

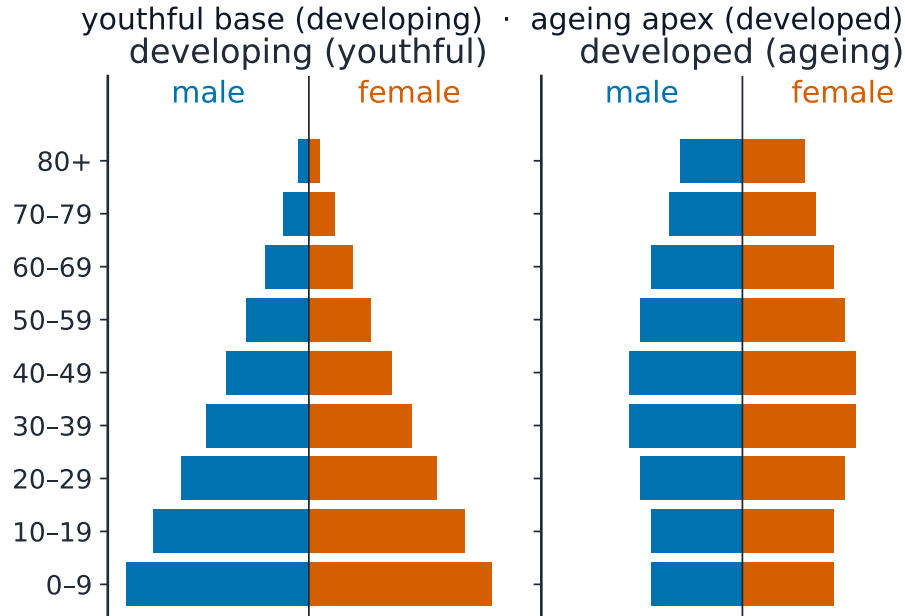
Exercise walk-through

5.3

Population

IGCSE Economics

Population



Population grows when
births exceed **deaths**
(plus migration).

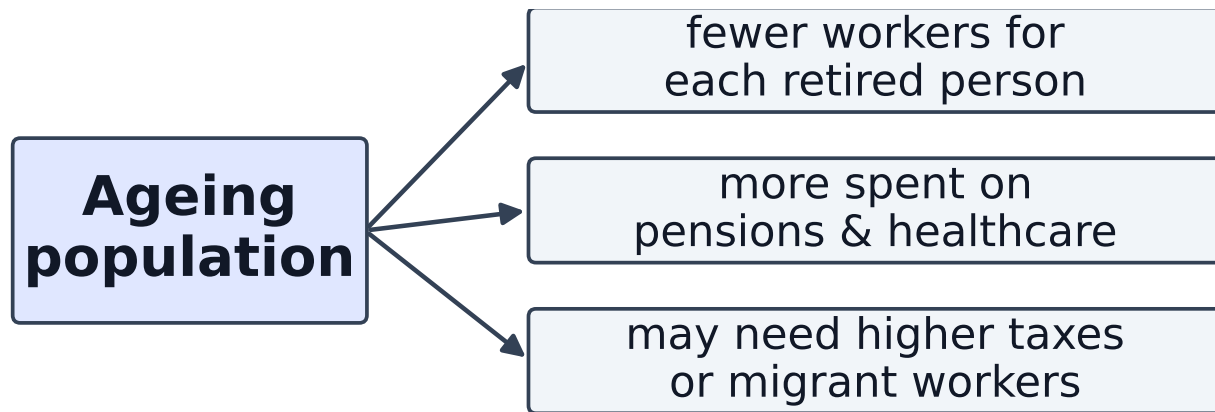
A **population pyramid** : a developing country has a wide young base; a developed one is more even.

Ageing population

An **ageing population**
spending on **pensions**

has more older people & fewer workers. This raises
& health, paid by fewer workers.

Ageing population, in detail



Exam: ageing raises dependency ratio — pressure on pensions, healthcare, and tax base

An **ageing population**

has more older people & fewer workers.

The development gap

Developed countries have high incomes & good services; **developing** ones less so. Development comes from investment in capital, education & health.

developed	developing
high income	low income
good health	poorer health
more schooling	less schooling

How developed and developing countries are linked

Developing countries sell raw materials and cheap goods to developed countries, and buy machines and skills from them.

Trade, aid, and investment from richer countries can help poorer countries develop – but developing countries can also become too dependent on them.

Exercises 2.1-2.3

2.1 Define the term *birth rate*.

[2]

2.2 State when a country's population grows.

[2]

2.3 Define the term *net migration*.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.3

2.1 Define the term *birth rate*. [2]

2.1

- the **birth rate** is the number of births each year for every **1000 people** in the population (K)

2.2 State when a country's population grows. [2]

2.2

- a country's population grows when **births + immigration** are greater than **deaths + emigration** (K)

2.3 Define the term *net migration*. [2]

2.3

- **net migration** is **immigration minus emigration** – the net number of people moving into a country (K)

Exercises 3.1·3.2

3.1 A country's population will rise if:

[1]

☐

A the death rate is higher than the birth rate

B births plus immigration exceed deaths plus emigration

C emigration is higher than immigration

D the birth rate falls

3.2 Explain two reasons why a country might have an ageing population.

[4]

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 A country's population will rise if:

[1]

☐

A the death rate is higher than the birth rate

B births plus immigration exceed deaths plus emigration

C emigration is higher than immigration

D the birth rate falls

3.1 B

- population rises when **births + immigration exceed deaths + emigration** (K)
- A, C and D would shrink the population (or not raise it)

3.2 Explain two reasons why a country might have an ageing population.

[4]

3.2

- for **each** of two reasons: $K + A_n$
- e.g. **longer life expectancy**: better healthcare means people live longer → more old people
- e.g. a **falling birth rate**: families have fewer children → the share of young people falls, so the population ages

Exercise 3.3

3.3 Analyse the effects of an ageing population on a country's economy.

[6]

Exercise 3.3

3.3 Analyse the effects of an ageing population on a country's economy. [6]

3.3

- an ageing population has more retired people and **fewer workers** (K)
- each worker must support more people; the government spends more on **pensions and healthcare** (An)
- it may need higher taxes or more immigrant workers – ageing raises costs and can **slow growth** (An)