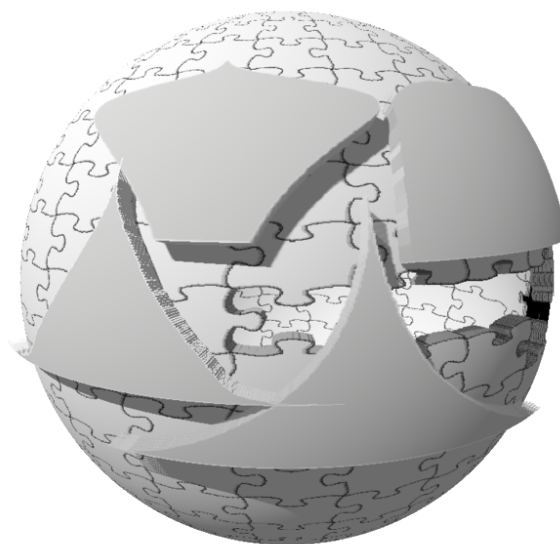


Toward an harmonized second edition of the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary: the Demopædia project



Nicolas Brouard (INED, France), Joseph Larmarange (CEPED/IRD, S Africa), Elena Ambrosetti (La Sapienza, Italy), Géraldine Duthé (INED, France), Cristina Giudici (La Sapienza, Italy)

Towards a multilingual dictionary : from 1948 to 1954 (S. Ivanov, UN, Paris 2007)

- 1948: UN Population Commission appoints the Committee on Demographic Dictionary.
- 1949: The Committee and the Population Division submit to the Population Commission two variants of glossary. The Commission adopts a plan and guidelines.
- 1950: The Population Commission accepts an offer of IUSSP to assist the UN in the preparation of the dictionary.
- Population Division, in co-operation with specialized agencies, institutions and organizations, compiles a draft glossary, translated into all official languages: English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- Glossary is submitted to Governments for comment.
- Population Division frames definitions of terms.
- Dictionary is submitted to Population Commission.

The World Population Conference - Rome 1954

- A World Academic Conference, organized by United Nations Secretariat, with the cooperation of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population:
- 157 speakers;
- 547 participants (488 from 60 different countries and 59 from international organizations);
- 29 sessions dealing with: fertility, mortality, migration (international and internal), age structure, projections, methods, demographic aspects of economic and social development
- 6 (or more) languages

Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1954: Rome, 31 August-10 September 1954, Volume 1

Nanming Liu, *The fertility of the population of Taiwan*

Toward an harmonized second edition
Multilingual Demographic Dictionary
United Nations. Demopaedia.org

台灣人口的生殖率

劉南溟
(Nanming Liu)

台灣為世界人口生殖率 (fertility) 最高地區之一, 惟其真實情況却少為世人所知。自1949年自由中國政府遷駐台灣之後, 本省人口問題乃引起世人注意。作者特乘此次世界人口會議的機會, 將有關台灣人口生殖率的材料, 介紹與關心遠東人口問題的人口學者。祇以篇幅所限, 本文僅能就其較重要部份, 加以簡單扼要的分析。

本文研究所依據的資料, 主要為1920, 1930及1940年的人口普查與歷年的動態人口統計。其中1940年的普查結果, 由於戰爭關係, 遲至1953年始經整理發表。二次大戰以後, 以普查尚在籌辦中, 其人口數字, 則是從戶籍登記 (registres de population) 得來的。

I. 普通出生率——台灣人口的普通出生率 (natalité générale)

表1 台灣人口普通出生率(1906—1953) (註1)
(每1,000人之出生比例數)

1906	39.71	1922	42.76	1938	44.52
1907	40.32	1923	39.95	1939	45.08
1908	39.45	1924	42.41	1940	44.16
1909	41.53	1925	41.53	1941	42.17
1910	42.54	1926	44.80	1942	41.21
1911	42.89	1927	44.25	1943	41.01
1912	42.52	1928	44.80	1944	—
1913	41.95	1929	45.26	1945	—
1914	42.77	1930	45.94	1946	—
1915	41.37	1931	47.02	1947	—
1916	38.40	1932	45.02	1948	—
1917	41.94	1933	45.35	1949	39.08
1918	40.86	1934	45.75	1950	40.68
1919	39.58	1935	46.12	1951	46.60
1920	40.59	1936	44.61	1952	43.73
1921	43.73	1937	45.89	1953	42.30

自1906—1943年, 數字完整。1943年以後, 則以戰爭及主權移轉關係, 1944—1946年未有統計, 1947—1948年數字不全。1949年以後, 又以中國大陸人民及軍隊之大量撤向台灣, 所有人口登記的數字, 自難與人口普查結果同其確度, 但與實際情形, 亦不致相去太

The fertility of the population of Taiwan

by Nanming Liu

SUMMARY. Taiwan is one of the regions of the world where the fertility of the population is the highest. Its demographic characteristics are, however, not widely known. General fertility rose at the beginning of the twentieth century and reached its peak (47 births per 1,000 inhabitants) towards 1930, thereafter showing a slight decline. The rate of change followed a parabolic curve of the second degree.

The fertility of Taiwan women, estimated on the basis of the number of children under five years of age per thousand women between 15 and 49 years of age, is also extremely high - 798 in 1940 and 687 in 1950. Those figures, however, are showing a marked decline.

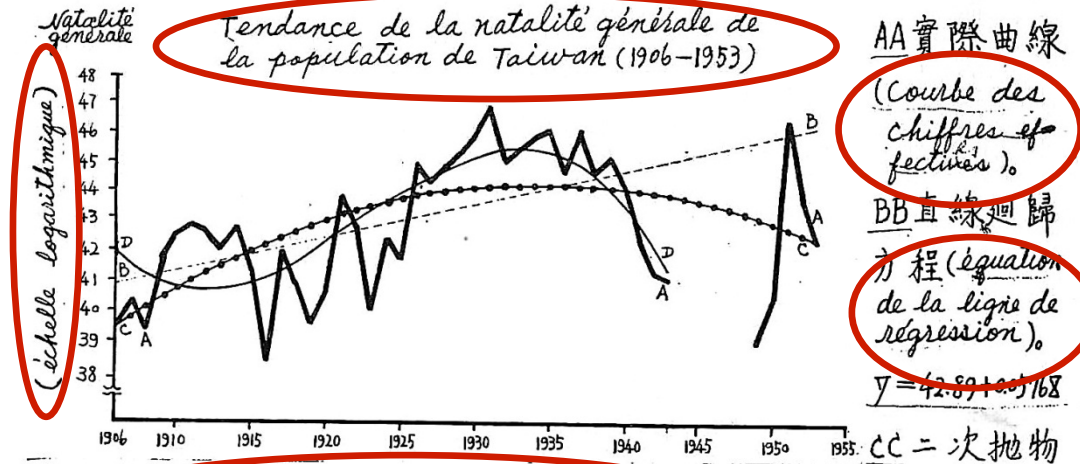
Fertility according to the men's type of employment, more particularly of those between 20 and 49 years of age, is highest in agriculture, followed by the civil service, the liberal professions, commerce and industry, and is lowest in mining. In other countries, the fertility of miners is higher and the lowest rate is to be found in the civil service and the liberal professions.

The high fertility of the Taiwan population is attributable to (1) the influence of Confucianism, particularly its emphasis on the duty of perpetuating the family; (2) the tradition of large families and (3) the high proportion of the agricultural population. But though once powerful, those influences have lost much of their force today. Confucianism is much less widely accepted than in the past; the tradition of large families is dying out and the size of the urban population is increasing rapidly. All those factors are apparently bringing about a decline in the fertility rate. Marriage and birth statistics already provide evidence of this but some time must elapse before the decline becomes more noticeable.

A new and somewhat unusual phenomenon might be mentioned in this connexion - the fertility of many women coming from the Chinese mainland suddenly increases when they settle in Taiwan.

In round figures, the total population of Taiwan was 9 million at the end of 1953. The annual natural rate of increase is approximately 2 per cent or double the world rate. Will the high fertility rate of Taiwan result in a population crisis and if so, what are the remedies? Birth control? The writer believes not. The rise in wealth and in the standard of living appears to be keeping pace with the increase in population. Life is easier than it was before the war. Moreover, birth control is not practicable in Taiwan. The proper remedies are industrialization, the improvement of agriculture, the exploitation of natural resources, the expansion of international trade, the development of public education and emigration to the Chinese mainland.

遠表1有45年數字顯示半個世紀以來台灣人口出生率的趨勢。試以最小二乘法 (méthode des moindres carrés) 配合其長期趨勢 (mouvements de longue durée) 如下圖:



線方程 (équation parabolique du 2^e degré)

$$Y = 43.56 + 0.0576X - 0.0014X^2$$

DD 三次拋物線方程 (équation parabolique du 3^e degré)

$$Y = 43.56 + 0.164X - 0.0014X^2 - 0.000123X^3$$

由於1944-1946年出生統計中斷，上列各迴歸方程只能依1906-1943年間之資料配合，以0點置於1924年及1925年之間。就表1及上圖觀察，台灣人口的出生率一般都在千分之40以上。就50年來之趨勢看，自1906年至1931年，實際曲線一直上升，1931年達千分之47.02。此後曲線即逐漸向下。故其長期趨勢並非一直線。三次拋物線雖更適合於1906-1943期間，但如加以延長，則與1943年以後之實際情形不合。故就全期而言，似以二次拋物線最能適合半世紀來台灣人口出生率的長期趨勢。此線之最大值 (maximum) 在1935年。因此吾人可大致認定，台灣的普

The First Edition of the Multilingual Dictionary

- 1953-54: French, English and Spanish draft modules were prepared.
- 1954: the three modules were presented as a “provisory edition” at the World Population Conference in Rome.
- 1955-57: the modules were revised and submitted to the Population Commission and the IUSSP Council.
- 1958: publication of the French and English modules
- 1959-1971: other versions [Spanish (1959), Italian (1959), German (1960), Finnish (1964), Russian (1964), Czech (1965), Polish (1966), Swedish (1969), Portuguese (1969), Arabic (1970) and Serbo-Croatian (1971)].

The Second Edition (1981...)

- April 1969: IUSSP Council felt that the time had come to bring the dictionary up to date, in view of the profound changes which had affected the science of demography during the decade following its publication.
- A new Committee on International Demographic Terminology was set up
Chairman: P. Paillat (France); Members: A. Boyarski (U.S.S.R.), E. Grebenik (Great Britain), K. Mayer (Switzerland), J. Nadal (Spain), S. Kono (United Nations-Japan); Observers: S. Baum and J. Siegel (U.S. Bureau of the Census — U.S.A.); Research Assistants: A. Hill (Great Britain), A. Lifshitz (France) and A. Saez (Spain).
- 1976: Louis Henry edited the final version of the second French edition (synthesis of the first edition and the texts prepared by the Committee on International Demographic Terminology).
- 1981-82: French and English modules of the Second edition were published.
- Since 1982: revisions of several modules were made (Spanish 1985, **German 1987...**); the work in other languages continues.
- Arabic 1993, Chinese 1994, Japanese 1994
- Czech 2005

The Demopædia project (2005...)

- The Demopædia project has set, as a first goal, to give access to demographers all editions of the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary published since the 50's.



Some former steps

- Scan, Optical Character Recognition of all existing dictionaries;
- Search for out of print books (Arabic 1966, Polish 1966);
- Computerization of texts and index of about 10 to 12 languages in one or two editions;
- Creation of a Web server Demopaedia.org using MediaWiki software. Difficulties with the new Unicode characters (still not solved for Thai for example).



Français

[*Encyclopédie sur la démographie*](#)

Dictionnaire démographique multilingue

(2de éd. unifiée, 1re éd. 1958)

Español

[*Enciclopedia de demografía*](#)

Diccionario demográfico multilingüe

(seg. edición 1985, prim. edición 1959)

العربية

ديميديا

تاغلا ددعم يفا رغميدلا مجعمل

(العربية ١٩٨٨، العربية ١٩٦٦)

Русский

[*Демографическая энциклопедия*](#)

Многоязычный демографический словарь

(Проект второго русскоязычного издания, издание 1964)

Polski

[*Projekt encyklopedii demograficznej*](#)

Wielojęzyczny słownik demograficzny

(tłumaczenie drugiego wydania, pierwsze wydanie z 1966)

Čeština

[*Encyklopedie demografie*](#)

Mnohojazyčný demografický slovník

(druhé vydání 2005, první vydání 1965)

Português

[*Enciclopédia de Demografia*](#)

Dicionário Demográfico Multilíngue

(segunda edição, edição 1969)

English

[*Population Open Encyclopedia*](#)

Multilingual Demographic Dictionary

(2nd ed. 1982, 1st ed. 1958)

Deutsch

[*Enzyklopädie der Bevölkerungswissenschaften*](#)

Mehrsprachiges Demographisches Wörterbuch

(zweite Ausgabe 1987, erste Ausgabe 1960)

日本語

日本語

多言語の人口統計学辞書

(1994)

中文

人口研究百科全书

人口学词典 联合国

(中國(筆譯第二版))

한국어

다국어인구학용어사전

(2013)

ไทย

พจนานุกรมประชากรศาสตร์พหุภาษา

(2556)

Italiano

[*Un'enciclopedia di demografia*](#)

Dizionario demografico multilingue

(seconda edizione armonizzata, prima edizione del 1959)



DEMOPÆDIA

Deterioration of the consistency between languages

- Computerization has shown that if the first editions were consistent over the 1100 concepts, very large gaps, most often due to omissions undermined the overall quality of the second edition of the multilingual dictionary, 1492 concepts for the French (1981), 1475 for the English (1982), 1495 Spanish (1985), 1555 for the German (1987).
- The harmonization process consists in maximizing the corpus to 1581 concepts.

Keeping diversity via multilingualism

Some examples of missing terms:

- 323-5: Nourrisson, Lactante, Lattante, Brustkind oder Säugling but no translation in English (child at breast has been suppressed in the 2nd ed and reintroduced in the Unified Edition).
- 323-6: Bébé, Baby not able to walk. Or Infant <1 yr?
- 115-5: Restfamilie in German, nice word, any equivalent in other languages?

Harmonization, but preserving cultural sensitivity

Raimondo Cagiano noticed important differences, for example, people (333-3) is defined in English as:

- A people³ is generally a collection of persons who are linked by a common past or a common culture

but **peuple** in French refers to a common language!

- Le mot **peuple**³ appartient au langage courant et désigne généralement un ensemble d'individus liés par un passé historique commun et *parlant la même langue*;

and **Popolo** in Italian too:

- Il termine Popolo³ appartiene al linguaggio corrente e designa, in generale, un insieme di individui che hanno in comune il passato storico e la lingua parlata;

Demopaedia Workshops and meetings

- Paris 2007 (3 day workshop, 27 participants for 8 languages)
- Marrakech 2009 (3 hours training, 25 participants)
- Roma October 2011 workshop and May 2012 meeting
 - Training on feeding the Open Encyclopedia with the multilingual dictionary (12 participants)
- Chiang Mai 2012 (3 day workshop 13 participants for 6 languages)

Open source documents

- Contents of all (former, current, future) versions of the MDD are now under the Creative Common Share Alike license (CCSA):
 - You can copy and use the source text if you mention the copyright of authorships;
 - You can download, print, publish etc.

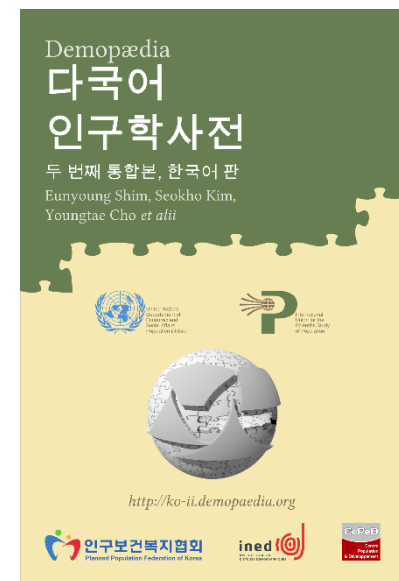
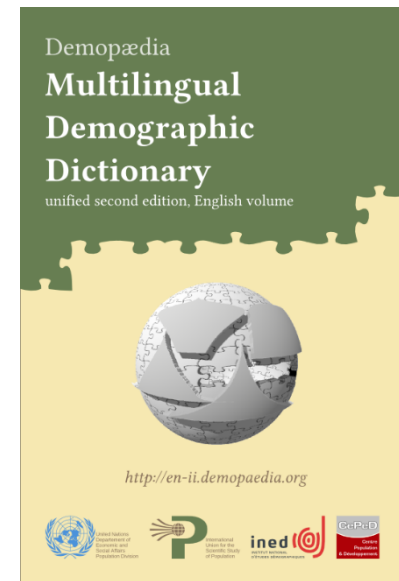


Discussing concepts in the Talk pages

- Example:
<http://fr-ii.demopaedia.org/wiki/Discussion:35>
- Discussion opened to any IUSSP member;

Demopaedia products

- Download on the English page:
<http://en-ii.demopaedia.org/wiki/Downloads>
- Only Unified Editions are available:
 - French, English, Italian, Thai, Korean (soon);
 - In various formats (PDF, HTML, EPUB, Kindle);
 - Printed books are available (print on demand): currently in French English and Italian;



Combined indexes in different languages

J		
jelly		
contraceptive —629-5	(th) บุคคลที่กำลังมองหา งานแรก	(es) tasas de reproducción para ambos sexos
(es) jaleas anticonceptivas pomadas anticonceptivas	job mobility921-4	(fr) taux de reproduction sexes combinés
(fr) gelée contraceptive pommade contraceptive	(fr) changement de lieu de travail	(it) saggio di riproductività congiunta
(it) crema contraccettiva pomata spermicida	(it) cambiamento di luogo di lavoro	(ko) joint reproduction rate
(ko) 피임 젤리	(ko) 직무이동	(ms) kadar reproduksi gabungan
(ms) jeli kontraseptif	(ms) mobiliti kerja	(th) อัตราสืบทอดพันธุ์ร่วม
(th) เจลลี่คุมกำเนิด	(th) การเคลื่อนย้ายงาน	judicial separation512-5
job	joint causes of death421-5	(es) separación de cuerpos y de bienes separación judicial separación legal
first-time — seeker 351-11	(es) causas complejas de muerte causas múltiples de muerte	(fr) séparation de corps et de biens séparation légale
(es) buscan trabajo por primera vez	(fr) cause complexe de décès cause multiple de décès	(it) separazione legale separazione personale dei coniugi
(fr) recherche d'un premier emploi	(it) causa congiunta di morte causa multipla di morte	(ko) 법적 별거 재판상의 별거
(it) in cerca di lavoro per la prima volta	(ko) 복합 사인 여러 사인	(ms) pemisahan kehakiman pemisahan undang-undang
(th) บุคคลที่กำลังมองหา งานแรก	(ms) sebab kematian gabungan sebab kematian pelbagai	(th) การแยกกันตามการตัดสินใจ การแยกกันทางกฎหมาย
job	(th) พหุสาเหตุการตาย สาเหตุการตายร่วม	
person who is looking for her/his first — 351-11	joint reproduction rate711-6	
(es) buscan trabajo por primera vez		
(fr) recherche d'un premier emploi		
(it) in cerca di lavoro per la prima volta		

Third edition?

- If we may regret a modern third edition, this standardization process is a necessary step.
- The availability of all texts and cross-languages indexes on any kind of media from paper book up to digital tablets is an asset.
- This harmonization phase is also an opportunity for the community of demographers to prepare the third edition by proposing a succinct definition of new terms or expressions which are emerging on the **Population Open Encyclopedia** platform in English (<http://en.demopaedia.org>) as well as in about 20 languages.

Road map

- Achieving translations in 4 other languages (Nepali, Malay, Vietnamese, Indonesian);
- Harmonization in all languages (Spanish, German, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Czech);
- Status of historical books of the first editions still not online:
 - Serbo-croatian (1966) on-line since May (thanks to the DemoBalk group) but requires index checking;
 - Swedish (1961), Finnish (1962) and Estonian (1993), requires checking.
 - Interlingua (1971) and Esperanto are not a priority.
- Using POE as a draft for the third edition.

Who is behind Demopaedia? What are our needs?

- A continuous support since 2005 of UN Population Division (workshop, translations)
 - INED in Paris hosts and maintains the main server.
 - A community of 5 to 30 demographers linked by:
 - Mailing lists
chiangmai2012@lists.demopaedia.org
paris2007@lists.demopaedia.org ;
 - Talk pages.
 - A mirror server based in Tokyo or Rome;
 - Support to local teams willing to translate the dictionary.
- And of course*
- Your ideas and contribution on the Open Encyclopedia

Thank you for your attention!

**See you on
www.demopaedia.org**