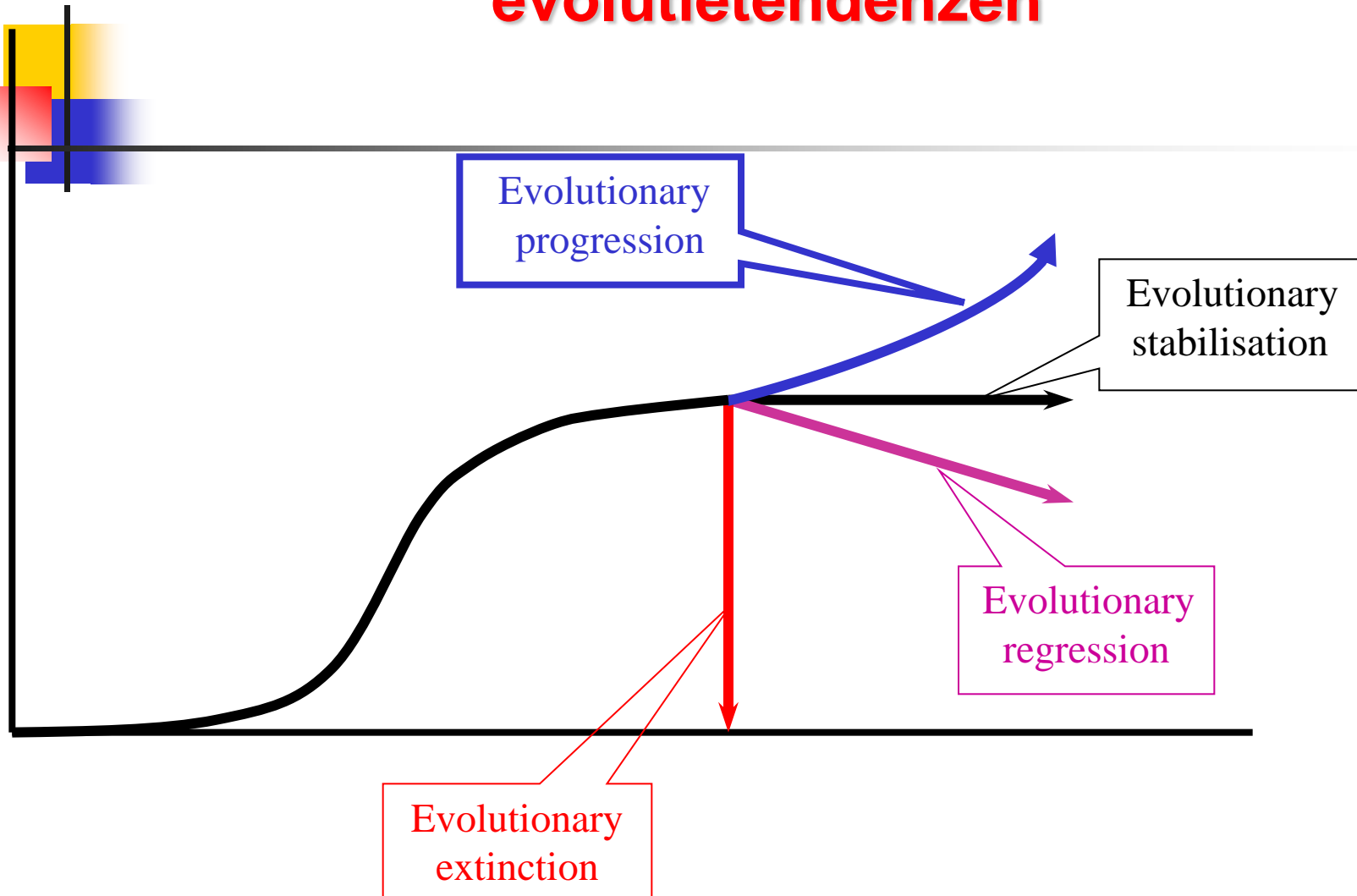
Het hominisatieproces in het verleden

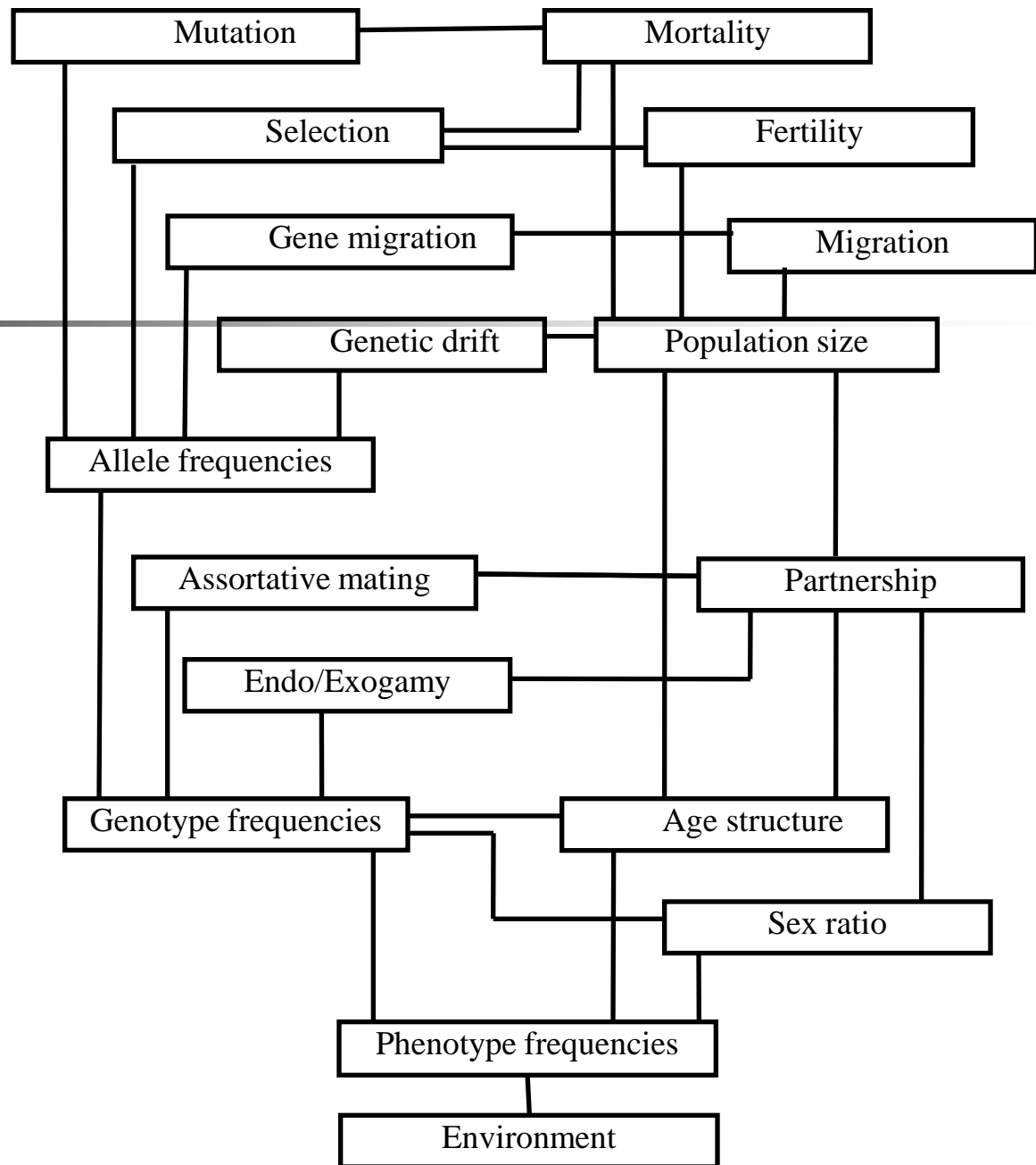
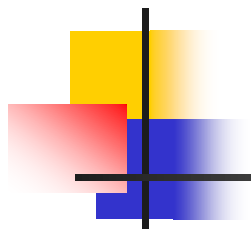


Biosocial co-evolution of the hominins



Mogelijke alternatieve toekomstige evolutietendenzen



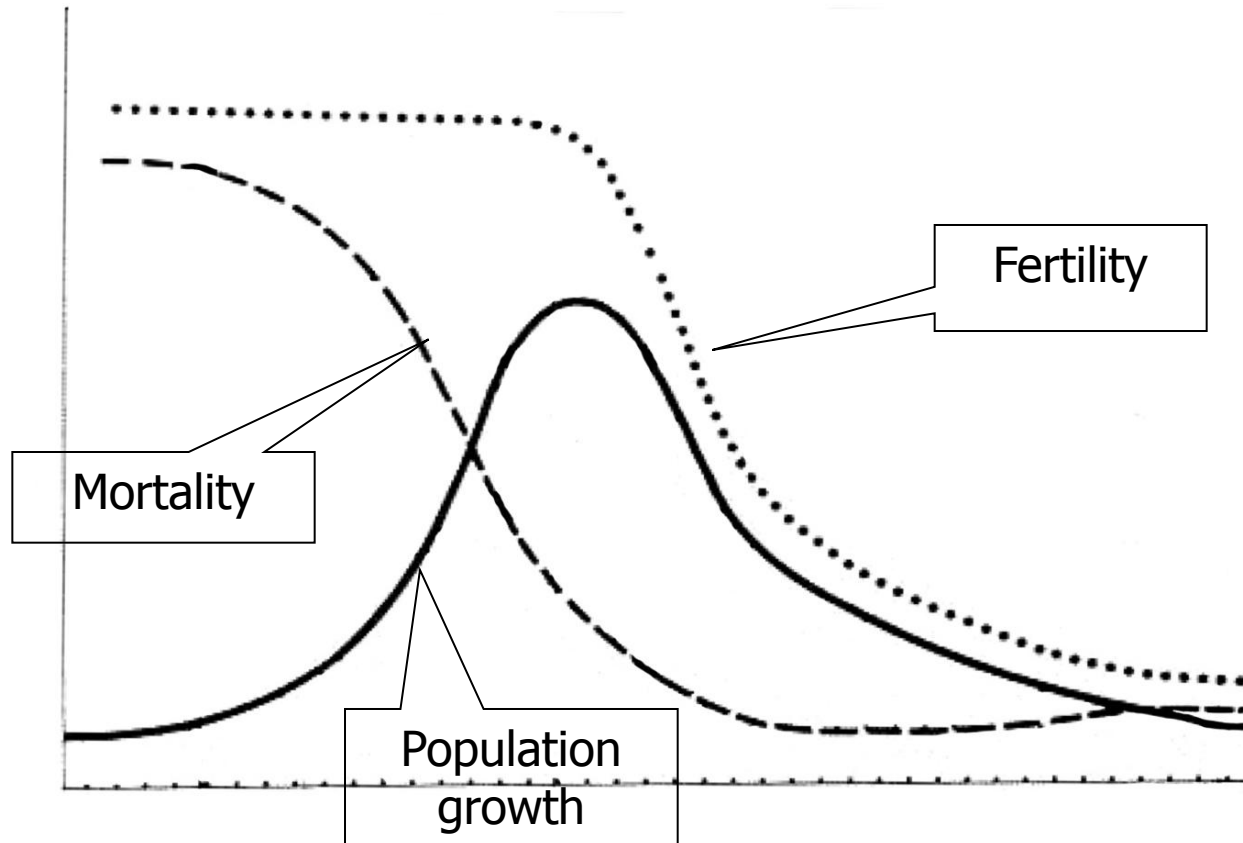




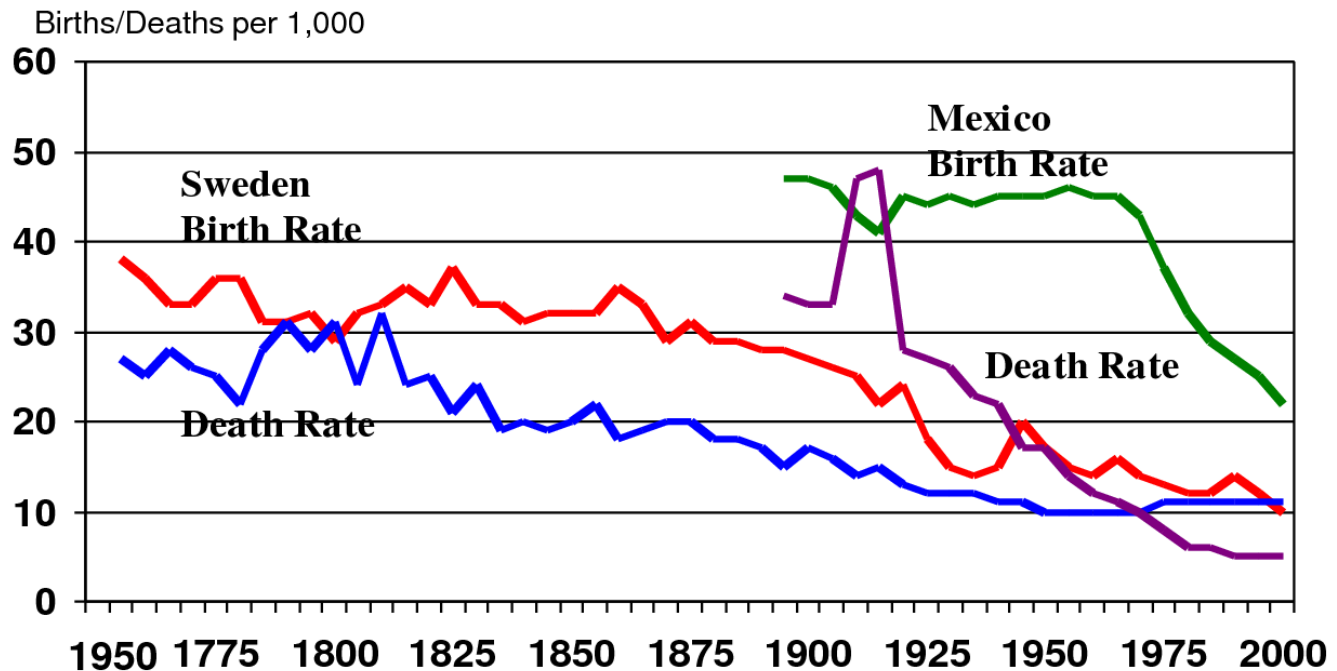
The **maximisation** of inclusive fitness

- = humans, like other organisms, have been designed by natural selection to develop evolved behavioural tendencies to **maximise** their genetic representation in future generations in the context of **constraints** set by the environment and their phylogenetic past:
 - ➔ such optimal reproductive success, through available descendents and nondescendent relatives, results in **evolutionary adaptiveness**;
 - ➔ **trade-offs** between present and future reproduction; quantity and quality of offspring; and mating and parental effort.

Demographic transition



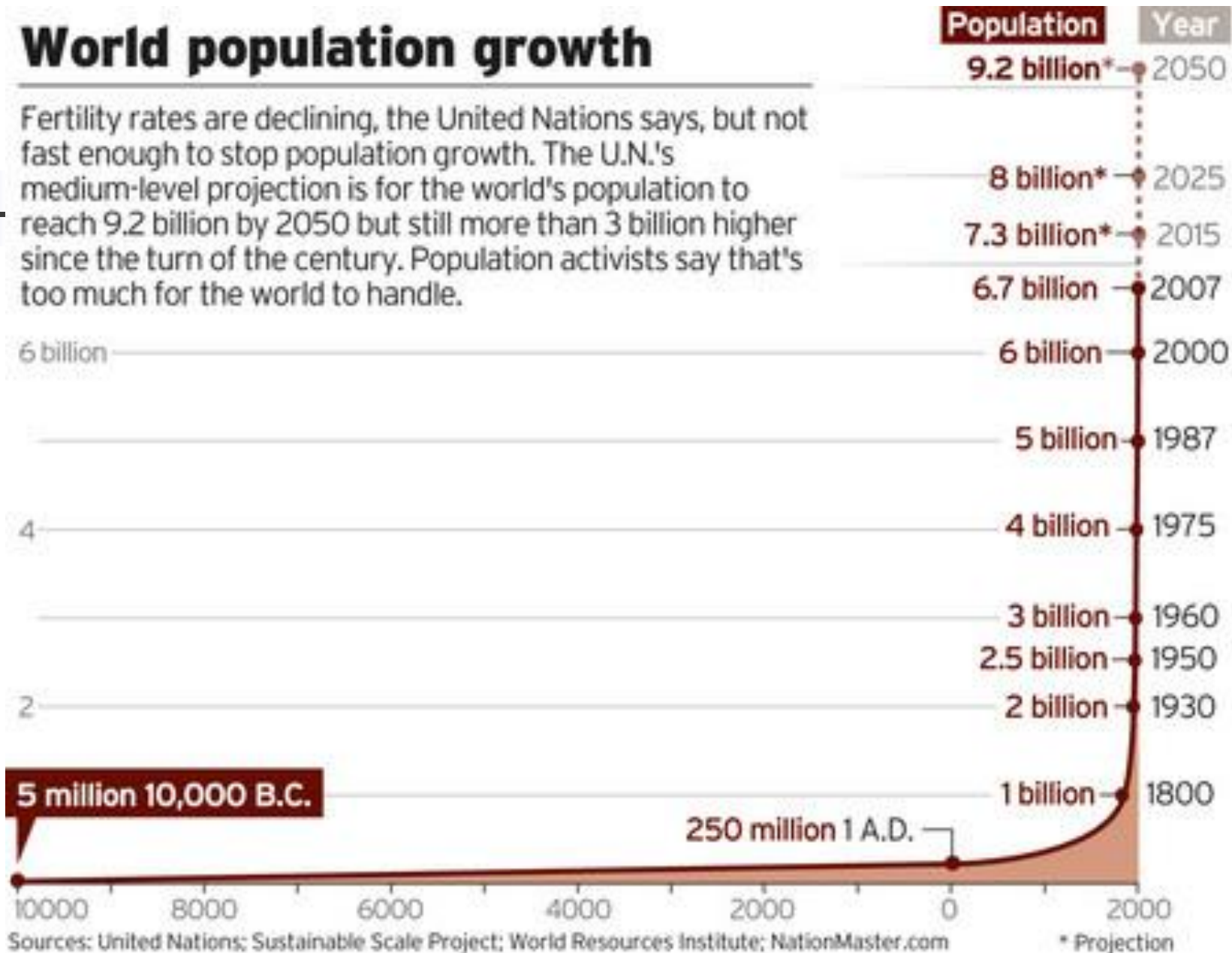
Demographic Transition in Sweden and Mexico



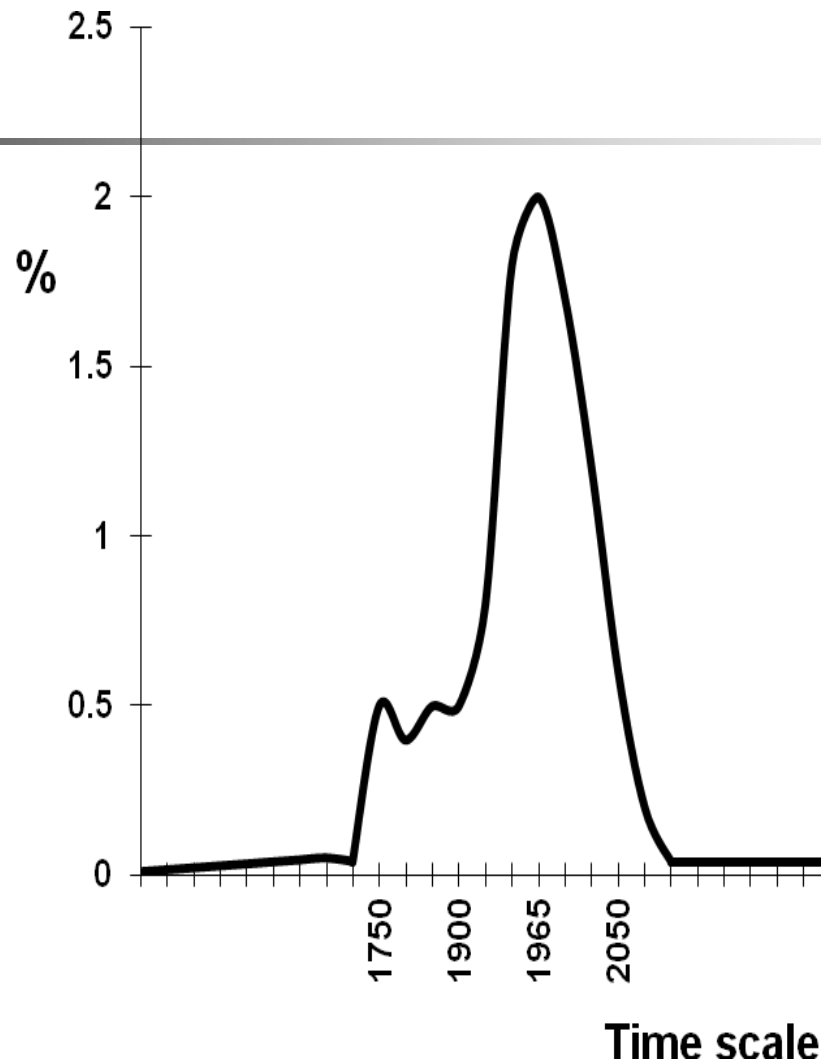
Sources: B.R. Mitchell, *European Historical Statistics 1750-1970* (1976): table B6; Council of Europe, *Recent Demographic Developments in Europe 2001* (2001): tables T3.1 and T4.1; CELADE, *Boletín demográfico* 69 (2002): tables 4 and 7; Francisco Alba-Hernandez, *La población de México* (1976): 14; and UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* (2003): 326.

World population growth

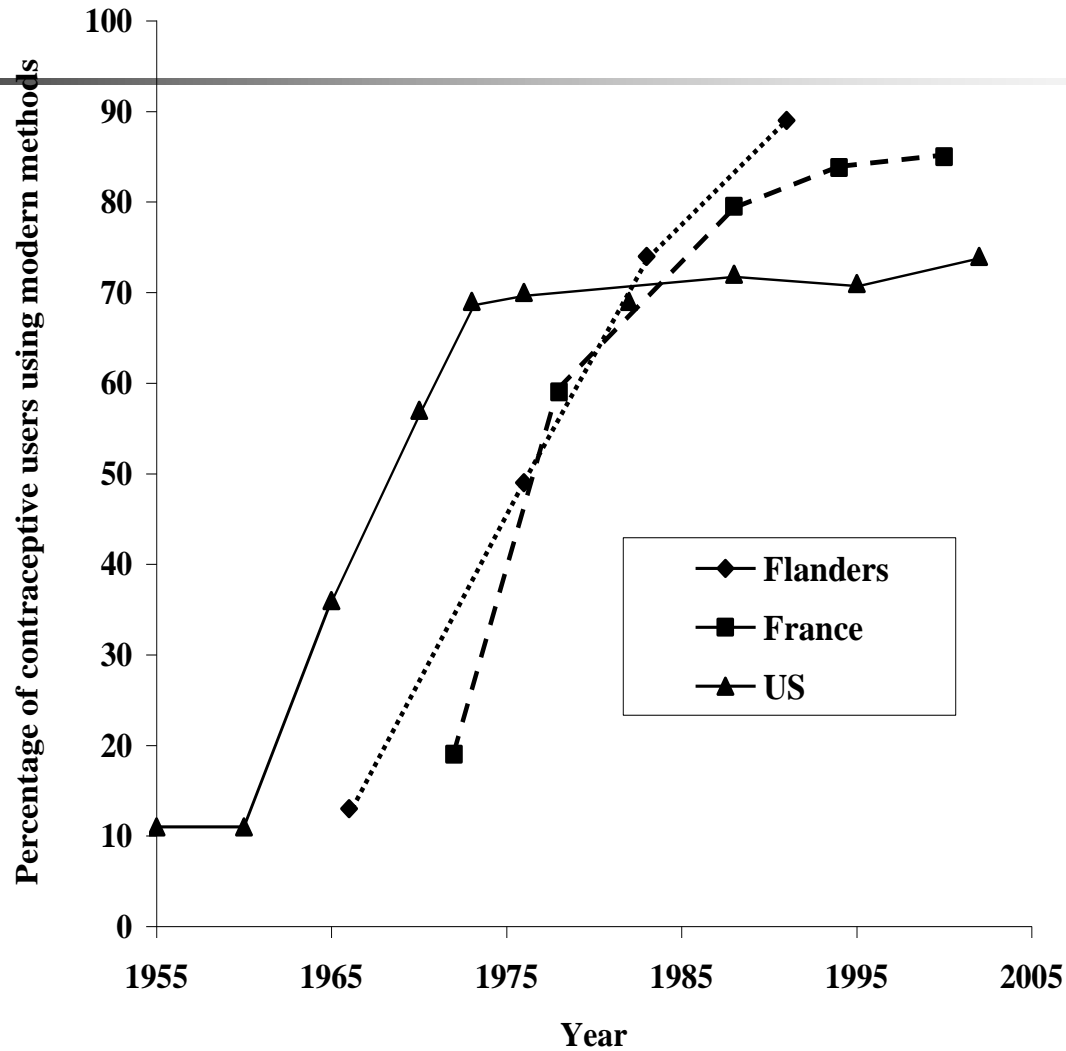
Fertility rates are declining, the United Nations says, but not fast enough to stop population growth. The U.N.'s medium-level projection is for the world's population to reach 9.2 billion by 2050 but still more than 3 billion higher since the turn of the century. Population activists say that's too much for the world to handle.



Development of annual population growth rate in the course of human history



De moderne anticonceptietransitie





Biocapacity (BC) and Ecological Footprint (EF)

- Biocapacity = area x bioproductivity
- Ecological Footprint = **population** x consumption x resource and waste intensity
 - $BC > EF$ = Ecological reserve
 - $BC < EF$ = Ecological deficit
 - Ratio EF/BC = **Ecological overshoot**

Source: Ewing et al (2010)

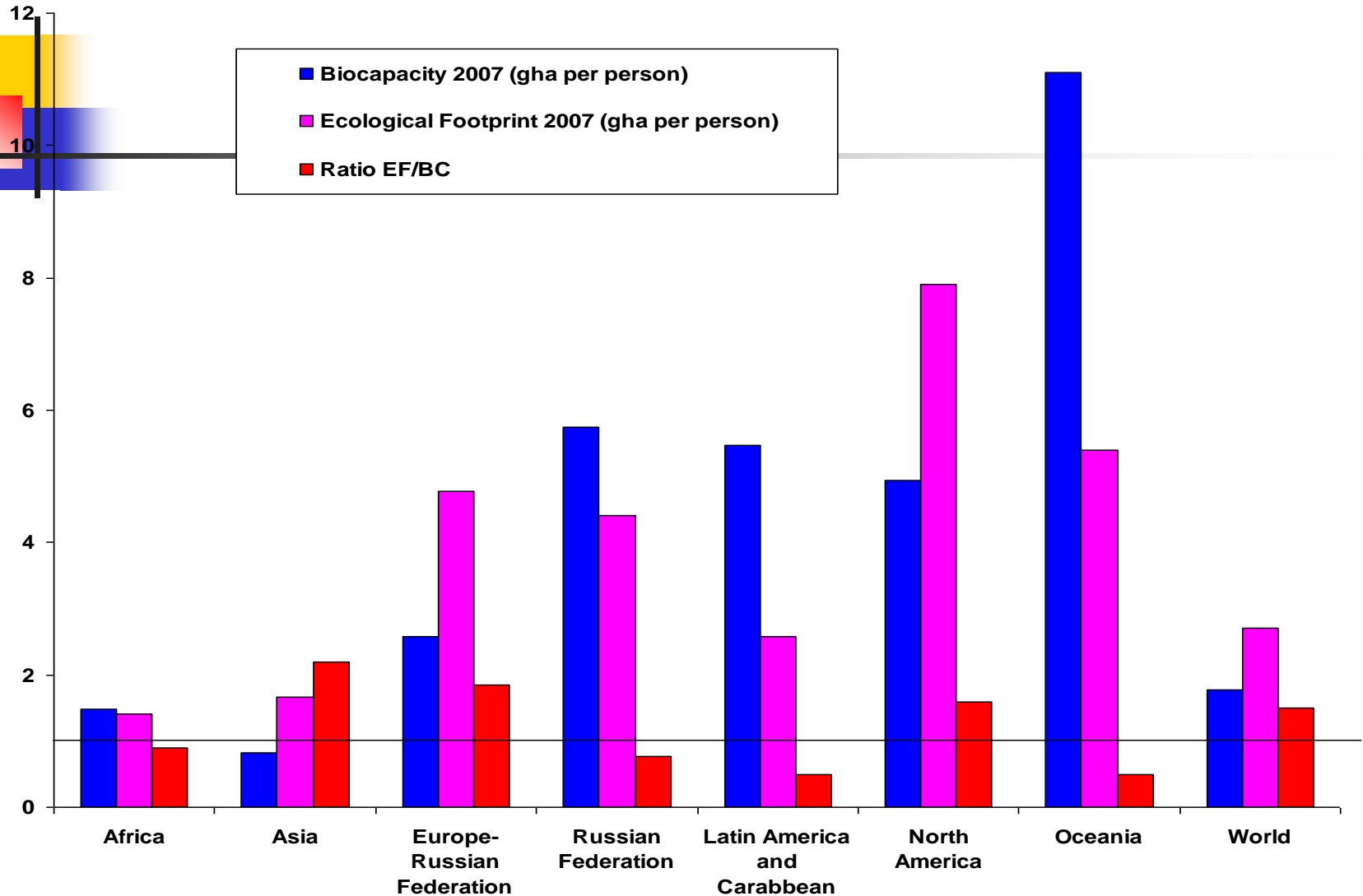
World Biocapacity and Ecological Footprint in 2007

- Biocapacity: 11.9 billion global hectares (gha)
- Ecological Footprint: 8.0 billion global hectares (gha)
- World population: 6.7 billion people

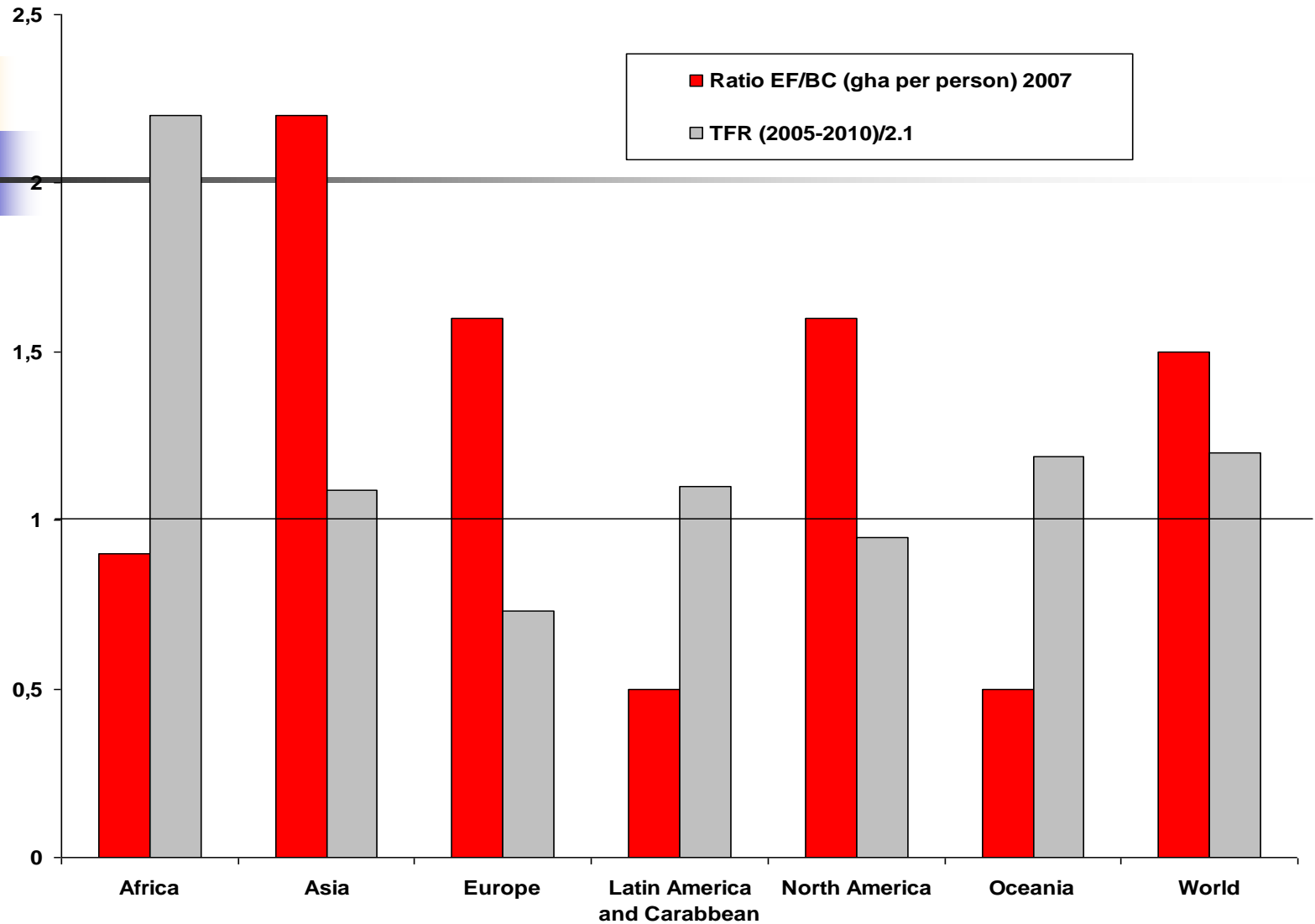
- Average biocapacity per person: 1.8 global hectares (gha)
- Average Footprint per person: 2.7 global hectares (gha)

- Overshoot (EF/BC): 1.5 = his overshoot of approximately 50 percent means that in 2007 humanity used the equivalent of **1.5 Earths** to support its consumption

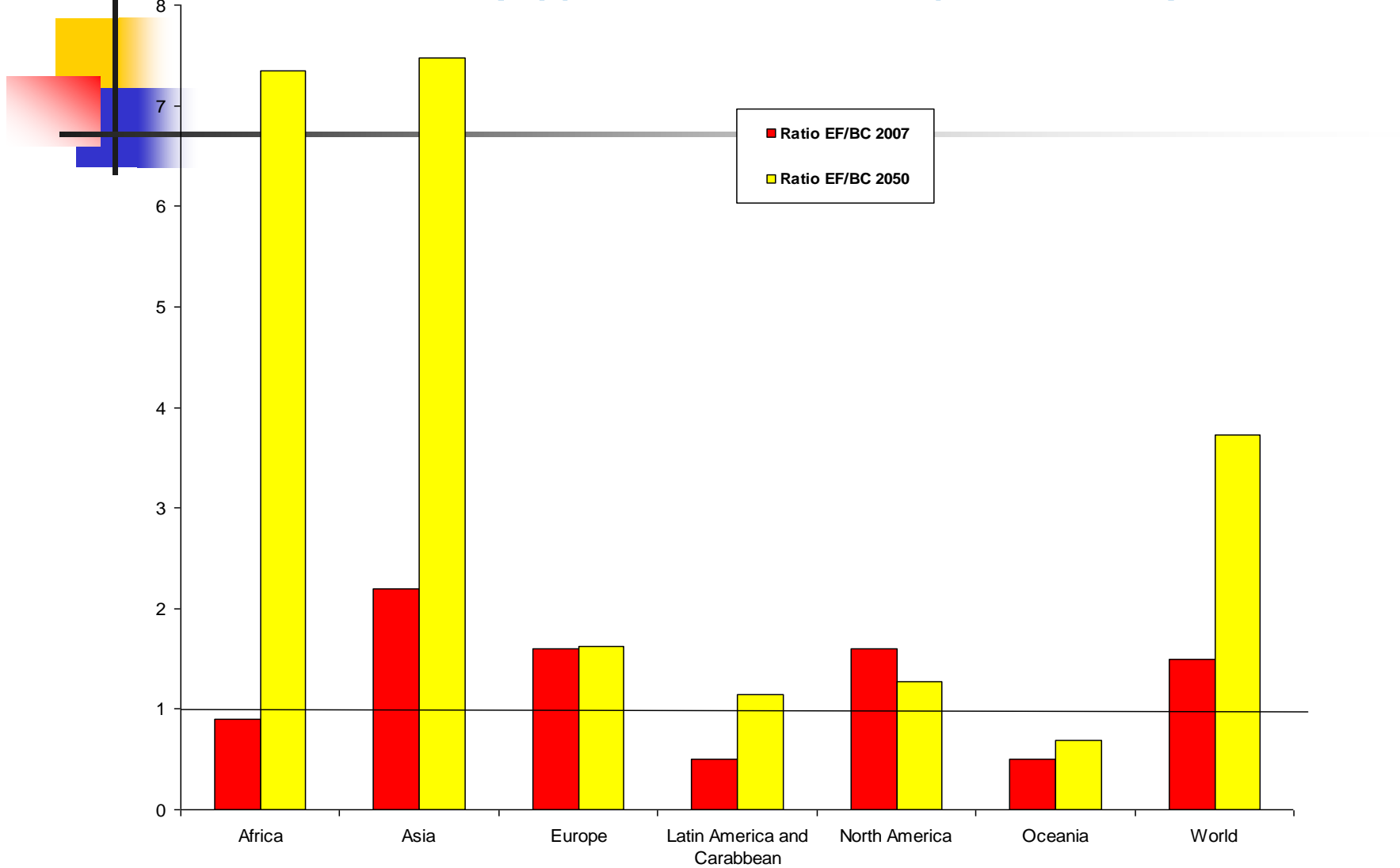
Biocapacity, Ecological Footprint and EF/BC Ratio in 2007



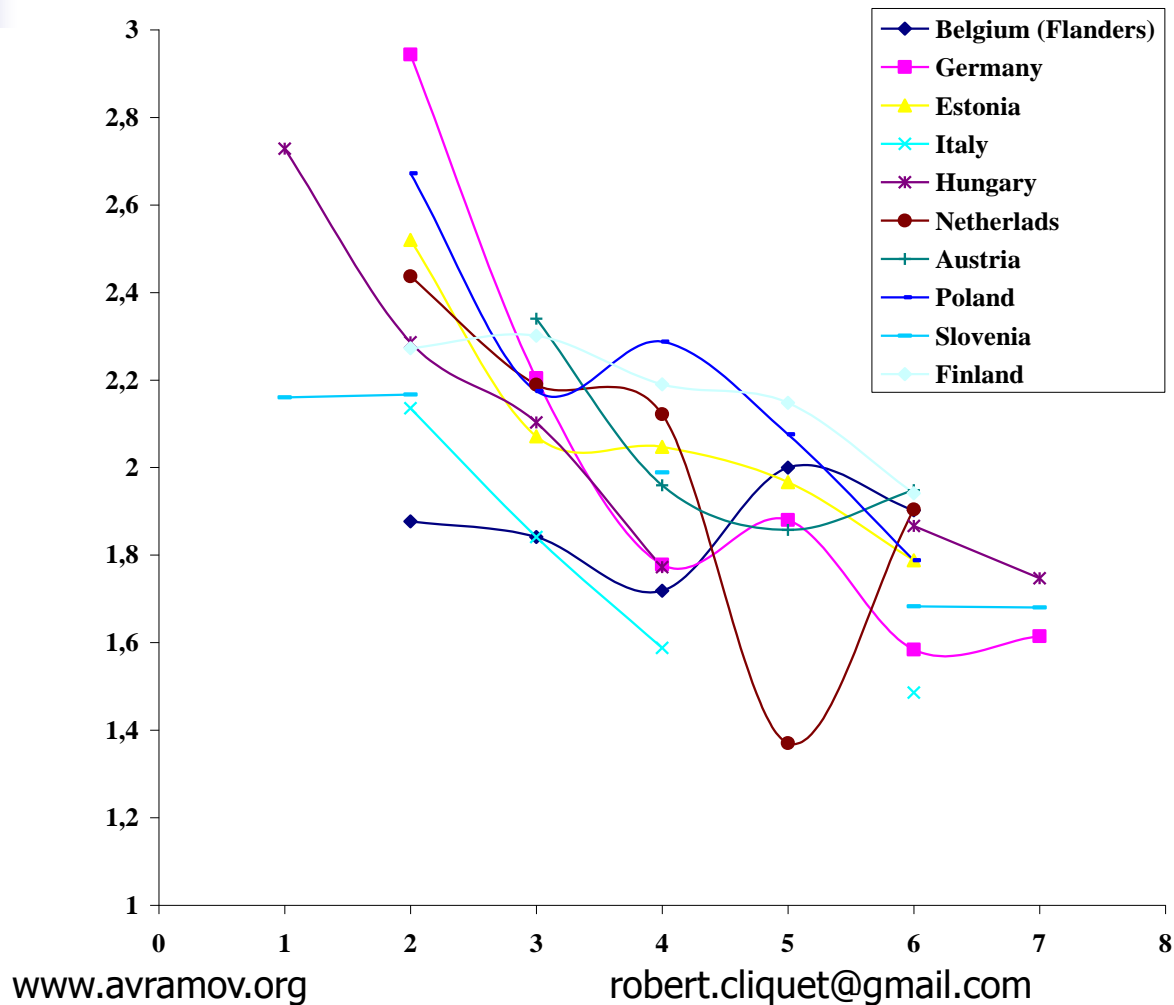
Ecological deficit/reserve and TFR



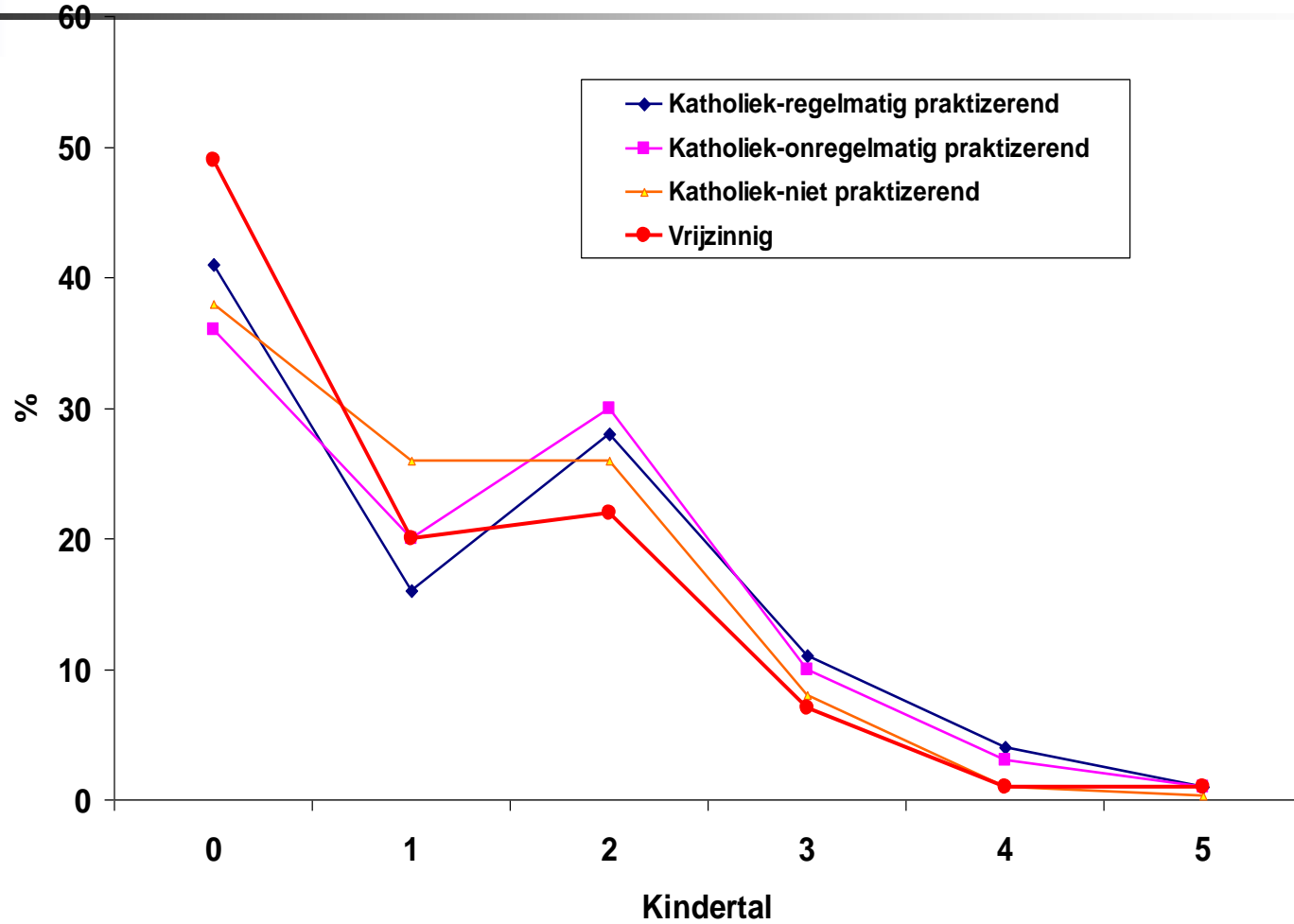
Ecological deficit/reserve in 2007 and 2050 (hypothesis EF Europe = 2007)



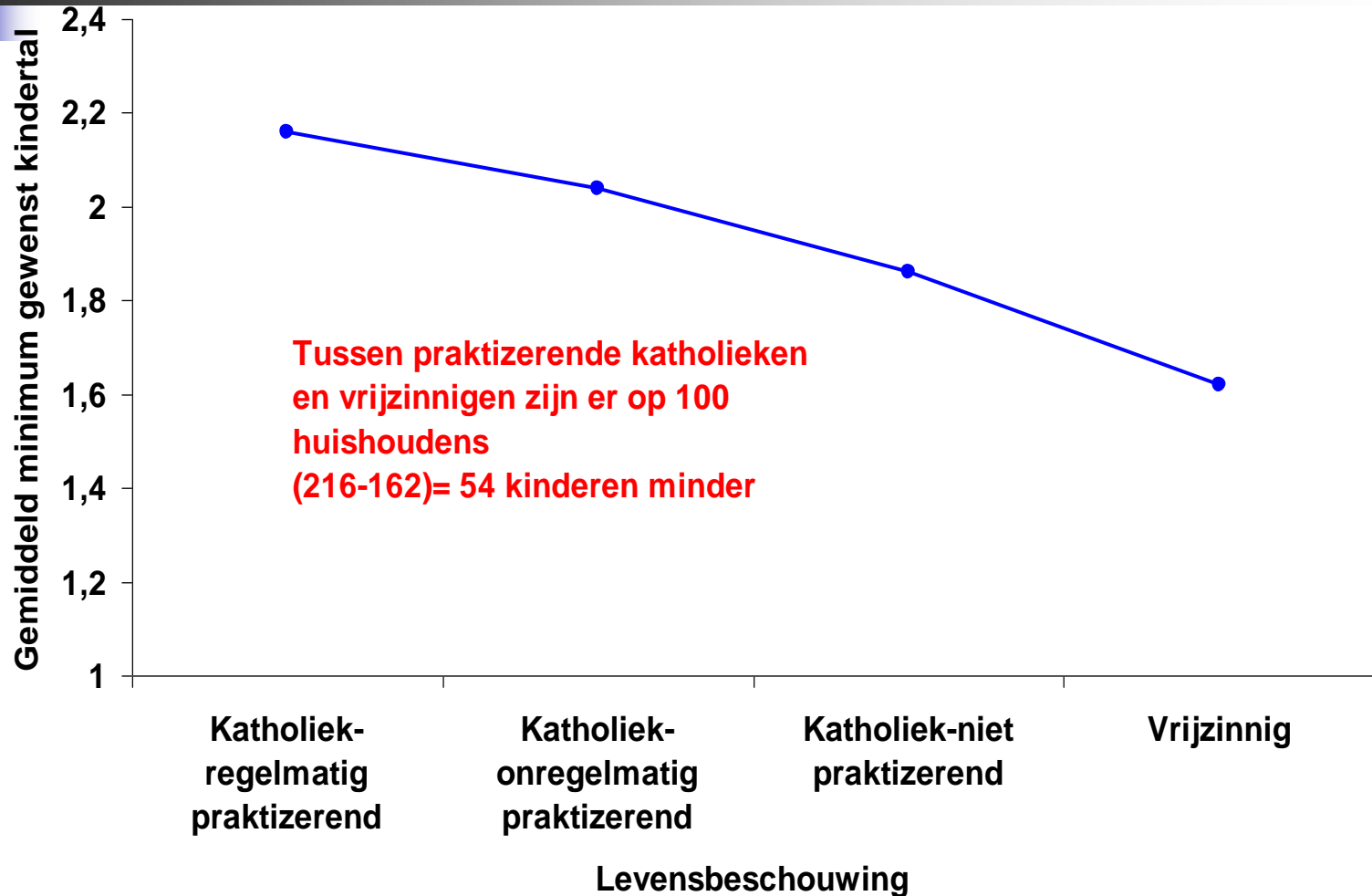
Differential fertility by education of 40 to 65 year old women in selected European countries (PPAS)



Kindertal naar levensbeschouwing (NEGO V- 1991)

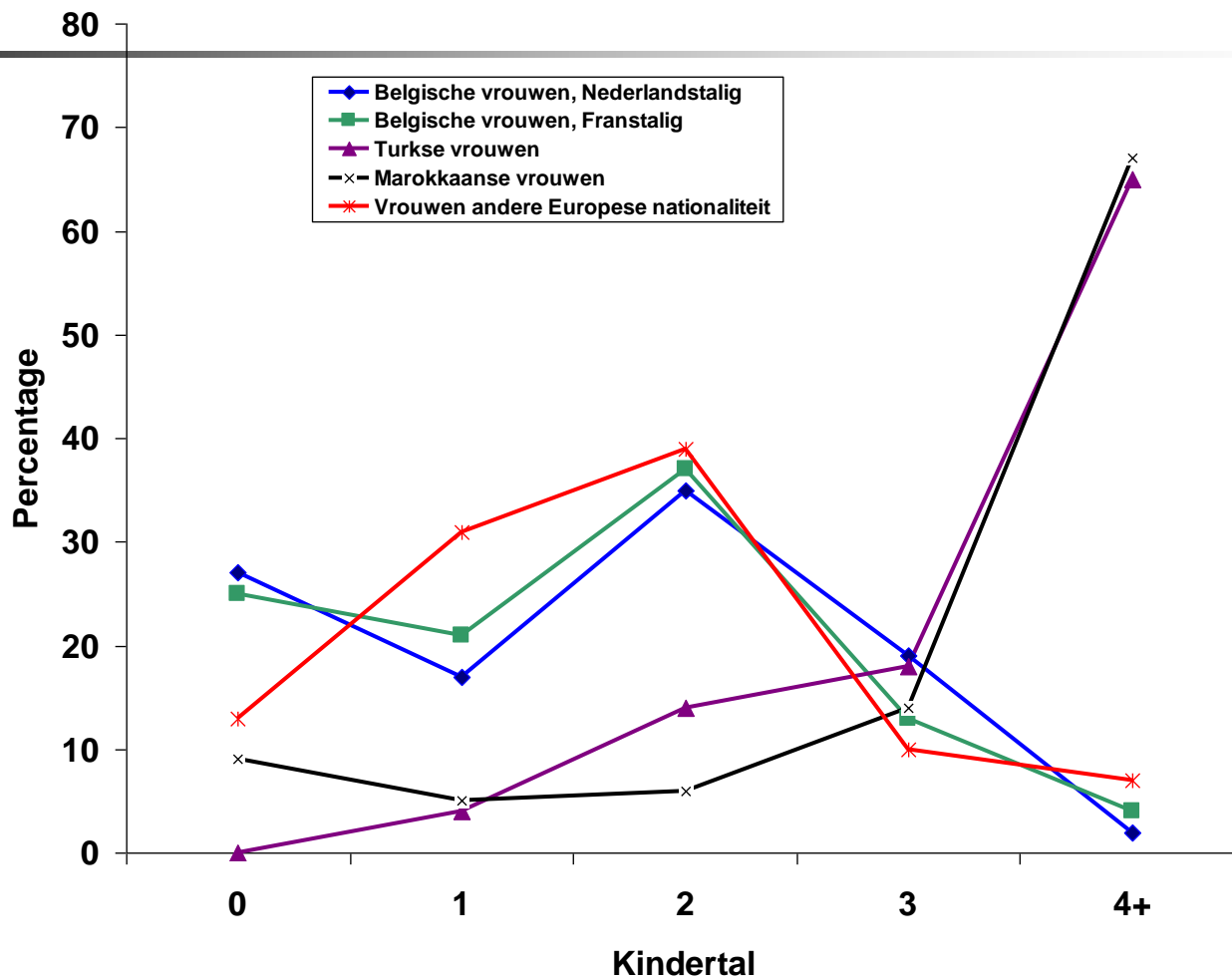


Gemiddeld minimum gewenst kindertal naar levensbeschouwing (NEGO V (1991))

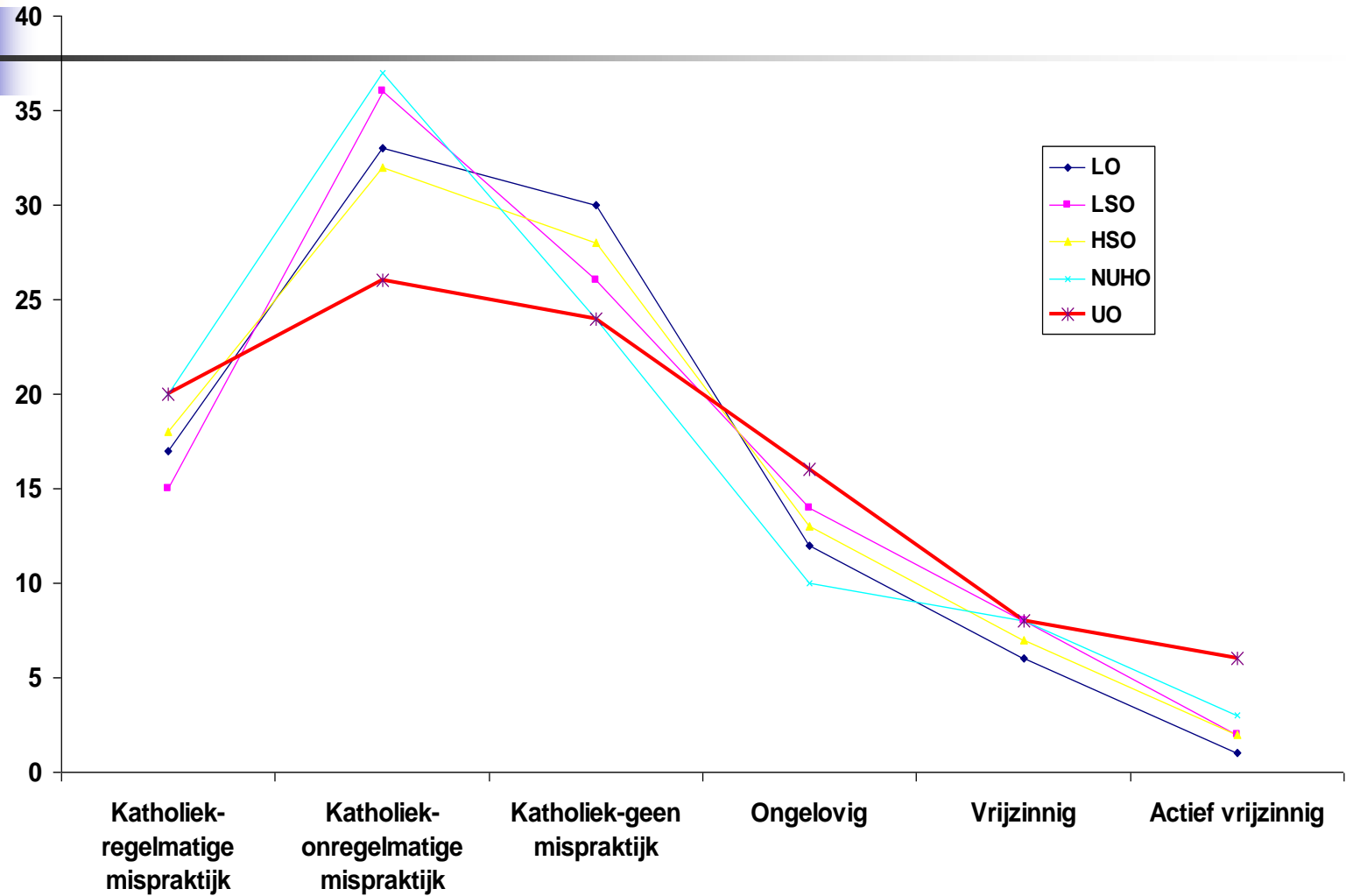


NEGO Brussels 1991

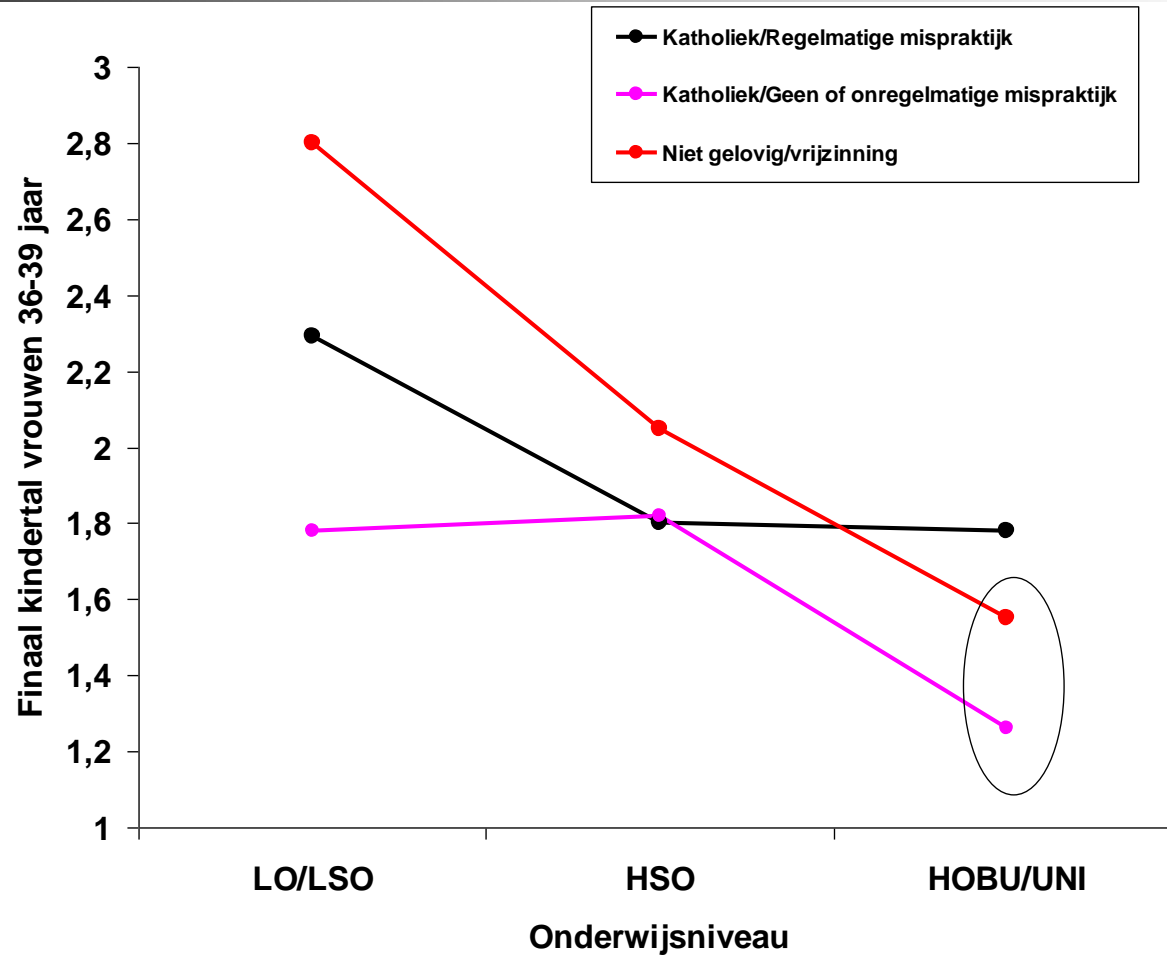
Kindertalverdeling naar ethniciteit



Relatie onderwijsniveau-levensbeschouwing (NEGO-V 1991)



Kindertal naar onderwijsniveau, per levensbeschouwelijke groep (NEGO V, 1991)







Huxley (1964)

"Mere increase in quantity of people is increasingly affecting the quality of their lives and their future, and affecting it almost wholly for the worse."

Huxley, J.S. (1964), *Essays of a Humanist*. London: Chatto and Windus.

De overgang van Homo sapiens, via de transhuman, naar de posthuman

