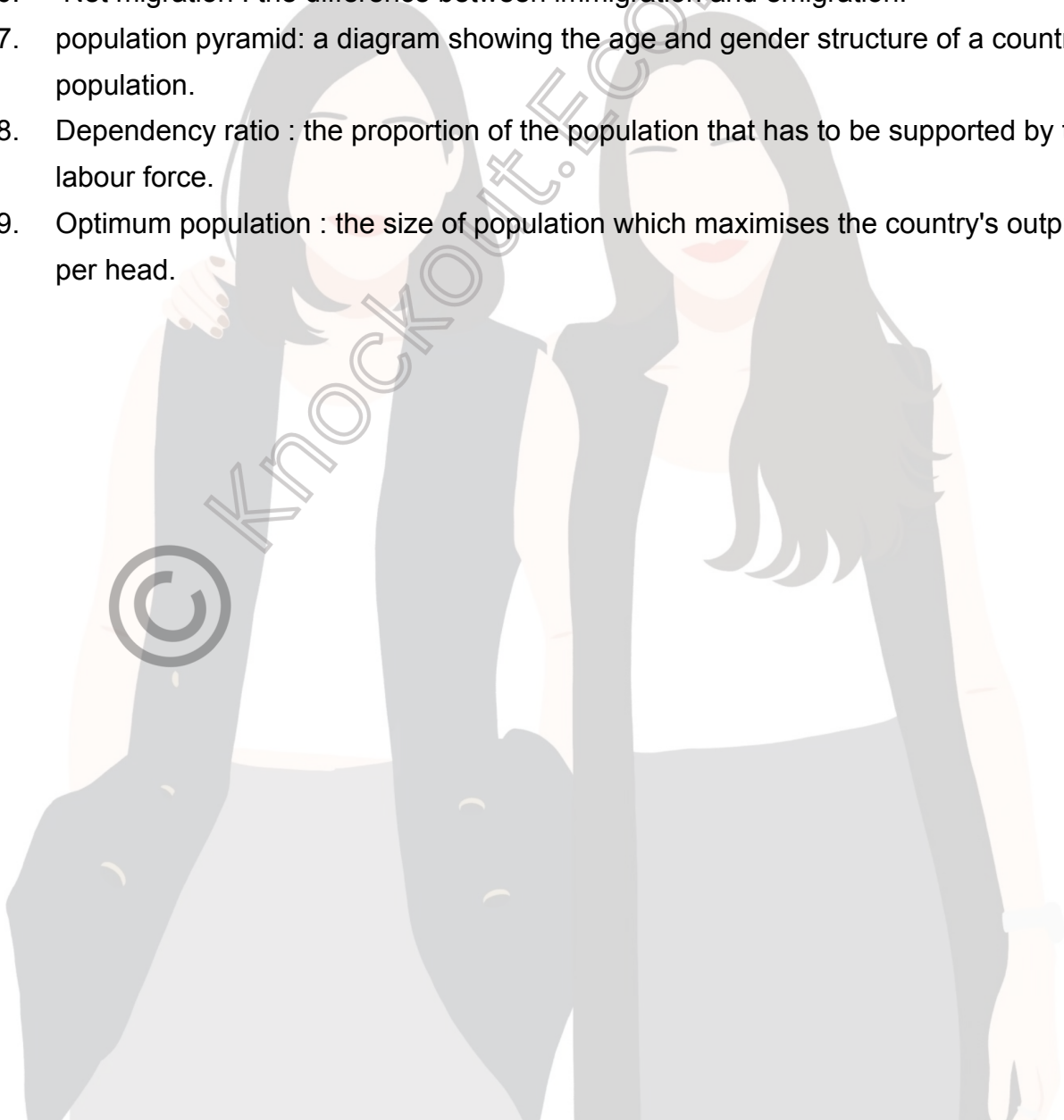


Chapter 34

Population

Key terms

1. Emigration : the act of leaving the country to live in another country.
2. Birth rate : the number of births in a year per 1,000 population in a year.
3. Death rate : the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population in a year.
4. Net immigration : more people coming to live in the country than people leaving the country to live elsewhere.
5. Infant mortality rate : the number of deaths per 7,000 lives births in a year.
6. Net migration : the difference between immigration and emigration.
7. population pyramid: a diagram showing the age and gender structure of a country's population.
8. Dependency ratio : the proportion of the population that has to be supported by the labour force.
9. Optimum population : the size of population which maximises the country's output per head.



1. Factors that affect population growth

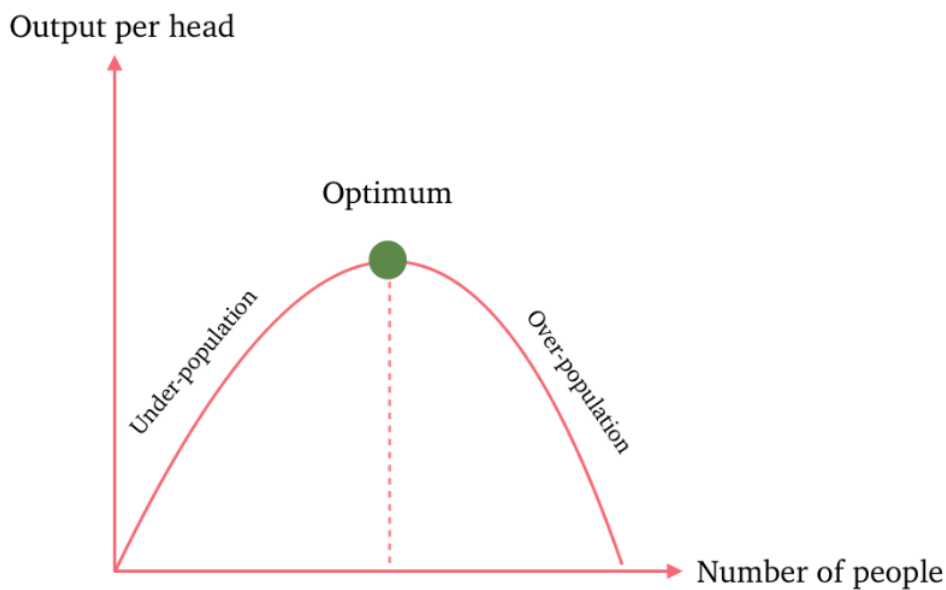
Birth Rate

Dead Rate

Net immigration

2.The optimum population

: refer to the number of population which generates the maximum national output per head.



3. The effects of an increase in population

Advantages

1. It can cause economic growth
: More people will spend on goods and services
: Or there will be more supply of labour to produce more goods and services

Disadvantages

1. Overpopulation problems
: There will be lack of resources for huge population.
2. Overcrowding
3. There will be high competition in labour market.
4. Dependency ratio may be high if there is high population of elders and children.
5. It can cause demand-pull inflation

4. The effect of ageing population.

Ageing population is not a serious problem

- Increase supply of labour if government increases retirement age
- Higher life expectancy means better standard of living
- Older workers may have lots of skills

Disadvantages

- High dependency ratio
- Older workers are geographical and occupational immobility
- Government has higher expenditure on healthcare

