



# FAMILY PLANNING

## Drawdown Technical Assessment References

Birdsall, N. (1992). Another look at population and global warming. Population, health, and nutrition policy research working paper, WPS 1020, World Bank, Washington, DC.

Bongaarts, J. (1978). A Framework for Analyzing the Proximate Determinants of Fertility. *Population and Development Review*, 4(1), 105–132. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1972149>

Bongaarts, J. (2009). Human population growth and the demographic transition. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*. 2009;364(1532):2985-2990. doi:10.1098/rstb.2009.0137.

Bradshaw, C. J. A., & Brook, B. W. (2014). Human population reduction is not a quick fix for environmental problems. *PNAS*, 111(46), 16610–16615. Retrieved from <http://www.pnas.org/content/111/46/16610.abstract>.

Campbell, M., 2007. Why the Silence on Population? *Population and Environment*, 28:237–246.

Campbell, M. M., Prata, N., & Potts, M. (2013). The impact of freedom on fertility decline. *Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care*, 39(1), 44-50.

Darroch, J. E., & Singh, S. (2011). Estimating unintended pregnancies averted by couple-years of protection (CYP). New York, 1-10.

Gerland, P. (2014). World population stabilization unlikely this century. *Science*. 346(6206): 234–237.

Guengant, J. P. (2002). The proximate determinants during the fertility transition. *Completing the Fertility Transition*, 308-329.

Holdren, J.P., Ehrlich, P.R. (1974). Human population and the global environment. *American Scientist* 62, 282-292.

IPCC, 2014: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Edenhofer, O., R., Pichs-Madruga, Y. Sokona, E. Farahani, S. Kadner, K. Seyboth, A. Adler, I. Baum, S. Brunner, P. Eickemeier, B. Kriemann, J. Savolainen, S. Schlömer, C. von Stechow, T. Zwickel and J.C. Minx (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

Moreland, S., Smith, E., & Sharma, S. (2010). World population prospects and unmet need for family planning. Washington, DC: Futures Group, 1 - 62.

O'Neill, B. C., Liddle, B., Jiang, L., Smith, K. R., Pachauri, S., Dalton, M., & Fuchs, R. (2012). Demographic change and carbon dioxide emissions. *Lancet*, 380, 157–164.

O'Neill, B et al. (2010). Global Demographic Trends and Future Carbon Emissions, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 107 (41).

Pacala, S., Socolow, R. (2004). Stabilization wedges: Solving the climate problem for the next 50 years with current technologies. *Science* 305:968-972.

Potts M., Marsh, L. (2010). The Population Factor: How does it relate to climate change?. Berkeley: University of California, Bixby Center for Population Health and Sustainability. Retrieved from <http://www.howmany.org/newsarc/the-population-factor-how-does-it-relate-to-climate-change/>

Shi, A. (2002). The impact of population pressure on global carbon dioxide emissions, 1975-1996: evidence from pooled cross-country data. *Ecological Economics* 44 (2003) 29-42.

Singh, S., Darroch, J., & Ashford, L. (2014). *Adding it Up: The Costs and Benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2014* (Adding it Up) (p. 52). New York: Guttmacher Institute and United Nations Population Fund. Retrieved from <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/AddingItUp2014.html>

Smith, K. R., Desai, M. A., Rogers, J. V., & Houghton, R. A. (2013). Joint CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> accountability for global warming. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 110(31), E2865-E2874.

Speidel J, et al. (2009). Making the Case for U.S. International Family Planning Assistance.

Stover, J., Bertrand, J. T., & Shelton, J. D. (2000). Empirically based conversion factors for calculating couple-years of protection. *Evaluation Review*, 24(1), 3-46.

Trussell, J., Leveque, J. A., Koenig, J. D., London, R., Borden, S., Henneberry, J., ... & Wysocki, S. (1995). The economic value of contraception: a comparison of 15 methods. *American Journal of Public Health*, 85(4), 494-503.

UNFPA. (2014). State of World Population 2014. Retrieved from <http://www.unfpa.org/world-population-trends#sthash.T9vyQJwL.dpuf>.

United Nations.(1999). The World at Six Billion: Introduction [PDF]. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/sixbillion/sixbilpart1.pdf>

United Nations. (2013). World Contraceptive Use 2012 (United Nations publication, POP/DB/CP/Rev2012); 2013 Update for the MDG Database: Contraceptive Prevalence Sterilization(United Nations publication, POP/DB/CP/A/MDG2013);and 2013 Update for the MDG Database: Unmet Need for Family Planning (United Nations publication, POP/DB/CP/B/MDG2013).

United States Census Bureau, International Database. (2015). World Population Growth Rates: 1950-2050. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/worldgrgraph.php>

The World Bank. (2015). World Development Indicators: CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E>.

Warren, S. G. (2015). Can Human Populations be Stabilized? *Earth's Future*, 3, 82-94.

Wire, T. (2009). Few Emitters, Lower Emissions, Less Cost : Reducing Future Carbon Emissions by Investing in Family Planning: A Cost/Benefit Analysis . Optimum Population Trust. Retrieved from [http://populationmatters.org/documents/reducing\\_emissions.pdf](http://populationmatters.org/documents/reducing_emissions.pdf)

Zlotnik, H. (2015). Personal Communication.

Zlotnik, H. (2015). Population stabilization requires increased spending to raise levels of contraceptive use. Population Connection. Retrieved December 1, 2015 from <http://www.populationconnection.org/article/population-stabilization-requires-increased-spending-to-raise-levels-of-contraceptive-use/>