

Population

DEVELOPMENT

One of the key questions to ask about development is the standard of living of the people who live in a country. There are many ways to measure the quality of life or level of development of a place.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

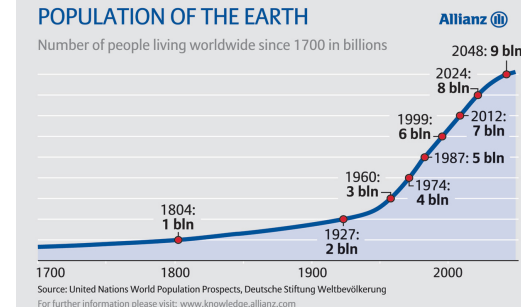
INDICATORS	EXAMPLES OF MEASURES
Wealth	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - the total value of all goods and services produced in a country
	Gross National Product (GNP) - GDP plus earnings from foreign investment
	GNP per capita - GNP divided by the total population
Jobs	The types of jobs people do differ between countries. In high income countries (HICs) more people work in tertiary and quaternary jobs. In low income countries (LICs) more people work in primary jobs such as farming and secondary jobs such as manufacturing.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

INDICATORS	MEASURES
Health	Life expectancy
	Death rate: deaths per 1,000 per year
	Infant mortality rate
	Birth rate: births per 1,000 per year
Education	Percentage in primary education
	Literacy rate
Equality	Equal opportunities for women
	Fair distribution of wealth
	Freedom of speech, eg people can vote

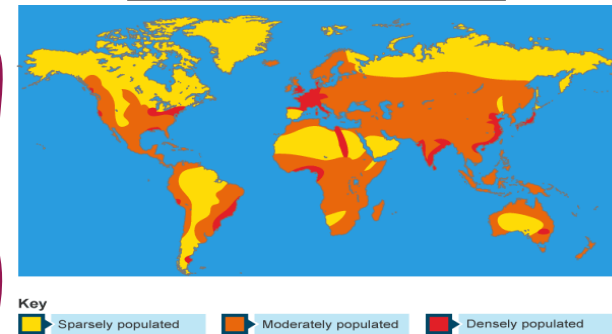
WHAT IS HAPPENING TO POPULATION?

The world population is still growing rapidly. Although the rate of growth is slowing slightly, there are so many young people that population will continue to grow for some time.



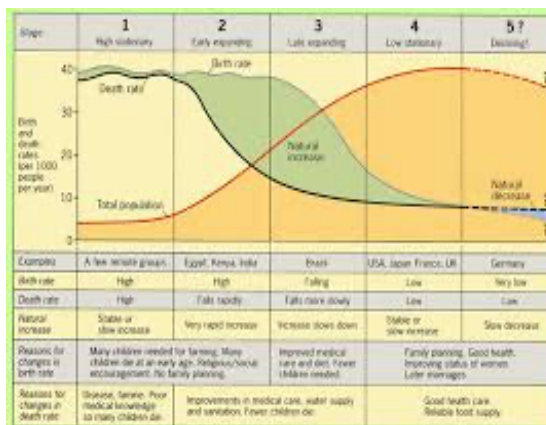
- For the population to increase the birth rate must be higher than the death rate
- For the population to decrease the birth rate must be lower than the death rate
- For the population to remain steady the birth rate must be the same as the death rate

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



- World population distribution describes how people are spread out across the globe. The human population is not spread evenly.
- Few people live in locations that are **sparsely** populated and **densely** populated places have many.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL (DTM)



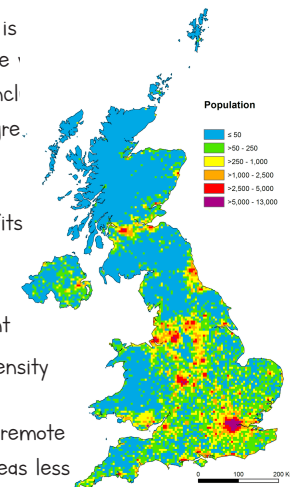
UK POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Population distribution in the UK is uneven. Some parts of the UK are crowded. The south east, which includes the city of London, has a much greater population than the highlands of Scotland. The south east of England benefits from:

- good transport links
- being the seat of Government

Scotland has a low population density because:

- some areas of Scotland are remote
- it is mountainous, making areas less accessible



POPULATION DENSITY

Population density is the number of people living in an area. It is worked out by dividing the number of people in an area by the size of the area



- ENGLAND - 407 people per square km
- SCOTLAND - 66 people per square km
- WALES - 148 people per square km
- IRELAND - 68 people per square km
- NORTHERN IRELAND - 133 people per square km

FACTORS THAT LEAD TO DENSE POPULATIONS	FACTORS THAT LEAD TO SPARSE POPULATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/> flat or gently sloping land	<input type="checkbox"/> steep slopes
<input type="checkbox"/> mild climate	<input type="checkbox"/> harsh climate - very hot or very cold
<input type="checkbox"/> good soils	<input type="checkbox"/> dense forest
<input type="checkbox"/> lowland	<input type="checkbox"/> dry conditions
<input type="checkbox"/> water	<input type="checkbox"/> isolated areas with poor transport links
<input type="checkbox"/> good transport and communication links, eg ports	<input type="checkbox"/> few jobs
<input type="checkbox"/> places to work	<input type="checkbox"/> lack of resources
<input type="checkbox"/> resources, eg coal, oil	

CONTROLLING POPULATION IN CHINA



In 1979, the **One Child Rule** was introduced in China. It is an anti-natal policy. It was brought in because of concerns about the size of China's population. In the 1960s the fertility rate was as high as 5.7 and the country could not support this rate of population growth. The new policy meant that any couple having a second child would get a heavy fine, around £3,000, which only the very affluent could afford. There were financial incentives to follow the policy. In time the policy has been adapted and two births were permitted if:

- The people lived in the rural areas
- Both parents were from a one-child household themselves
- The first child was a female
- The first child had a disability
- The first child died in the sichuan earthquake in 2008
- There was a multiple birth

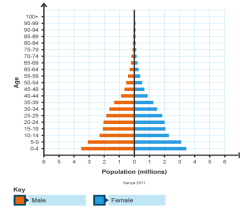
IMPACTS OF THE POLICY

- The fertility rate has dropped from 5.7 in 1960 to 1.5 in 2011.
- About 400 million births may have been prevented.
- In urban areas the policy was very effective.
- It has led to an ageing population with a high dependency ratio
- The cultural preference for boys meant that there is a gender imbalance in China.

POPULATION PYRAMIDS

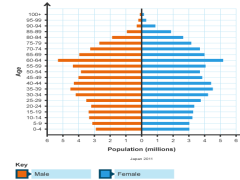
A population pyramid is a type of bar chart used to show the age and gender structure of a country's population.

KENYA



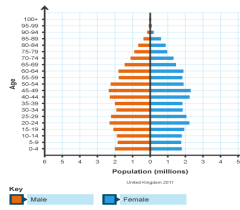
The pyramid for **Kenya** has a very wide base. This means that there is a high proportion of young people. The top is quite narrow which means there are fewer people in the older age groups. This type of pyramid is more likely to occur in a **developing country** where birth rates are generally higher.

JAPAN



The pyramid for **Japan** is a different shape. It does not look like a pyramid. The base is not as wide as the Kenyan pyramid. The middle is wider, and the top is taller. This type of pyramid is more likely to occur in a **developed country** where birth and death rates have fallen.

UK



The United Kingdom has quite a narrow base but a large middle and top. This means we have an ageing population. Ageing population can bring benefits, such as more experience and knowledge. But it also increases the cost of healthcare and adds to the government spending, as they must pay everyone a pension (retirement income).

CONTROLLING POPULATION IN KERALA



India's population is estimated to be around one billion. India has one of the highest population growth rates in the world. In the last ten years, its population has increased by 181 million.

Kerala is a state in the south-west of India. Its Government has taken a very different approach in managing population growth. It has a population of approximately 32 million and is one of India's most densely populated states, but it has one of the country's lowest birth rates. Its population growth of 9.8% per decade is less than half of India's average (21.3% per decade).

1. Women are being educated – 85% of women are educated.
2. The status of women has improved significantly – Women are regarded as an asset.
3. Adult Education – Adult literacy classes provided by the Government.
4. Healthcare – Vaccinations have reduced infant mortality rates.
5. Higher age of marriage – Children are born later, less time for children.
6. Maternity Leave – Provided for the first two children only
7. Retirement Benefits - Extra retirement benefits for those who have smaller families.
8. Land Reform - Small land holdings restrict family size.
9. Contraception is more widely available. – Gives people more control and choice.