

Population

CAUSES OF OVERPOPULATION / NATURAL GROWTH KENYA

- Btwn 1969 & 2019, pop. increased from 10.9 mil to 54 mil.
- According to recent UN projections, pop. will grow 1 mil each yr (3000 ppl/day) and reach 85 mil by 2050.

→ Birth rate + fertility

× age 0-14 children: 17.5 mil - 24.5 mil by 2050.

- natural increase = 4%

- fertility rate = 8.1 births/woman

→ Lack of contraception

- 1977-78 Kenya Fertility Survey: 5.8% married women use contracep.

- religious; 85% Christ, 10% Mus

→ Large families

- at least 7 children; status + work

→ Lack of education

- high fertility - women w less education of 1-4 yrs.

- less than $\frac{1}{2}$ births attended by skilled doctors/midwives; high IMR so have more kids.

→ Early marriages

- 50% below poverty line
- sex before 15

→ Declining death rates

× IMR: 160 → 30 deaths per 1000 (btwn 1958 & now)

- life expectancy: 54 yrs → 68 yrs by 2050.

CONSEQUENCES OF OVERPOPULATION

KENYA

→ Inadequate food supplies

- 14.5 mil - food insecurity
- 26% children (under 5): malnourish

→ Overuse of agricultural land:

67% farmers can't give land to kids

→ Unemployment: 800,000 young ppl enter labour market /yr, youth unemployment = 35%.

→ Lack of sanitation: 47% poorest households practice open defecation

→ Inadequate H₂O supply:

current availability = 650 m³/yr
2025: 235 m³/yr.

→ Poor access to education

- 2019: 1 mil child not in primary
- X pupil-teacher ratio below national norm of 1:35.

→ Poor access to healthcare

- esp with spread of epidemics

→ Traffic congestion: Nairobi is ranked world's 4th most congested city.

CAUSES OF UNDERPOPULATION / LOW NATURAL GROWTH RATE

AUSTRALIA

- 30 Jun 2022, pop. of 26.4 mil; land area = ~~7.7~~ 7.7 mil km²
- with low birth and death rates, natural increase is only 1.1%.
- It has 9th highest immigrant population:
6.7 mil immigrants - 28.2% of pop.

→ Low fertility

- 1.79 births / woman
- ✗ BR in 2023 = 12.085 / 1000; 1.3% decline from 2022.

→ Contraception

- Adult literacy = 99%; increased education = increased contracep.
- 44+ % women of 18-49 yrs use contraception.
- Govt. programs like PBS make birth control pills affordable.

→ Impact of secular society

- secular ppl : 30.1% → 38.9%
(btwn 2016 & 2022)
- ✗ christians : 52.1% → 43.9%
- increased contraception

→ Low IMR : excellent healthcare

IMR = ~~0.46%~~ 2.8 / 1000 live birth

→ Government support for old age

- 4th best pension system in the world.

IMPACTS OF UNDERPOPULATION AUSTRALIA

→ Shortage of workers

- low replacement rate + retiring
- face shortfall of 200,000 workers by 2050.

→ Low level of production

✗ 351 barrel/day → 335 barrel/day (btwn 2020 & 2021)

- Deflation due to small market
- Decline in manufacturing - only 6% GDP

→ Under-used resources

- rich in coal, iron ore, copper, gold
- schools, hospitals, public transport closing down.

→ Lack of grt. income

- 43% labour force due to retire in next 20yrs; not enough tax.
- thus working pop. pays high taxes - one of highest in world.

→ Rising conflicts

- Labour shortage attracts foreign immigrants.
- clash of cultures; language issues in Sydney, Melbourne, etc.
- April 2019, 50 Muslims in New Zealand killed by Australian white supremacist attack.

CAUSES OF LOW POPULATION DENSITY / SPARSE POPULATION

AUSTRALIA

- Lowest population density : $3 \text{ ppl} / \text{km}^2$
- 6th largest country in land area, ~~but most~~ pop concentrated

~~X Highest density:~~
~~X Lowest density:~~

~~X City with lowest pop~~

Why pop. distribution is uneven

- most pop is conc in urban areas, 50 km of the coast
↳ mild temperature & climate
- Murray & Darling rivers attract farmers due to high soil fertility
- fish is major food source so ppl live close to rivers & coast

→ Relief, soil type

- arid Australian Outback : 73%
- desert : 40% (Great Victoria Desert, Great Sandy Desert)
- scrubland, infertile

→ Temperature

- 40°C in summer ; 16-24°C in wint
- rising temp & heat strokes

→ Precipitation

- Semi-arid regions (Tennant Creek) : 400 mm annual rainfall
- arid regions : 200-300 mm
- desert regions : 150 mm

→ Lack of Services

- vast distances + lack of access; teachers broadcast lessons; normal schools not viable
- Primary & emergency medical care delivered by Flying Doctor Service.

→ Mining

- rich in coal, iron ore, copper, gold; exports worth \$200 bil.
- 350 operating mines sites: ppl forced out of land.

ONE CHILD POLICY

CHINA

- Antinatalist policy to control pop. growth.
- 1950-1960: rapid growth; created pressure on infrastructure & resources.
- Late 70s, approaching 1 bil. mark
- Formulated in 1979, in hope that pop. wud get to 1.2 bil. in 2025 instead of 1.8 bil.
- Discontinued in 2015.

→ Exceptions

- if 1st handicapped, 2nd allowed
- twins allowed
- rural - 2nd allowed if 1st was girl

→ Incentives

- 5-10% salary bonus, housing,
- Education & healthcare benefits

→ Penalties

- fines, salary reduction, reduced maternity leave
- forced abortions
- \$370 - \$12800 fines

→ Enforcement

- Granny police: old women to check on couples & accompany to contraception appointments.

→ Other

- age of marriage increased
men: min. 22; women: min. 20.
- couples needed permission from work to have baby.
- benefits of small families advert
- women educated, jobs, careers
- contraception + education
- legalised abortion

IMPACTS OF THE ONE-CHILD POLICY CHINA

General Impacts

- Fertility rate & BR decreased after 1980:
Fertility rate in 1950 = 5 to 6 per woman
in 2000 = 1.6 per woman
- Overall rate of natural increase declined
- estimated that 400mil births were prevented.

POSITIVE

- Financial incentive, 5-10% salary bonus, employment for complying.
- education + healthcare benefits + preferential housing
- less pressure on schools, food
- women more educated, concentrated on careers: Empowerment of Urban Daughters Movement.
- family planning freedom: abortion legalised, contraception + education

NEGATIVE

- sex ratios skewed towards males: 33.6 mil more men than women, 2016.
- female infanticide, increased abortion of female fetuses.
- many female babies killed, abandoned & placed in orphanages.
- strict enforcement methods: forced sterilisation & abortion
- \$370 - \$12800 fines, salary reduct, reduced maternity leave, reduced child tax credits for violating.
- reduced freedom: needed permission from bosses to marry & have baby.
- ageing population: 33% of working age population to be 64+ by 2050.

DEPENDENT POPULATION PROBLEMS

JAPAN

- World's 3rd largest economy
- ~~21st~~ 30% of pop. is 65+
- 2030: 1 in every 3 ppl 65+
1 in every 5 ppl 75+

→ Difficulty in providing pension

- Since Aug 2021 (COVID), many seniors quit jobs.

→ Pressure on working population

- high dependency ratio: 71.12%
- for every 100 jobs, 67 applicants
- low BR, so few future workers

→ Pressure on military

- only ~~22,000~~ soldiers on active duty. ~~18,000~~ 250,000

→ Increased immigration

- labour shortage esp. in electrical industry.
- puts pressure on resources.

→ Pressure on healthcare (elderly)

→ Increased taxation

- tax rate: ~~55.9%~~ 56%
- country with 3rd highest personal income tax rate

→ Under-use of facilities

- schools shut down
- spending decreased (cost of supporting family)
- cost of living in Japan higher: inflation.

DEPENDENT POPULATION BENEFITS

JAPAN

For strategies to manage high dependent pop:

- policy introduced in 2009 to enable working mothers to continue working while having children
- employers were allowed to keep 65+ yr olds to work.
- age to avail pension increased from 60 to 65 to increase no. of taxpayers
- healthcare improvements (PTO)

→ Improvement in technology

- lack of workforce + healthcare:
- Panasonic developed smart walker so users are mobile & independent.
- Sohgo Security Services created tracker for dementia patients

→ Improvement in healthcare

- low costs
- universal health insurance system: 127 mil subscribers
- good medical data: used for disease & drug research

→ increase in individual income

→ more living space, arable land, quality of life.

- there is high demand for caregivers in Japan, which provides employment opportunities
- assistance with child care from extended family/grandparents, as parents go to work.

DESCRIBE/EXPLAIN
CHANGES IN POPULATION
STRUCTURE

JAPAN

- Ageing population (stats from prev)
- low BR/ fertility rates : 1.3 births per woman

REASONS

- inc. life expectancy: medical advancement & healthy lifestyle
- low BR due to high cost of living, education, tuition
- limited space
- lack of child care support
- lack of public tolerance for kids

→ Imbalance in gender ratios

- no. of males per 100 females is decreasing.
- 3mil more females than males

REASONS

- Migration: since 2009, more women moving into big cities like Tokyo; men moving out
- women moving in due to rise in full-time career opportunities
- differing lifestyles for men & women (women live longer, due to lower obesity rate)

Migration

CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION - PULLS

MEXICO → USA

- mass migration started in 1964
- gained pace in 80s
- rocketed in 90s and early 2000
- Mexican Americans - 11.2% of US population

→ Employment

- demand for cheap labour in Cali & Texas farms
- GDP per capita = \$46,860

→ Health care

- 400 ppl per doc
- life expectancy = 77 yrs

→ Education

- 86% Mex } read + write
- 99% Am }
- Mex - 14 } age by which they finish school
- Am - 16 }
- Am has better academic opportunities; ppl move for them + future kids

→ Bright light syndrome

- sign of better opportunities
- portrayal in movies - New York, Las Vegas

→ existing migrant communities & families

esp in Cali & Texas make it easier for ppl to settle down

CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION - PUSHES

MEXICO → USA

→ Poverty

- 11th richest country but 10th highest poverty - Mexico
- ✗ 2018 → 2020 pop. in pov. +7.3%
- ✗ pop. in extreme pov. +24.1%
- 45% below pov. line

→ Unemployment

- rate in 2021 = 4.38%
- farmers struggle

→ Healthcare

- 1800 ppl per doc
- ✗ ~~pop. w/o access~~ → 46.2% → 28.2%
- life expectancy = 70yrs
- 6% w/o access to H₂O

→ Crime

- drug trafficking: cocaine, heroin increased crime.
- 2019 crime rates = ~~18.4%~~ 29.3%
- homicide rates = 10-14 per 100,000.

→ Natural disasters

- arid ∴ H₂O shortage
- volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis
- ppl migrate in fear.

IMPACTS ON DESTINATION COUNTRY

Benefits

MEXICO → USA

→ Labour + economic growth

- 36% workers farming, fishing, building - Mex
- Mex workers mobile - move swiftly around country in response to local labour markets.
- migration encourages trade & investment, leading to economic growth in both countries.

↳ GDP growth in the last 150 yrs.

→ Cuisine ^{great for US housing industry - Americans can get cheaper homes}

- Culinary staples (tortillas, salsas, burritos) introduced in Am diet.
- led to birth of Tex-Mex cuisine.

→ Mexican music improved cultural diversity of US

→ Language

- many migrants don't speak fluent Eng. ∴ many schools teach Spanish: widens skill set & improves potential careers of youth.

IMPACTS ON DESTINATION COUNTRY

Problems

MEXICO → USA

→ Pressure on housing

- immigrant fams > American fam
- overcrowding & insecure housing
- inc. in housing prices & rents

→ Pressure on education

- influx of migrants - challenge to US's public school system

→ Pressure on employment

- companies replace Americans with cheap migrant labour: unemployment
- Desperate Americans have to work for same cheap wages

→ Loss due to remittances

- remittances to Mexico in 2021: \$51.6 bil (use stat from next)

→ Crime rates

- has increased in migrant-occupied areas, esp drug related
- 1000s of pounds of fentanyl drug flows into US from Mex per month

→ Racial tension

- esp in schools & workplaces:
- Oral History Archive

IMPACTS ON HOME COUNTRY

Benefits

MEXICO → USA

→ Remittances

- Mexico is 2nd highest receiver of remittances in world.
- Remittances from US to Mexico reached record \$56 bil in 2022.

→ Less pressure on employment/healthcare/education 2021 = 4.38%

- unemployment rate in ~~2021~~ in 2023 = 2.6%.

→ Skills brought back

- esp. English Language skills
- nearly 50% migrants who learned various skills in US started businesses upon return

→ Exports to US

- Mexico is 2nd largest source of foreign crude oil to US
- 2020, 77% of imported produce/veggies in US was from Mexico
- exports due to improved relations; it benefits Mexicans through income generated.

IMPACTS ON HOME COUNTRY

Problems
MEXICO → USA

→ Impacts population structure

- % of dependent pop increases
- lack of fertile young couples reduces the BR.

→ Loss of skilled workers

- shortage of workers to fill newly freed jobs
- shortage of doctors & medical professionals : 1800 ppl per doc.

→ Social impacts

- In city of Axochiapan, fathers/husbands absent for many yrs, women left alone to raise kids
- women unable to find partners & get married : children out of wedlock.
- in many towns, windows & doors locked, since women live alone.
- village of Tomulquillo → ghost town; only 80 ppl live there.

→ Impact on food supply

- pop. is dependent on local food grown in Mexico.
- maj. of migrants move from rural areas → shortage of farmers

→ Impact on defence / army.

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY MIGRANTS

While moving in

MEXICO → USA

→ Cost of transport

- 2019 - migrant smugglers charged \$4,500 to cross. This has x3 over 2yrs.
- Pay for flights, hotel stays for weeks, before migrant smugglers decide when to set off.

→ Danger of journey

- violence : sexual assault + abduction
- 728 migrants died in 2021. (while crossing).

→ Difficulty in obtaining work VISA / green card

- inadequate Eng skills, low level of education, can't afford US citizenship application.
- 56% of all unauthorised migrants are Mexicans.

DIFFICULTIES FACED
BY MIGRANTS

while settling in

MEXICO → USA

→ Jobs

- 36% workers farming, fishing, building - Mex.
- Health care etc. industries - repeat education
- 20-25% college-educated migrants unemployed.

→ Language barriers

- 2021 - 65% Mex low Eng skills
- isolated, antisocial

→ Lack of Healthcare

- 38% Mex in US - no health insurance
- exposed to Covid
- don't seek care - deportation

→ Discrimination & racist violence

- documented in Oral History Archive
- long hrs, not allowed to form unions, not informed of rights
- 37% Mex say no attention paid to issues.

→ Difficult accommodation

- no documents: can't choose decent housing
- can't afford housing - overcrowding

→ Culture shock: Youth not able to mainstream Am culture + maintain ties to roots.