

CASE STUDY: CHINA'S ONE / TWO CHILD POLICY

- An antinatalist population policy

September 25th 1980: Politburo of CCP issued an open letter urging members of the party + youth league to have only one child

- Before then, in 1970s, the government encouraged delaying marriages, longer intervals between births, and fewer children
- Before the ~~existing~~ family planning policy was introduced in 1978, ~~the~~ total fertility rate $5 \rightarrow 2$

EFFECTS:

- Government claims the policy helped achieve 400 million fewer births in the past 30 years
- Female infanticide, child abandonment,
- Human trafficking (of young women)
- In some rural areas, male : female = 6:1
- Young emperors

Consequences for people that disobeyed:

- Forced sterilisation (usually metal IUD)
- 10% salary cut
- Loss of free public education + health care for fam
- Fines of 10,000 RMB

CASE STUDY: RUSSIA'S DAY OF CONCEPTION

- A pro-natalist population policy.

On first adopted in 2006

On 12th September, citizens get the day off work

If a child is born 12th June, couples win prizes

Why?

- Few young people to work/pay taxes
- Low population slowing Russia's population growth
- Spike in emigration after 1991
- Population falling 700,000 annually
- 2007: 141.4 million citizens, est < 100 mil by 2050

Effects:

- BR ↑ 4.5% in 2007
- 1479600 → 1610000 (2006 → 2007 BR)
- 2010: total fertility rate 1.54 (from 1.2 in 2006)

CASE STUDY: AUSTRALIA

- A sparsely populated country
- A country that is underpopulated

Population Density: ~3 per km²

Population Growth Rate: 1.07%

Birth Rate: 12.15 per 1000

Death Rate: 7.14 per 1000

Contraceptive prevalence: 72.3%

Average age at first birth: 30.5

Physicians density: 3.27 per 1000

Hospital Beds density: 3.9 per 1000

Terrain: mostly low plateau with deserts,
fertile plain in SE

Land Use: Agricultural: 53.4%

Forest: 19.3%

Other: 27.3%

Most populated: 300-400mm of rainfall

21-24°C average daily maximum temp.
0-300m above sea level

21 yrs free education

11.6mn = workforce

GDP: 41300

CASE STUDY: BANGLADESH

- A country that is over-populated
- A country with a high rate of natural growth
- A densely populated country

Population Density: ~1298 per km²

Population Growth Rate: 1.6%.

Birth rate: 21.14 births per 1000

Death rate: 5.61 deaths per 1000

Contraceptive prevalence: 61.2%

Average age at first birth: 18.1

Physicians density: 0.36 physicians per 1000

Hospital beds density: 0.6 beds per 1000

Terrain: mostly flat alluvial plain, hilly in SE

Land use: Agricultural 70.1%

Forest 11.1%

Other 18.8%

Most populated: area around Ganges

200-600 mm of rainfall

Unemployment: 8.7%

CASE STUDY: INTERNAL MIGRATION IN CHINA

- A rapidly growing urban area in a developing country + migration to it.

In 2009, 11% of the total population of China were rural to urban migrants (145 million)

44.4% of new-generation workers were employed in the manufacturing industry

First migration rates of migrants born 1980-90 is 21.1 ; after 1990 is 17.2

↳ more + more young people migrating

EFFECTS:

- Increased supply of labour in urban areas
- Increased income
- Increased environmental pollution
- Overpopulation
- Increased crime & safety issues
- Increased demand for resources (e.g. water)

CASE STUDY: MEXICO → USA

- An international migration

Crime rates:

- 81% of Mexicans describe crime as a problem
- Homicide rates 10~14 per 100,000
- Last 5 years: 47,500 killed in drug-related crimes

Unemployment:

- 2.2 (2002) → ~~5.75~~^{5.37} (2010)
- 47% below poverty line

Standards of Living

- Mexico: 1 dr. per 1800
- USA : 1 dr. per 400
- Life expectancy in USA = 76, Mexico = 72
- Adult literacy rate: 55% vs 99%

CASE STUDY: ITALY

- A country with a high dependent population
- A country with a low rate of population growth

8110 Italians <30 live with their parents

Average age for moving out: 36

Average wage for Italians 25-30 = $\frac{1}{2}$ counter-parts in England

40% that leave their parents' home must return

Workers to pensioners (ratio) = 0.7

2008: 21% Italy's GNP spent on caring for >65

Population Growth Rate: 0.23%

Total dependency ratio: 56.5%

Birth rate: 8.7 per 1000

Death rate: 10.3 per 1000

Mother's mean age at first birth: 30.3

Life expectancy at birth: 82.2 years

Total fertility rate: 1.43 per woman

65+ years: 21.37%

CASE STUDY: ROCINHA, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

- A favela

Densely populated: 200,000 people live there
Narrow streets

Most of the favela is on a steep hill with many trees surrounding

High crime rates - Nov 2011, hundreds of police + mil. patrolled streets to track drug dealers

Spread of diseases by Aedes mosquitoes (dengue)

Other diseases: tuberculosis (4), HIV/AIDS (1)

- Brazil: 37.5 cases per 1000 of tuberculosis
- Rocinha: 380 cases per 1000 of tuberculosis