

## Population

**LIC** (Low Income Countries)

**MIC** (Middle Income Countries)

**HIC** (High Income Countries)

**Crude Birth Rate** - Number of live births per 1000 population per year

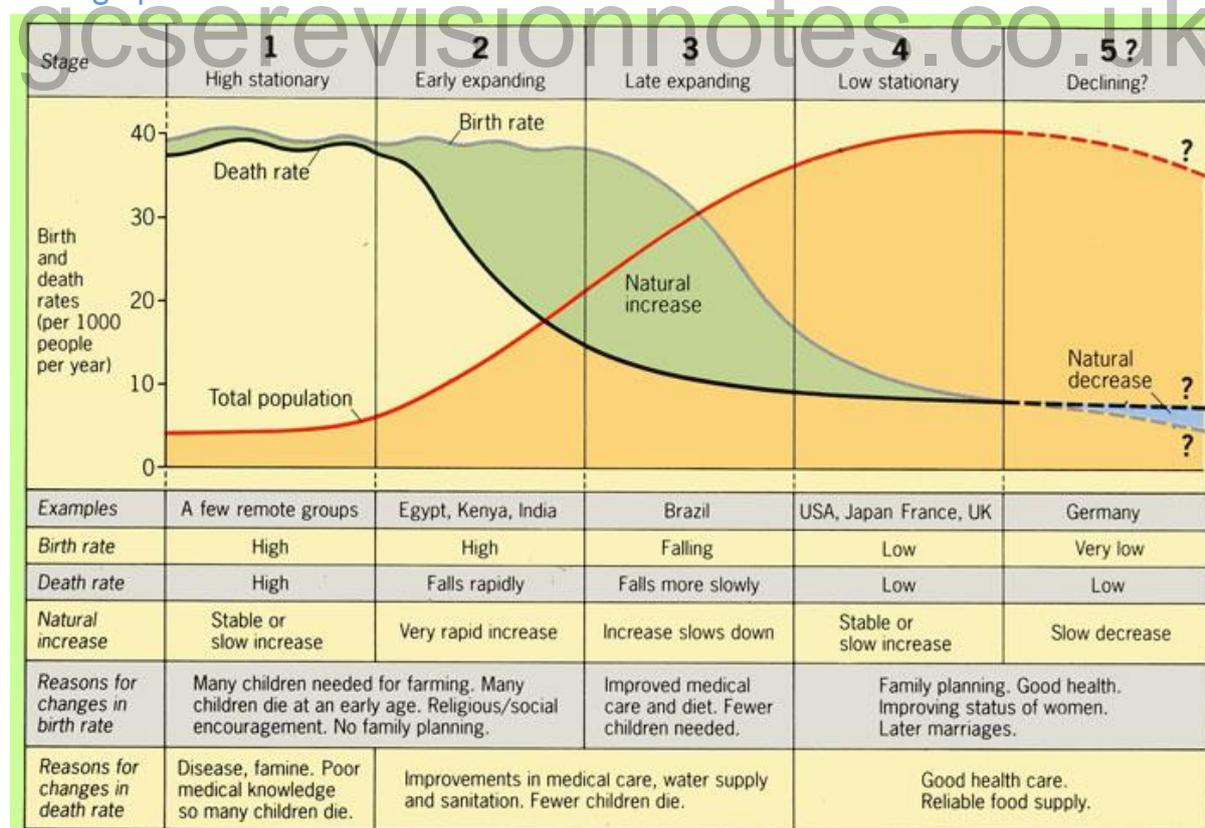
**Life Expectancy** - The average number of years a person can be expected to live from birth

**Crude Death Rate** - Number of deaths per 1000 population per year

**Annual Growth Rate** - CDR subtracted from CBR and the expressed as a percentage

2015	High	Low	UK
<b>CBR</b>	Chad 48 Niger 50	Japan 8 Germany 8	12
<b>CDR</b>	Lesotho 20 DR Congo 16	Qatar 1 UAE 1	9
<b>Annual growth rate</b>	Chad 3.3 Samali 3.2	Germany -0.2 Japan -0.2	0.3
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	Iceland 81 Japan 80	Botswana 48 Lesotho 43	79

## Demographic Transition Model



## Strengths

- Dynamic showing changes through time
- Describes some countries such as a UK, Germany, Italy and India
- It has worked for some east as in countries such has South Korea
- The model can highlight certain events and be used for explaining

## Weakness

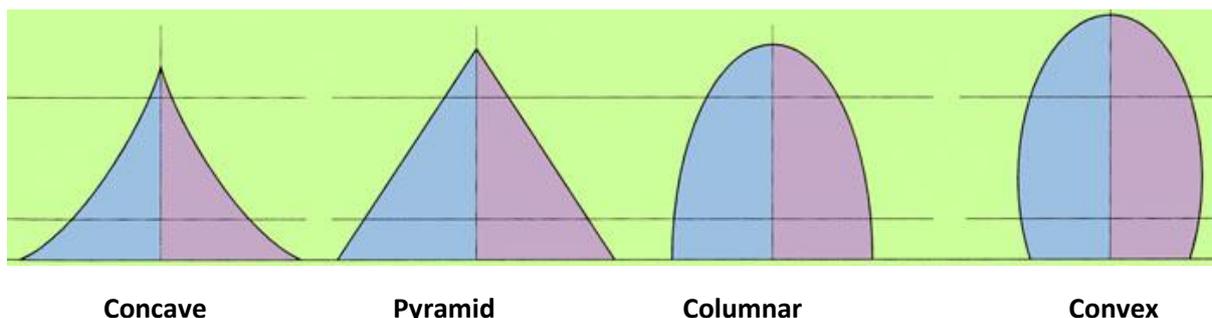
- Based on the experience of industrialised countries and forgets that a country can develop in other ways such as through tourism
- The model assumes that the fall in death rate in stage 2 is due to industrial revolutions but is now more to do with medicine
- Some countries are developed but have high birth rates
  - due to culture or religion

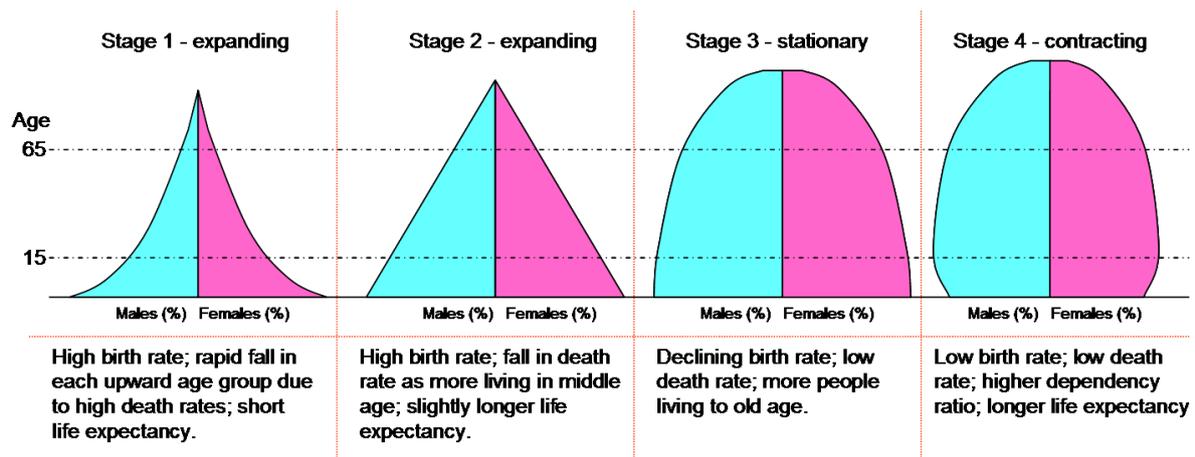
## Population Pyramids

1. The results of births minus death in specific age groups
2. The effect of migration
3. The effects of events such as war, famine and disease
4. An indication of overall life expectancy of a country
5. They can give an indication of the position of the country on the DTM
6. They indicate the dependency ratio

## How to read a population pyramid

1. Bottom First
  - a. Wide Base = High Birth Rate
  - b. Narrow Base = Low Birth Rate
  - c. Narrowing Base = Low Birth Rate
  - d. 0 – 14 ages total population = young dependant population
2. Go to the Top
  - a. High and wide bars at the apex = long life expectancy
  - b. Total percentage of over 65 = old dependant population
3. Look at the middle
  - a. Longer than expected bars = Baby Boom or immigration
  - b. Shorter than expected bars = Disease, war or emigration
  - c. 15-64 total percentage = Independent population (working age)





## Factors affecting population growth

### Agricultural Change

- Large families are common in LIC as children work on the land but in the industrial revolution people moved to the cities where large families were encouraged as a large work force was encouraged. Children were economic assets.

### Urbanisation

- Rural to urban migration is common in LIC as people seek employment.
- Children are more likely to go to school in cities and child labour is less valuable so people have smaller families

### Education

- In LICs parents will have to pay to send their children to school so they have fewer children so they can afford to send them to school.

### Emancipation and status of women

- As more and more women pursue professional careers they are less likely to have a large family early.

### Aging Population

- Over the last 25 years, the percentage of the UK population over 65 has risen from 15% to 16%
- The average age has increased from 35 in 1983 to 40 in 2014
- In 2014, there are 14,000 100 year olds in the UK
- By 2034 there are expected to be around 100 Britain's aged over 110

### Causes for aging population

- Baby Boom (1946 – 1964)
- Life expectancy increasing
- Infant mortality low
- Life expectancy is high

### Benefits of older population

- Today's older population tend to be more affluent and have more time and so spend more money
  - The Grey Pound
- Many Old people do voluntary work
- Grandparents can provide free child care
- Elderly people are less likely to commit crime
- Older people may play more of a role in politics as politicians focus on the "gray" vote
- Old people have life experience

### Disadvantages of an older population

- 30% of Torbay's population over 65 and 45% of Torbay's healthcare budget is spent on them
- Compression of Morbidity
  - Illness/disease compressed into a short period of time
- Housing elderly people poses issues
- Elderly people increasingly rely on other people to care for them
- Free bus pass overuse
- Recreation may be geared towards older rather than young people
- Smaller working population and larger dependant population
- People claim their pensions for extended periods of time
  - Taxes must increase to pay it off

### Strategies for Aging Populations

- Increasing the number in the work force with by immigration or encouraging families to have more children
- Raising the retirement age
- Trying to control ageism in the Job market so that people can be economically active for longer

### Population Policies

There are two major concerns about population growth in the world:

- Large scale growth in LICs
- Declining population in HICs

### Pro-natal Policies

- Encourage higher birth rates
- These are needed by HICs with a declining, ageing population to create a larger number of youthful citizens to support the ageing population

### France

Couples are given incentives such as:

- 3 years paid parental leave, which can be used by mother or father
- "corte famille nombreuse" (large family card) giving large reductions on train fares
- Full time schooling for children from the age of 3
- Subsidized day care for children younger than 3

- Earlier pension for mother

### Anti-Natal Policies

#### Kerala, Southern India

Kerala has a lower fertility rate than most parts of India

- Better healthcare (including vaccinations) has resulted in a lower IMR
  - Therefore families are choosing to have fewer children
- Better family planning and use of contraceptives
- Girls in Kerala are well educated – they are less likely to have large families
- There is a minimum wage in Kerala so they do not need Children to work

### One Child Policy

- Introduced in 1979
- Current population 1.3 billion
- Gender ratio 119 boys for every 100 girls

### Migration

**Migration** – The movement of people

**UN international migration** – A person who moves to another country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year

#### Push Factors

- Escaping poverty
- Crime
  - Lack of jobs
  - Persecution
  - Climate
  - Landscape

#### Pull Factors

- Family
- More jobs
- Climate
- Low taxes

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relieves pressure on welfare system</li> <li>• Remittances (money sent home)</li> <li>• Less pressure on jobs</li> <li>• Less pressure on health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Often the best workers lost</li> <li>• Loss of people paying taxes</li> <li>• Lose educated people               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Brain drain</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ageing Population</li> </ul>
Destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheap Labour</li> <li>• More Taxes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Leakage</li> <li>• More pressure on services</li> </ul>

## Refugees

**UNHCR (United Nations High Commission For Refugees)** – Helps refugees and coordinates responses to cases whilst collecting statistics on refugees worldwide

**Refugee** – A person who has been forced to leave their own country in order to escape war, persecution or a natural disaster

**Asylum Seekers** – A refugee that applies for asylum in the country they flee to

**Internally Displaced Person (IDP)** – A refugee within their own country forced to move location

## Transmigration in Indonesia

Sometimes, migration schemes have been encouraged to redistributed rather than reduce/increase population. These would be considered non-birth control policies. One example of this is the Mega Rice Project transmigration in Indonesia