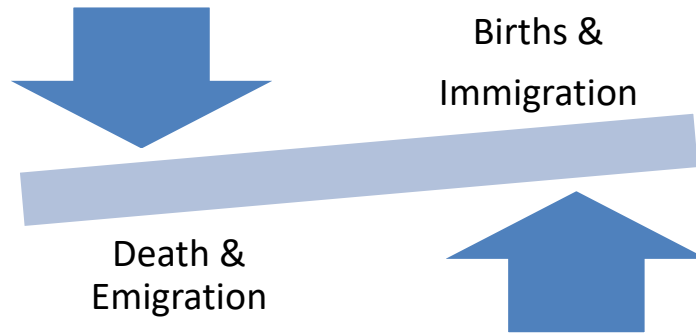


Demography



Teacher's Workbook Checklist	
Date	
There are no gaps in workbook; all activities/ boxes are complete	
All AO3 points are well explained and written in full sentences (50-100 words for each point)	

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Introduction to Demography

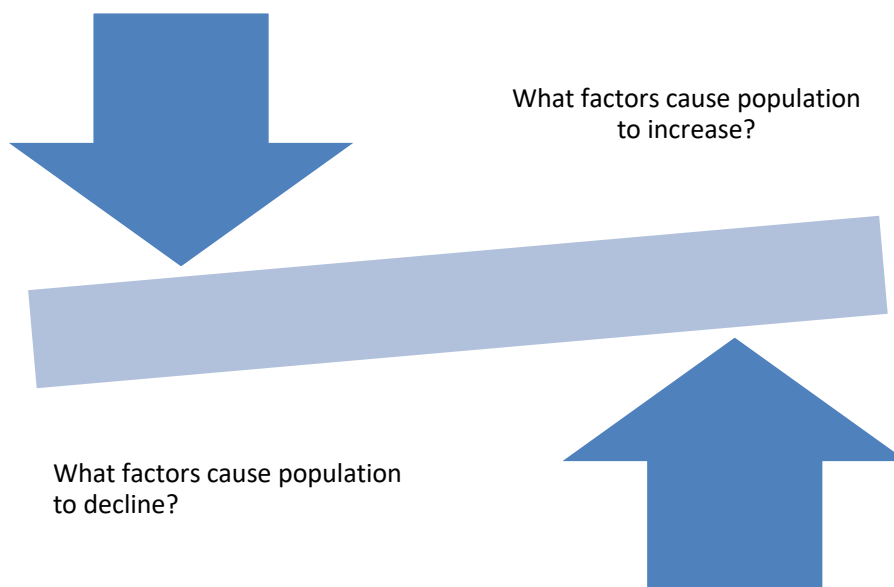
The study of demography is focused on how the number of births and deaths, and the number of people entering and leaving the country all affect the size, sex and age structure of the population.

Demographic changes over the past 100 years have had a major influence on British family life.



The range of population change depends on four demographic factors:

1. Birth rate
2. Fertility rate
3. The death rate
4. Migration



Births

Birth rate	
Fertility rate	
Infant mortality rate	



Trends in UK	
Birth rate	
Fertility rate	

Reasons for the decline in the birth rate

Factor	Explanation
1. Changes in the position of women	
2. Decline in the Infant mortality rate	
3. Children are now an economic liability	
4. Child Centred Society	

Effects of China's one-child policy

Patterns of fertility in China have been significantly affected in the last thirty years by several factors. In 1979 China introduced a strict family planning policy that allows most couples to have only one child. Without this policy the Chinese government says that the country's population would have continued to grow at an alarming rate. However, one of the results of this policy is the gradual emergence of a gender imbalance. In China as a whole, there are 120 males born for every 100 females. In some provinces, the number of males raises to 160. The typical average ratio worldwide is about 105 boys for every 100 girls. There are now 18 million more men than there are women of marriageable age and the numbers are still growing.

The main reason for this imbalance lies in Chinese cultural traditions. When a woman married, she lived with, and worked for, her husband's family. Therefore, male children were more valued, as they carried on the family line, earned money for the family and looked after their parents in old age. This is still particularly true for rural areas – baby girls are not a good investment!

At first there were incidents of baby girls being abandoned, or sometimes even killed. Today many female fetuses are aborted. Modern ultrasound techniques can identify the sex of a foetus and this can then influence a decision about abortion. Although there are now laws to prevent doctors telling parents the sex of their unborn child, such sex-determined abortions are still occurring.

The Chinese version of 'Blind Date' now attracts thousands of applicants from young men, who are willing to sing, dance and ridicule themselves for the chance of a date with a young woman. The status of older women as potential brides has improved and homosexuality has become more common. More worrying are the increase of kidnapping of women, sex trafficking from other Asian countries, and sexual crime by gangs of young men. In response, the government has introduced a propaganda campaign stressing the importance of girls.

Effects of changes in Fertility

Fertility rate	
Trends in the UK-fertility rate	
Effects in changes in fertility	
The family	
The dependency ratio	
Public services and policies	

Deaths

Death rate	
Trend in the UK-death rate	<p>FIGURE 2.3: BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE UK, 1901-2041</p>

Reasons for the decline in the death rate

Improved nutrition	
Medical improvements	
Smoking and diet	
Public health measures	
Other social changes	

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy	
Trends in the UK- Life expectancy	
Reasons for the increase in life expectancy	
Class differences	
Gender differences	
Regional differences	

The ageing population

Trends in the UK		
Factors effecting the increase in the ageing population		
Consequences/ effects of an ageing population		
Ageism, modernity and postmodernity	Modern society and old age	
	Postmodern society and old age	
	Inequality among the old	

Immigration

Immigration		
Emigration		
	Push factors	
	Pull factors	
Net Migration		
Trends in the UK		
The impact of migration on UK population structure		
Population size		
Age structure		
The dependency ratio		

Globalisation and migration	
Globalisation	
Effects of globalisation on migration	
Acceleration	
Differentiation – super diversity	
	Citizens
	Denizens
	Helots
Feminisation of migration	
Migrant identities	
Politicisation of migration	