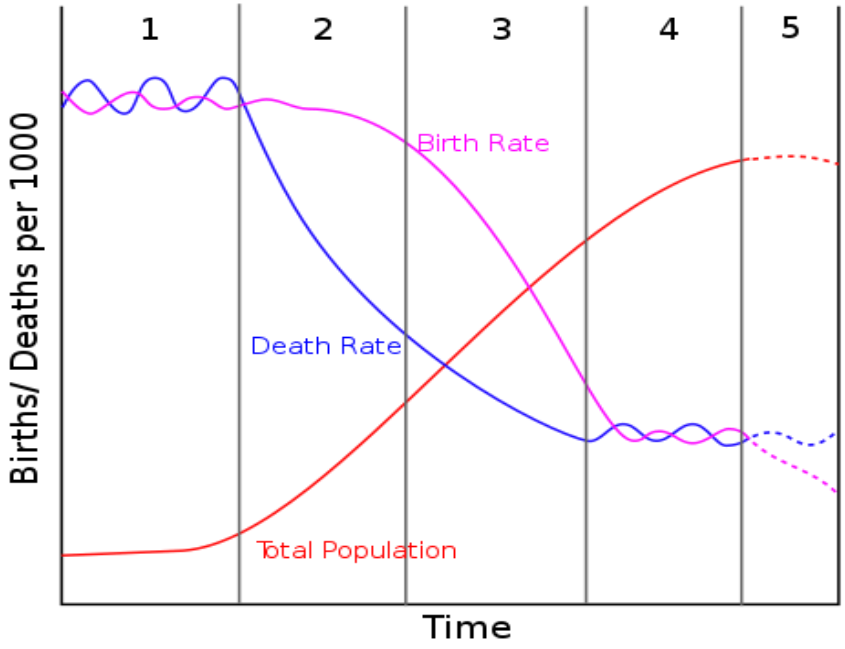
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY: Population Change

INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT – KEY TERMS

- BIRTH RATE – live births per 1000 people per year
- DEATH RATE – deaths per 1000 people per year
- FERTILITY RATE – average number of children a woman will have between 15 and 44 (reproductive age)
- INFANT MORTALITY RATE – number of children out of every 1000 live births who die before their first birthday
- CHILD MORTALITY RATE – deaths of children aged under 5 per 1000 people per year
- LIFE EXPECTANCY – average age a person can expect to live
- LONGEVITY – increase in life expectancy during life
- (NET) MIGRATION RATE – difference between immigrants and emigrants per 100 000 population per year
- POPULATION DENSITY – number of people per square kilometre
- NATURAL CHANGE – change in population due to the difference between birth rate and death rate
- ZERO GROWTH RATE / EQUILIBRIUM – population neither decreasing or increasing
- CRUDE – doesn't take into account age or gender
- REPLACEMENT LEVEL – a FR of 2.1
- VITAL REGISTRATIONS – births, deaths, marriages
- MORBIDITY – incidences of illness or disease
- MORTALITY – incidences of death
- SUSTAINABLE 0 providing for the needs of today whilst not compromising the needs of future generations

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



1. HIGH FLUCTUATING
    a. some Brazilian tribes
    b. BR high as no family planning/contraception. Education poor. Also high infant mortality
    c. DR high and life expectancy low – poor healthcare/sanitation and diet

2. EARLY EXPANDING
    a. Nepal, Afghanistan
    b. BR high for labour – children economic assets for agriculture, + still little family planning/contraception and education poor
    c. DR falls and LE increases due to improved healthcare, sanitation and diet

3. LATE EXPANDING
    a. Egypt
    b. BR falls as increased use of contraception & family planning, + improvements in education
    c. + economy moves away from agriculture to manufacturing, children not needed as much; also emancipation of women as educated. Some countries also introduce policy to try to reduce birth rate

4. LOW FLUCTUATING
    a. Most of Europe, USA
    b. birth and death rate fluctuate at a low level – population remains stable but high.
    c. BR stays low because increased access and demand for luxuries means there's less money available for having children. Also fewer advantages to having children – they're not needed to work for the family.

5. DECLINE
    a. Japan
    b. BR decreases as children are expensive, many people have elderly relatives who need care
    c. DR steady as more elderly people so more people die despite advances in healthcare.

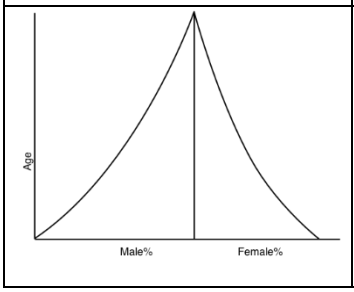
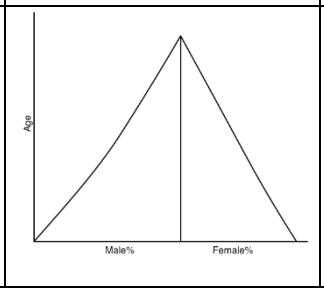
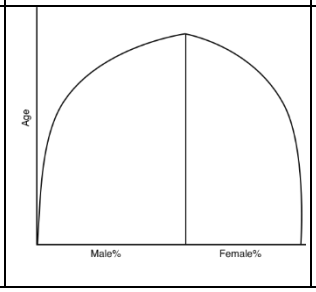
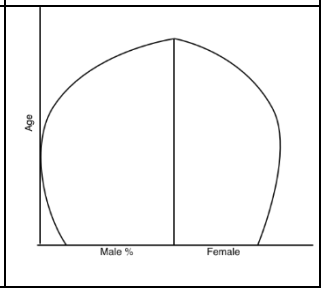
ADVANTAGES OF THE DTM

- can be applied to all countries
- provides starting point for demographic change over time
- timescales are flexible
- easy to understand
- enables comparisons between countries

DISADVANTAGES OF THE DTM

- incomplete – fifth stage was added recently; could happen again
- Eurocentric model – assumes all countries pass through the same four stages. Now seems unlikely that Africa and other LEDCs will ever be industrialised. Also variables and exceptions such as war that may lead to different results
- does not allow for *technology transfer* – e.g. advances in medicine can be passed between countries, which would allow countries to skip stages.
    - timescale of model is being squashed especially in SE Asian countries such as HK or Malaysia as they develop at a much faster rate.
- does not allow for regression e.g. due to economic collapse, war, famine, other natural disasters
    - or for population control policies (France, China)
- does not include impacts of migration. Countries that grew as a consequence of immigration from Europe e.g. USA, Canada, Australia, did not pass through earlier stages of the model.
- can't predict exactly when countries will reach each stage or how long they will remain in that stage for.

POPULATION PYRAMIDS

STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4
			

Immigration brings a bulge around young adults and infants (due to increased birth rate).
Emigration of young adults gives a pinch around this age group and less infants.
Emigration of the elderly gives a more acute top

MIGRATION

Occurs because of PULL and PUSH factors:
PUSH FACTORS – negative factors about the source country e.g. lack of jobs, poor living conditions, fear of persecution
PULL FACTORS – attractive points of host country: e.g. better jobs/more opportunities, better living conditions

Migration is also affected by OBSTACLES and OPPORTUNITIES
OBSTACLES: e.g. cost of moving
OPPORTUNITIES: e.g. Polish migrants heading for Ireland for work might stop in London because there are plenty of jobs there.

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON SOURCE COUNTRY

ECONOMIC COSTS

- loss of young adult labour force
- loss of those with skills and entrepreneurial talents – may slow economic development
- regions where out-migration takes place may suffer from spiral of decline which is difficult to break
- loss of labour may deter inward investment by private organisations, increasing dependence on govt initiatives

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- reduced underemployment
- returning migrants bring new skills to the country which may help revitalise home economy
- many migrants send remittances home and much of this money is reinvested in the home economy in projects such as new buildings and services
- less pressure on resources inc. basic supplies e.g. food & essential services like healthcare

SOCIAL COSTS

- perceived benefits of migration encourage more of the same generation to migrate, which has a detrimental effect on social structure
- disproportionate number of females let behind
- non-return of migrants = imbalanced population pyramid
- returning but retired migrants = cost on community if support mechanisms not in place.

SOCIAL BENEFITS

- population density decreases and birth rate also decreases as younger adults are those who migrate
- remittances send home by economic migrants can finance improved education and health facilities.

MIGRATION EXAMPLES:

- POLAND to the UK. (Wages in UK 3x higher than in Poland, EU gives right to work)
- MEXICO to the USA (lots of work available, better standard of living – fierce competition for 'green cards', or illegal immigration required)
- SYRIA to W.EUROPE – refugees fleeing Daesh, through Spain/Greece to West and North Europe in search of safety and work.

AGEING POPULATIONS

$$dependency\ ratio = \frac{young\ people + old\ people}{people\ of\ working\ age}$$

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF AGEING POPULATION

- increased pressure on public services
- more people act as unpaid carers to own elderly family members – social and financial pressure. Reduced economic productivity
- reduced population growth or population decline
- longer working life

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF AGEING POPULATION

- reduced workforce
- increases taxes to pay for pensions
- spending – elderly have savings and pensions to spend (*grey pound*)

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF **YOUTHFUL** POPULATION

- increased pressure on public services – schools,childcare
- rapid population growth

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF **YOUTHFUL** POPULATION

- too few jobs
- increased poverty

POLIITCAL IMPACTS OF AGEING/YOUTFUL POPULATIONS

- AGEING: pensions, heating allowances etc. Immigration may be relaxed to encourage people of working age to enter the country
- YOUTHFUL: student loans, childcare provision. May need to increase teacher salaries to encourage more people into profession.

MANAGEMENT OF AGEING POPULATIONS

- encouraging larger families – e.g. France, *carte famille nombreuse*, '3', extended childcare, free school
- raising retirement age
- encouraging immigration of working-age – e.g. Japan
- increasing healthcare provision – to deal with old people who get ill easily

MANAGEMENT OF YOUTHFUL POPULATIONS

- controlling birth rate – e.g. China
- limiting immigration of young people
- encouraging family planning and use of contraception
- increasing childcare provision

ANTINATALIST POPULATION POLICIES

CHINA - Malthusian

- Mao encouraged people to have children as thought large population = strong country
- Food production had not kept up w/ population growth – agriculture neglected in favour of industry. 20M people killed in 1960s famine.
- *Later, longer, fewer* campaign. Decreased TFR from 3 to 2
- 1979: One Child Policy introduced, original timescale of 100yrs to reduce TFR to 1. Wanted to decrease population to 700M from 1.2Bn forecast.
- Pros:
    - reduced TFR
    - manpower was a great economic advantage – policy did not have the effect on this that was feared
    - prevented economic collapse
    - quality of healthcare and education fared better under the policy
- Cons:
    - gender imbalance due to desire for boys. Sex-selective abortions at 20 weeks. Female infanticide.
    - forced abortions from govt as late as 7 months. Hazardous for mother.
    - *4-2-1* problem
    - top heavy population, will take many years to fix ageing population. Takes away economic advantage of large population
    - violated human rights
    - birth tourism – HK exempt so many moved there to have a child.

MAURITIUS – Boserupian

- 1950s Malthusian crises when relationship between population and resources unbalanced.
- sharp decline in death rate followed by rise in birth rate resulted in increased pressure on the economy
- 1953: govt developed a family planning programme aiming to: improve social position of people; improve status of women; restrict early marriage; provide better healthcare; encourage emigration; set up integrated family planning service
- network of FP clinics set up, by 1985 only 14% of urban population more than 30mins from clinic.
- other factors that helped: postponement of marriage due to poor economy in 60s + female education improving status of women
- intensification of farming. Multiple crops grown on fields and field thought to be unusable were *de-rocked*. Improved food production
- TNCs attracted to the area, as more people were employed in industry they tended to have fewer children.
    - reduced corporation tax; free repatriation of capital; guarantees against nationalisation; investment in transport infrastructure
    - *Free Port* at Port Louis
    - TNCs *import* raw materials, then export finished products. Mauritius now a textile exporter of world rank. Improves resources side of the resource-population balance.
- 160% increase in GDP/capita from 1986 to 1993

SETTLEMENT CASE STUDIES

INNER CITY – City and Holbeck	OUTER SUBURB – Wetherby
21 people per hectare	3.5 people per hectare
35% homes owned 60% rented (40% social housing)	82% homes owned 18% rented (11% social housing)
12% detached or semis 52% terraced 36% flats	77% detached or semis 15% terraced 8% flats
Avg income: £370/wk	Avg income: £680/wk
33% ABC1	67% ABC1
6.6% unemployed	1.7% unemployed
63% general good health 13% not good health	73% general good health 7% not good health
16% ethnic minorities – primarily Asian	2% ethnic minorities
Deprivation indices: 400/32500 5/100 income 3/100 education 0/100 crime 23/100 barriers to services (better than 20% Eng)	Deprivation indices: 30900/32500 99/100 income 96/100 education 81/100 crime 20/100 barriers to services