

39. Population – natural movement

Population is extremely dynamic element of the whole socio-economic sphere. The proof of this dynamics is a lot of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and abortions.

Natural movement of a population includes processes related to birth and death of man.

Birth rate

= nativity – number of born children to 1000 inhabitants in a region. It varies from country to country.

- 1950s = 35 ‰
- 1960s = 30 ‰
- nowadays = 25 ‰ as a world average.

Which regions of the world are of the highest birth rate according to the map?

What is the relation between high birth rate and:

- the development of a country?
- the urban/rural population?
- a religion?

Death rate

= mortality – number of deaths to 1000 inhabitants in a region. In last 50 years we can notice decreasing tendency.

What could be factors influencing declining death rate in the world?

- nowadays, average death rate of the world is approximately 10 ‰. The critical rate is 20 ‰.
- in Europe, average death rate is 6-13 ‰.

Which regions of the world are of the highest death rate according to the map?

What is the relation between high death rate and:

- the development of a country?
- a war?
- a health care?

Population growth

If birth rate exceeds death rate of a population => natural increase of a population

If death rate exceeds birth rate of a population => natural decrease of a population

Task: Compare the development of 3 countries if:

- 1st country has 50 ‰ of birth rate and 25 ‰ of death rate
- 2nd country has 35 ‰ of birth rate and 10 ‰ of death rate
- 3rd country has 15 ‰ of birth rate and 10 ‰ of death rate
- give examples of such countries

Demographic principle of war

It refers to 2 main phases:

- ❑ *destructive phase* = during a war – people starve ⇔ lack of food, water, poor hygiene, etc.
- ❑ *compensation phase* = “baby boom”

Keywords

natural movement of a population, divorce, abortion, nativity, mortality, natural increase/decrease, destructive/compensation phase