
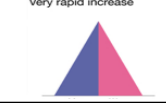

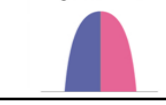

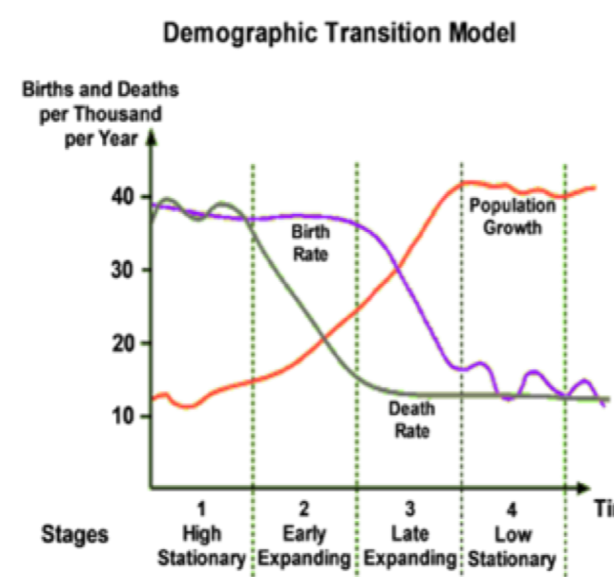


GEOGRAPHY – YEAR 9 – JAPAN (POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

A DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS			
Development indicator		Definition	Change
1	Birth rate	The amount of births per 1000 per year	Decreases
2	Death rate	The amount of deaths per 1000 per year	Decreases
3	Literacy rate	The % of people over the age of 15 that can read and write	Increases
4	Infant mortality rate	The amount of babies that die under the age of 1	Decreases
5	Life expectancy	The average age a person is expected to live until within a country	Increases
6	GNI per capita	The average wage of a person within a country	Increases
7	Safe water access	The percentage of people with access to safe, clean water	Increases

B POPULATION		
1	Population Pyramid	These show the distribution (spread) of a Population's various age groups, broken down by gender, in a given year
2	Ageing Population	A population where the average age is rising. There are more elderly & fewer young people/babies
3	Causes of Ageing Populations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent healthcare / diet Fewer babies being born, due to more career-focused women (low birth rate)
5	DTM - Demographic Transition Model	A graph /model that shows how birth rate, death rate and total population numbers change over time, because of development

C THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL			
1	STAGE 1: BR – HIGH; DR – HIGH; TOTAL POP (TP) – VERY LOW Currently the only places that are in the stage are Amazonian Rainforest tribes.	Stage 1 Population Pyramid	
2	STAGE 2: BR – HIGH; DR – FALLING RAPIDLY; TP – Begins to increase. Afghanistan is currently in Stage 2 of this model.	Stage 2 Population Pyramid	
3	STAGE 3: BR – BEGINS TO FALL; DR – STILL FALLING, now at low level; TP = STEADY RISE Countries like Brazil, India, Nigeria are in Stage 3 of the DTM.	Stage 3 Population Pyramid	
4	STAGE 4: BR – Low, fluctuates; DR – Low, fluctuates; TP – HIGH, STEADY / FLUCTUATES. The UK is currently in Stage 4 of the DTM.	Stage 4 Population Pyramid	
5	STAGE 5: BR – FALLS BELOW DR; DR – STAYS LOW; TP – BEGINS TO FALL. Japan and Germany are now in Stage 5 of the DTM	Stage 5 Population Pyramid	



D POPULATION CHANGE		
1	Rural decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countryside population decreases By 2030, 896 villages in Japan will be unpopulated
2	Push factors	Reasons why people leave the countryside - E.G. Poor soil
3	Pull factors	Reasons why people move to the city - E.g. jobs
4	Urban growth	When the population in the cities increases
5	Causes of urban growth: Location	Businesses may be attracted to coastal cities, as it is easier to import/export goods
6	Causes of urban growth: Economic growth	Business are attracted to places with a high population, as this provides more employment options.
7	Causes of urban growth: Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration is when a person moves from one place to another. International migration is when people move from different countries. In 2015 there were 2.23 million immigrants in Japan.

E THE IMPACTS OF AN AGEING POPULATION			
Impact		Problem	Solution
1	Strain on healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33% of Japans population are over 65 More elderly people will need to be cared for in hospitals, care homes, or at home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay relatives to be 'carers' for their elderly family Increase hospital sizes
2	Less taxpayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is predicted that by 2025 only 65% of Japans population will pay taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher retirement age Increase taxes for tax payers
3	Declining workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Japans population get older. More people will retire Japans low birth rate mean there are less people introduced to the workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High retirement age Introduce incentives for people to have babies (EG free childcare)
4	Low birth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are becoming more career focused, so having less babies Less babies means a smaller work force in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce incentives for people to have babies (EG free childcare)