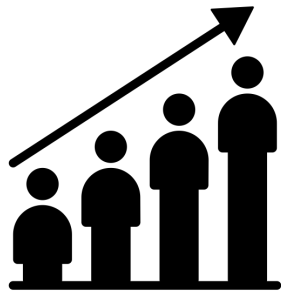


8.3

Year 8 Module 3



Changing population



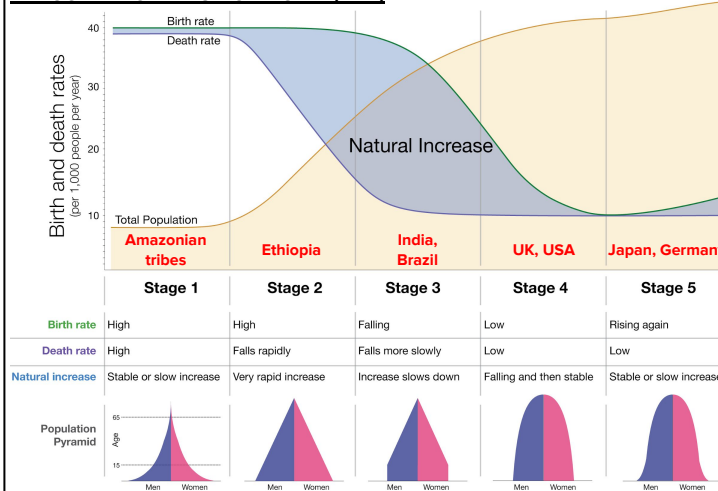
Geography Knowledge Organiser

8.3.1 - Population structures

KEY TERMS

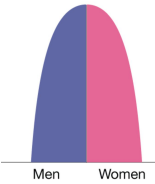
- Birth rate-** The number of live births per 1,000 people.
- Death rate-** The number of deaths per 1,000 people.
- Natural increase-** When the birth rate is **higher** than the death rate, so the **population increases**.
- Natural decrease-** When the birth rate is **lower** than the death rate, so the **population decreases**.
- Life expectancy-** The average age someone is expected to live for, at birth.
- Infant mortality rate-** The number of babies that die before 1 year old per 1,000 births.
- Fertility rate-** The average number of children a woman will have.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL (DTM)



8.3.2 - Ageing population

Many countries across the world have what is known as an ageing population. This is an increase in the average age of the population, an increasing proportion of people living to old age, **increasing life expectancies** and **decreasing birth rate**



The population pyramid has a narrow base (low birth date), very taller (much longer life expectancy than Stage 2/3) and straight, flat sides (very low death rate)

CAUSES

- Low birth rate-** Family planning (contraception), education (particularly for women), later marriages. Less deaths and little labour needed so families have fewer children.
- High life expectancy-** Excellent healthcare (free in the UK), good education

ADVANTAGES

- People are living longer and enjoying longer fuller, healthier lives.
- Older people could be given the choice to work longer. They could then use the benefit of their experience and knowledge to fully benefit society.
- Younger retired people contribute lots to the economy. They have reasonable amounts of money and lots of leisure time hence are good consumers.

DISADVANTAGES

- strain on healthcare services and social care services.
- Pensions crisis where there is not enough money to cover the increasing pension.
- Less people of working age means a lower number of workers so the economy shrinks and there is less income for the country from taxes.

SOLUTIONS

- **Increase the pension age** - Pension age has risen to 67 for everyone so the government doesn't have to pay pensions to retirees so early. People stay in work longer paying more taxes.
- **Encouraging more births (increase fertility rate)** - Child benefits (a weekly payment to people who have children), improved maternity leave for women and men and health in pregnancy grants.
- **Increase immigration-** Encouraging working age / young families to live and work in the UK, bringing more taxes from employment and more births for future workers!

8.3.3 - Migration

Migration is the movement of population from one area to another.

There are two types of migration:

Economic migration- moving by choice for a better job, quality of life, to live with family, etc.

Forced migration- moving due to risk to live e.g. war, famine, natural disasters, persecution, etc.

WHY PEOPLE MOVE

PUSH FACTORS

A push factor is any event or factor that makes somebody move from a place, such as:

- Unemployment
- Lack of safety
- Lack of services (education, health)
- Poverty
- Drought
- War or civil unrest
- Natural hazards
- Isolation

PULL FACTORS

A pull factor is a feature that makes somebody want to migrate to a place, such as:

- Potential employment
- A safer location / sense of safety
- Access to services (education, health)
- Opportunities for wealth
- Good supply of resources (water, food)
- More stable government
- Fewer risks from natural hazards
- Friends/family/community

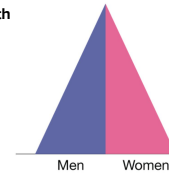
POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES

	POSITIVES	NEGATIVES
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (where someone has come from / the place they left)	- Reduce pressure on the countries natural resources. -Migrants can send money back. -Return with knowledge and skills.	-Most skilled and young move away (brain drain). -Less money raised in tax. -Gender imbalances, as it is often males who move.
HOST COUNTRY (where someone has gone to / the place they now live)	-Fills skills gaps and work in industries that others don't want -Services like healthcare benefit - EU nurses and doctors in the NHS -Government tax revenues go up	-Pressure can be put of public services, housing and infrastructure -Language and cultural barriers -Friction and racism can develop between the host population and the migrant groups

8.3.4 - Youthful population

Many countries have youthful populations because they have **very high birth rates** and **slowly decreasing death rates** and slow rises in life expectancy.

The population pyramid has a wide base (large birth date), taller (longer life expectancy than Stage 1) and straight sides (steady death rate)



CAUSES

- Decreasing death rate-** Healthcare and education are starting to develop
- High birth rate-** Still need lots of children to help on farms and death rate is still high so not all children will survive so families will have more.

ADVANTAGES

- Lots of potential workers for the future.
- Natural resource or industry that needs lots of labour, have a bountiful supply.
- Generates tax income for the country.

DISADVANTAGES

- Lots of children reliant on few adults to provide for their needs (dependant).
- A lot of the taxes generated by the country are spent on supporting the dependant population.
- Vital services such as education, health and sanitation can suffer because of so many dependants using them and fewer taxes available to pay for them

SOLUTIONS

- **Improve the quantity and quality of schooling** - Expand school enrolments, especially for girls, and ensure minimum standards of quality— a driving force for improved quality of life and for lowering fertility. Ensure that secondary school and university education is relevant for the skills needed in the workforce.
- **Laws to prevent early marriage (before age 18)** - Girls who marry young have children early and have more children than their peers who stay in school longer.
- **Improve the job market** - Ease barriers to starting work and encourage flexibility in hiring and job mobility. Also encourage private-sector firms to invest in training. Ensure equal access to employment for male and female youth.

8.3.5 - Managing population

CHINA - BIRTH CONTROL POPULATION MANAGEMENT

China has a huge population (1/7 of the total world population) and in the 1960-70 suffered from widespread famine as they couldn't produce enough food to feed their growing population. So the Chinese government started the ONE CHILD POLICY in 1979

- every family can have only one child, but they must ask permission from their bosses at work
- have to be over 24 before they can get married
- incentives were offered such as a 5 to 10% salary rise if the couple stuck to just one child



Problems

- Women could be persuaded to have an abortion as late as 7 months – this would be illegal in the UK
- Female Infanticide, where girls are aborted, was practised. This was because Chinese society favours sons. This has created a gender imbalance
- Chinese boys became spoilt – they were nicknamed "little emperors"

Benefits

- No future famine has happened
- An estimate of 400 million fewer people have been born
- Controlling population has allowed China to develop and reduced strain on public services such as schools and hospitals
- Standards of living have increased

Changes

The policy has been relaxed in recent decades and in the last few years it has been withdrawn in major cities to prevent a shortage of labour. Young couples can now have 2 children, but government workers must stick to the policy in some areas.

KERALA, INDIA - NON-BIRTH CONTROL POPULATION MANAGEMENT

Kerala is an Indian state in the Southwest of the country. It is one of India's most densely populated states but it has the countries lowest birth rates. In 1952 It was the first LIC to a family planning programme. Instead of forcing everyone to reduce the number of children families had, they persuaded people through education and incentives to have fewer children. They came up with a 10 point action plan to achieve this:



1. Improving standards of education and equal treatment for girls
2. Adult literacy classes in towns and villages
3. Educating people so they understand the benefits of smaller families
4. Reducing infant mortality so people no longer need to have so many children
5. Improving child health through vaccination programmes
6. Providing free contraception and advice
7. Encourage a higher age of marriage
8. Allowing maternity leave for the first 2 babies only
9. Providing extra retirement benefits for those with smaller families
10. Land reform programme: no one is landless. No family was allowed more than 8ha and everyone could be self-sufficient

Outcomes

Kerala has had dramatic success in lowering its birth rate; without regulation like China or financial incentives like the rest of India. However this has only been successful in Kerala (a small part of India), India continues to have one of the most rapidly growing populations in the world

Home study questions



8.3.1 - Population structures

DEVELOPING

What does birth rate mean?

SECURING

What does infant mortality rate mean?

MASTERING

What are the characteristics of a country in Stage 3 of the DTM

CHALLENGE

Sketch a population pyramid for a country in Stage 5 of the DTM, annotate your sketch to show the characteristics

8.3.2 - Ageing population

DEVELOPING

Give 3 reasons why an ageing population is a problem

SECURING

Give 3 reasons why an ageing population is an advantage

MASTERING

Why does the UK have an ageing population?

CHALLENGE

How has the UK government tried to solve the problem of an ageing population?

8.3.3 - Migration

DEVELOPING

What is the difference between push or pull factors?

SECURING

Explain why migrants are a positive to the country they are going to

MASTERING

Explain why migrants are a negative to their home country

CHALLENGE

Are migrants more of an advantage or a disadvantage to the country they are leaving (their home country)? Why?

8.3.4 - Youthful population

DEVELOPING

Give 3 reasons why a youthful population is a problem

SECURING

Give 3 reasons why a youthful population is an advantage

MASTERING

Why do some countries have a youthful population?

CHALLENGE

How have governments tried to solve the problem of an ageing population?

8.3.5 - Managing population

DEVELOPING

Describe 3 advantages the Chinese One Child Policy has had on China's population

SECURING

Explain 3 disadvantages the Chinese One Child Policy has had on China's population

MASTERING

Why did China have to change the One Child Policy?

CHALLENGE

How was India's attempt at managing population different from China's?