3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

PH: 6674003/9264117   E-mail: basangam@connect.com.fj

WORKSHEET 20

School: Ba Sangam College   **Name: _____**

Subject: Geography   **Year: 13**

Strand	GEO 2 Human Geography
Sub strand	GEO 13.2.1 Population
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate and report on the typology of views on population growth and its consequences.

CHAPTER 6: Population (continued)
How does population grow?
Population Theories

- o In his essay on the Principle of Population, Thomas Malthus proposes the principle that human populations grow exponentially (i.e., doubling with each cycle) while food production grows at an arithmetic rate (i.e. by the repeated addition of a uniform increment in each uniform interval of time)
- o Another population theory is proposed by Boserup. Boserup is known for her theory of agricultural intensification, also known as Qays's theory, which argues that population change drives the intensity of agricultural production.

A Comparison

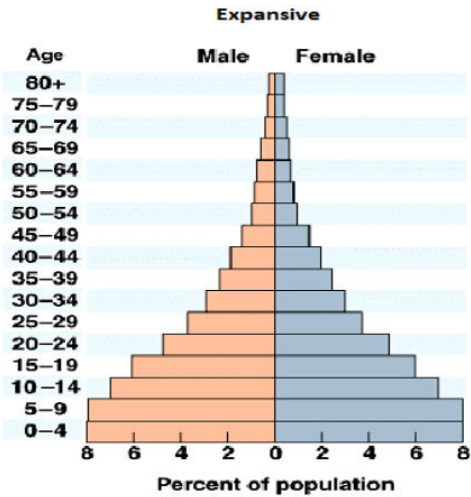| Malthus believed:	Boserup believed:
• Food supply limits population size. • Population growth would soon outstrip food supply. • This would lead to famine, war and diseases . • Preventative and Positive checks on population would be needed.	• With a growth in population, people would find new ways of acquiring food. • This would lead to technological and agricultural advances. • There would be no need to reduce population size.

Population Pyramids/Structure

- • A population pyramid is a type of bar graph used to show the age and the gender structure of a country or a city for a particular time. That is, it shows the number of males and females within different age groups in the population.
- • The lower part of the pyramid is known as the base and shows the younger section of the population. The upper part, or apex, shows the elderly.
- • Also called the Age-Gender pyramid.
- • Illustrates the population structure of a country.
- • Population Structure = Age, gender and the number in various cohorts.

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• Cohorts=different age groups: (0-4), (5-9), (10-14), etc.

• The number in each age group is given as a % of the total population

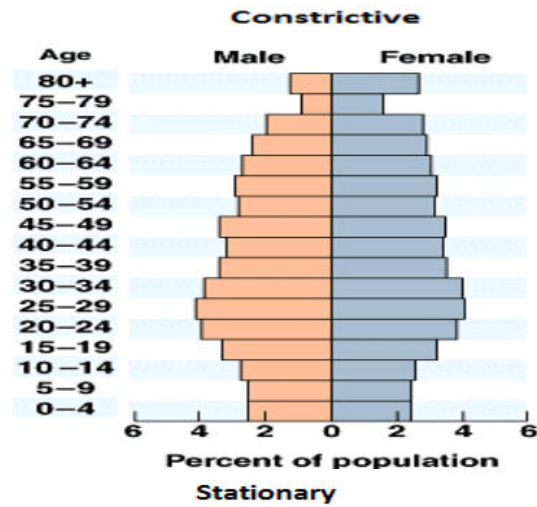Activity
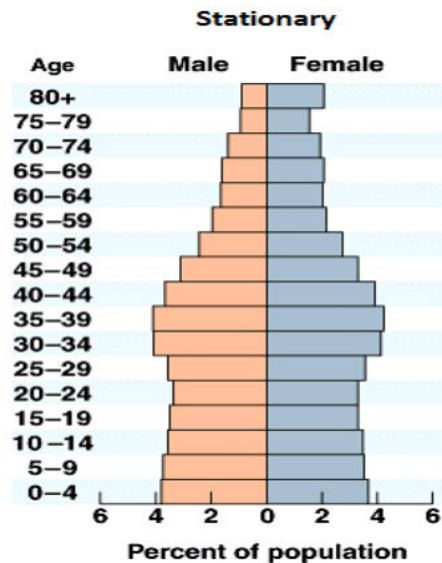
Discuss the features of different types of pyramids illustrated below:

1

Expansive

Age	Male	Female

Percent of population

2.

Constrictive

Age	Male	Female

Percent of population

Stationary

Age	Male	Female

3.

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Percent of population

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Dependency Ratio

• The population of a country can be divided into 2 categories according to their contribution to economic productivity.

• (15-65) cohorts are known as the 'economically active' or 'working population.'

- (<15) or the youth dependency ratio and (over 65) or the old age dependency ratio are

  known as the 'Non-economically active population.'

• The Dependency ratio can be expressed as:

Children (0-16) + Elderly (65+) × 100

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Those of Working Age

The Elderly: An Ageing Population

Richer world populations are ageing. Better health care and more advanced medicines allow people to live longer, increasing the proportion of elderly people

Case Study Japan: An Ageing Population

• Japanese women are marrying and having children at a later age, if at all, so the country's TFR has fallen to 1.3 which is one of the lowest in the world.

• In contrast, the Japanese, who on average can expect to live to 83 years, have the world's longest longevity.

• By 2050, Japan is projected to have the world's highest proportion of centenarians: 960,000 or 0.8%. Of these, 91% will be women.

• With a BR of 8.6 and a DR of 8.8, Japan has a negative natural increase.

• Impact: extra resources to look after the elderly which led the government have more elderly care programmes and offer inducements to encourage women to have more children.

The Issues

1. Health Care

2. Social Services

3. The Pension Crisis

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The Opportunities

- The situation has a positive side too. Younger retirees (early 60s and 70s) contribute a great deal to the economy.

- They are relatively wealthy and have lots of leisure time.

- They spend money on travel and recreation, providing jobs in the service sector.

- Many do voluntary work and some still do paid work and therefore pay taxes.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)- is the average number of children a woman is likely to have if she lives to the end of her child-bearing age.

Three key factors influence fertility decline and they are:

- Improvement in Family Planning Programmes.

Contraceptives such as condoms and pills facilitate the family planning exercise.

- Improvement in health care.

- Improvement in women's education and status.

Benefits of Family Planning

- Ensures gender equality and good maternal health

- Growth and improves family well-being

- Is a cost-effective investment that a country can make towards a better quality of life.

Replacement Rate – is when there are just sufficient children born to balance the number of people who die.

- ❖ **Population Control(Reading 2 pg 185)**
- ❖ **Reading 3 Case Study: China (pg 186-188)**

Activity

. Use the case studies of Singapore and China to fill in the table below.

Nation	Policy	Family Planning Measure	Penalties for having more children	Problems
Singapore				
China				