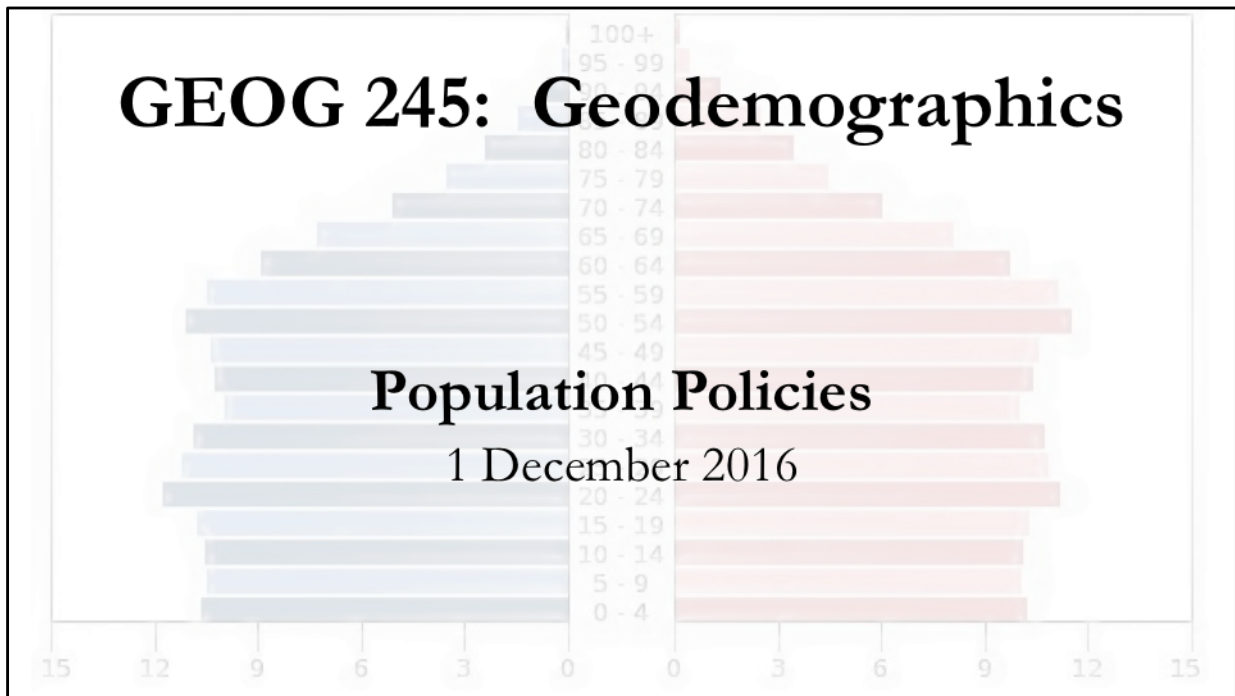


# GEOG 245: Geodemographics

## Population Policies

1 December 2016



## Announcements

- Final exam on December 8<sup>th</sup> in class
- Assignment 4 due by midnight tonight
  - Question A: the default is in fact level 3 (it is level 2 for all other parts, but not the treemap). I will accept answers for both level 2 and level 3 (note that if you did it at level 2, it is still two diseases, but grouped in one box; if you did it at level 3, it is two diseases in two boxes).
  - Question N: should be 300 per 100,000

I announced this Tuesday, but for those who weren't there...

## Assignment 4

- A note on questions o and q:
  - Question: Based on the discussions we had and the population pyramids we examined in class, what might explain these low/high mortality rates
  - Hint: the formula for mortality rate is

$$\frac{\text{Number of Deaths}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

So, based on this formula, what can cause a mortality rate to decrease? (number of deaths goes down or total population goes up). What can cause a mortality rate to increase? (number of deaths goes up or total population goes down). So, when answering these questions, think about whether and why the number of deaths is changing or the total population is changing (or both).

## Plan for Today

- Population Policies
  - What is a population policy?
  - Mortality policies
  - Fertility policies
    - Antinatal policies
    - Pronatal policies
  - Immigration policies
  - Migration policies
- Course Evaluations

What is a population policy?

## What is a population policy?

- Government policies used to manage the size, composition, and distribution of a population

Essentially any government attempt to intervene in the demographics of their country

Can we think of any examples? (most famous is the one child policy in China)

What aspects of population do governments care about?

- Mortality has decreased world wide, but ongoing global attempts to bring it down further

Everyone agrees that decreasing mortality is a good thing. All countries are to one degree or another doing this. In some governments are more involved than others. How do governments go about trying to decrease mortality? (improve development, standards of living, education, sanitation, access to medical services/health care, etc.). Why do governments care about decreasing mortality? (measure of development/location on the demographic transition, improve the economy, improve morbidity, so many variables go hand in hand with mortality such that improvements in mortality produce other improvements in a country.)

What aspects of population do governments care about?

- Mortality has decreased world wide, but ongoing global attempts to bring it down further
- Fertility is less straight forward

Many governments care a lot about fertility, but while some are trying to decrease it, others are trying to increase it.



## Antinatalist policies

- Policies designed to decrease fertility

Comes from the word natal (meaning births).

Why decrease fertility? (limited resources, low fertility is a marker of development/progress along the demographic transition) Ex. One child policy in China

## Pronatalist policies

- Policies designed to increase fertility

Why increase fertility? (needed to balance population age structure, declining population) Ex. Japan, Singapore, Denmark

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?  
v=vrO3TfJc9Qw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vrO3TfJc9Qw)

In 2014, Denmark's birthrate hit a 27 year low (there is population decline there) and the government is attempting to increase fertility. A travel company there produced this advertisement in order to help the government who have been unsure of how to increase fertility.

There is also a second one made the next year (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B00grl3K01g>) targeted at would-be grandmothers. And a third one made the following year that argues that increasing sex decreases mortality (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZHNBVzYk5gA>) and also offers a discount based on the total number of children you have had.



<http://www.cnn.com/2015/10/29/asia/china-one-child-policy-problems-5-things/>

Watch film clip: "China ends one-child policy" (3:16)

This explains the demographic effect of the one child policy and why China is now trying to increase fertility.

A consequence of restrictive fertility policies

- Asia's Missing Women

What is meant by this?

## A consequence of restrictive fertility policies

- Asia's Missing Women
  - Because of cultural and economic preference for boy children, sex-selective abortions are common in countries with restrictive fertility policies
  - China now has 33 million more men than it does women

What is meant by this?

How do countries try to lower fertility?

The one child policy is one example, but what are some other ways governments try to lower fertility?



## How do countries try to lower fertility?

- Set strict limits on number of children being born
  - Require birth permits in order to have children
- Increase access to and education about contraception/family planning
- Increase access to legal abortions
- Free/incentivized sterilization
- Improvements in access to education for women
- Propaganda

Note on free/incentivized sterilization: This was a policy in India for many years though there were many allegations of forced sterilization. The policy attempted to target men who had already had one or two children, but in practice wasn't always as voluntary as it was intended.

How do countries try to raise fertility?

## How do countries try to raise fertility?

- Child tax credits/tax breaks for large families
  - Or additional tax on childless men and women
- Free or subsidized child care
- Limit access to contraception/abortion
- Make divorce more difficult
- Paid parental leave
- Propaganda

Some funnier ones: a non profit in Georgia (the country) called the Demographic Development Fund has taken a census of all single individuals including height, weight, zodiac sign, etc. and used it to create a nation wide dating website.

(From the optional reading/video) Singapore created a national holiday (National Day/National Night) that is explicitly designed to encourage reproduction.

Singapore has also put a limit on the number of one-bedroom apartments available in an attempt to encourage people to move in together and make the 'single lifestyle' more expensive.

South Korea instituted a policy where the third Wednesday of every month is Family Day and government offices close early, encouraging employees to spend time with their partners and families.

In Russia, September 12 is National Day of Conception (9 months before Russia's National Day). Women who give birth on National Day can win refrigerators, money and cars.

In Japan (in 2012 sales of adult diapers started surpassing sales of baby diapers), the government funded research to develop a robot baby that is designed to make potential parents think more seriously about wanting a baby.

What might be some other ways governments could address their fertility concerns?

Feel free to get creative!

The US, with similar concerns about the aging population as many countries trying to boost fertility, simply delayed the retirement age and the start of welfare programs (medicare).

Some have suggested increasing immigration, but this comes with all sorts of other concerns as the demographics of immigrant populations don't (initially) match those of the host population.

Questions?

“The State has no place in the nation’s bedrooms”

—*Pierre Trudeau*

Take five minutes to discuss with the people near you. Do you agree or disagree with the statement and why?

Pierre Trudeau is a former prime minister of Canada (his son is the current prime minister).

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What aspects of population do governments care about?

- Mortality has decreased world wide, but ongoing global attempts to bring it down further
- Fertility is less straight forward
- Immigration policy is a de facto population policy of the US, Canada, and many other Global North countries

All countries manage the quantity and quality of immigrants entering the country.

## What makes immigration policy unique?

- It has an almost immediate effect (compared with mortality/fertility policies) on population structure and composition
- Most directly impacts the size of the working population
- Often has unintended consequences (Immigration gap)

In Canada, immigration has accounted for approximately 70% of labor force growth in recent years.

Unintended consequences: Ex. The Bracero program brought Mexican workers into the US to make up for labor shortfalls. This created long term connections between Mexico and the US (which many argue raised illegal Mexican immigration later), created a certain animosity toward and stereotype of the Mexican immigrant that carries over in negative ways today, etc.

## What aspects of population do governments care about?

- Mortality has decreased world wide, but ongoing global attempts to bring it down further
- Fertility is less straight forward
- Immigration policy is a de facto population policy of the US, Canada, and many other Global North countries
- Internal migration policies are less common, but more complicated

What are some examples of internal migration policies? (in the US, the forced relocations of indigenous people onto reservations; China's Hukou system, etc.)

## China's Hukou System

- Everyone assigned citizenship to a particular locality (children assigned based on mother's citizenship)
- These localities were divided between rural and urban
- In order to move from a rural locality to an urban locality you had to apply
  - Without permission, you cannot access health care, education, or other social services in new urban locality and risk deportation
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QcICGjnNRRg>

Watch first 1:15 of youtube clip explaining Hukou.

What are other ways of controlling internal migration?

## How do governments control internal migration?

- Forced relocations
- Limit where people can access social services
- Free land in particular places
- Tax breaks/economic incentives
- Propaganda

Are migration controls more or less savory than fertility controls? Do governments have the right to control where people live, work, and access social services?

[https://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about\\_policy\\_section.aspx](https://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_policy_section.aspx)

The UN maintains records about what population policies are being employed globally and you can see their 2015 interactive report. Lets look at what policies are in place in the US.



Questions?

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- Course Evaluations

## Course Evaluations

- These are of my performance (not the TAs)
  - Include instruction, office hours, syllabus/course design, course content, etc.
- The numeric answers (bubble sheets) are used to determine whether and what classes I teach
  - Shared with other universities where I apply for jobs
- The comment sheets (yellow sheets) are used to give me feedback
  - Come back to me at the start of Winter quarter
  - I use them to adjust my teaching style, course content in the future, and I use quotes from them in my teaching portfolio (which I share with potential employers)

You will have a chance to complete these for the TAs on Monday.

With the exception of the two sentence blurb of what the class is about that you saw on the time schedule when you registered, I have put together everything for this course, so everything is fair game for the evaluations. You are welcome to offer feedback and assessment of my skill lecturing/teaching, my course development skills, my approachability, whatever.

So, the yellow sheets are more for me. The white bubble sheets are for my supervisors. So, if you want to tell the department how awesome or terrible I am at teaching—do it on the white sheets. If you have direct feedback for me—do it on the yellow sheets.