

## Population Dynamics Case Studies

Topic	Case Study
<b>Stage 3 in the DTM</b>	<p><b><u>Mexico</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mexico is in stage 3 of the DTM and is late expanding</li> <li>• Stage 3 is when                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Birth rate and death rate falls</li> <li>○ Population growth slows</li> <li>○ Natural increase slows</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reasons for decrease in birth rate:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Widespread birth control</li> <li>○ People no longer wanting large families</li> <li>○ Bringing up children is expensive</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mexico has a youthful population</li> <li>• Under 15s make up 31% of the population</li> <li>• Average age is 26</li> <li>• More school places are needed</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 5 in the DTM</b>	<p><b><u>Japan</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japan is in stage 5 of the DTM and its population is currently decreasing</li> <li>• Stage 5 is when                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Death rate is slightly higher than birth rate</li> <li>○ Natural decrease</li> <li>○ Population begins to decrease</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ageing population caused by longer life expectancy and lower birth rate</li> <li>• Over 65s make up 20.8% of the population</li> </ul>
<b>Pro-natalist policy</b>	<p><b><u>Singapore</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Singapore has been controlling its population size since the mid-1960s</li> <li>• It first adopted an anti-natalist policy with the slogan “Stop at two”</li> <li>• This was so successful in the mid-1980s it totally reversed this policy and encouraged people to have more children with their slogan now being “Have three or more – if you can afford it”</li> <li>• Incentives are offered for couples to have more children. Couples with three or more children:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pay lower taxes</li> <li>○ Have better housing</li> <li>○ Easier access to nursery schools and preference in school choice later on</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Singapore also offers counselling to discourage abortion and sterilisation</li> <li>• The policy has been very effective with the birth rate increasing helping boost the population</li> </ul>
<b>Anti-natalist policy</b>	<p><b><u>China</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China introduced its famous ‘One-child policy’ in 1979 after the population was growing very rapidly throughout the 1950s and 1960s</li> <li>• Couples were only allowed to have one child and those who had more would be punished</li> <li>• Benefits such as cash bonuses, longer maternity leave, better childcare, and preferential access to housing, were given to those with one child only</li> <li>• China’s birth rate fell from 34 per 1,000 in 1970 to only 13 per 1,000 in 2008</li> <li>• Chinese tradition is to prefer to have a son, so there has been widespread sex-selective abortions as couples are only limited to one child and they want their child to be a boy</li> <li>• China now has 120 males for every 100 females</li> <li>• The policy has now been relaxed a little, particularly in rural areas</li> </ul>
<b>Migration Policy</b>	<p><b><u>UK’s Immigration Policy</u></b></p> <p><b>2004 – Open door policy to Eastern European migrants:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arguments For:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provides many low-wage workers in farming</li> <li>○ Fish processing and low paid services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Filling a gap in the labour service
- Arguments Against
  - More people than expected
  - More pressure on services like school and housing
- 2008 – Points-based immigration for non-EU migrants**
- Arguments For:
  - Skills and migrants matched with the UK's needs
- Arguments Against:
  - Very complex system
  - May deter valuable migrants, such as entrepreneurs
- 2010 – Cap (quota) on non-EU immigration**
- Arguments For:
  - Reduces overall immigration numbers as the UK is unable to restrict EU migration
- Arguments Against:
  - TNCs will be unable to get the skilled workers they need once the quota is filled