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 Cite at least 2 factors (in health and economics) that have made Malthus 'theory outmoded? (Minimum of 100 words, maximum of 200)

The improvements in health care and global trade and economic growth are factors that have made Malthus 'theory outmoded. Malthusian theory did not predict great advances in medical science, especially in controlling diseases and increasing life expectancy, improved hygiene, vaccination programs, and the development of treatments that reduce mortality worldwide. Consequently, the massive increase in population envisioned by Malthus has not materialized due to a decline in mortality, which is his theory of the basis of uncontrolled overpopulation leading to misery. Additionally, Malthusian theory ignored the role of global trade and economic growth in food security. The opening up of new areas for agricultural products and the establishment of global trading systems have facilitated the efficient distribution of food commodities around the world Countries can now supplement their domestic food production with imports, and reduce the impact of local food shortages. Moreover, economic growth has lifted millions out of poverty, reduced food shortages and debunked Malthusian predictions of widespread misery due to overpopulation.

2) What do you think are the key factors that are crucial in bringing down the population growth rate? Explain your answer. (Minimum of 100 words, maximum of 200)

Some key factors that are crucial in bringing down the population growth rate are mortality rate, migration, and economic and social factor. Mortality or life expectancy plays an important role in population growth. As life expectancy increases, population increases slowly. In the 1950slife expectancy was lower than it is today, and the population grew dramatically during that time. Also, migration, movement of people from one place to another, can affect population growth. The more immigrants that leave a country, the smaller the population will be, while the more immigrants, the larger the population. Lastly, factors such as poverty, income, and social status can affect birth rates. As people's economic and social conditions improve, they have fewer children.

Reference:

Wormald, B. (2023, June 14). *Main factors driving population growth*. Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project. https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2015/04/02/main-factors-driving-population-growth/

Z, S. (2021, April 27). Malthusian Theory of Population: Criticisms and Applicability.

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/malthusian-theory-population-criticisms-applicability-sultan-zafar

Mortality rate: The rate at which people die, or their age, also plays an important role in population growth. As life expectancy increases, population increases slowly. In the 1950s, for example, life expectancy was younger than it is today, which contributed to the population growth at the time. Change: The movement of people from one place to another can affect population growth. The more immigrants from a country, the smaller its population will be, while the more immigrants, the larger the population will be. Socioeconomic Factors: Factors such as poverty, income level, and social status can affect birth rates. As people's socioeconomic status improves, they tend to have more children.







