**Case Studies**

**Managing Population – Italy**

* low birth rates
* falling fertility rates
* ageing population

Population - 58 million in 2005  
will decline to 56 million by 2025 (even with net migration)

Tendency to stay at home with parents longer than other Europeans. Reinforced by changing economic circumstances in the past 10-20 years:

* stay in full time education - more dependent on parents
* price of housing has increased - difficult for young adults to buy houses
* fewer well paid but low skill jobs
* state social security expenditure for families and children id much lower than other EU countries
  + Massive effect on when Italians leave home, marry, have a long term relationship or start a family.

Government needs to develop policies to deal with the impending crisis, achieve sustainable development and keep a balanced population structure of workers and dependants by:

* Empowering young people and reversing the 'postponement syndrome' through grants for education and allowances for families
* structured programme to manage immigration by carefully selecting new migrants to match labour force vacancies
* allowing access to citizenship rights for migrants to encourage them to settle and raise families.

**Managing Population- China's one child policy**

1950 - Pop 0.6 billion  
1975 - pop over 0.9 billion, Birth rate of 30 per 1000

Rapid growth would lead to famine and starvation

1979 - Introduced one child policy

Some parts of the country it was advice, some parts strictly enforced.

'Carrot and Stick':  
Incentives paid to people who followed the policy  
People Fined heavily for failing to enforce policy  
Compulsory abortions and sterilisations

Contraceptive advice freely available  
Encouraged late marriages

'Granny police' - encouraged young people in their district to use contraceptives and avoid unplanned pregnancies.

Female infanticide (killing of infants) and abandonment of baby girls - mainly from rural areas. Having a daughter was an economic disaster.  
Relaxed rules in rural areas.

2000 - Willing to relax and adjust policy, but it stays in place.

2007 - Population 1.3 billion  
without one child policy it would be 25% higher  
Birth rate around 14 per 1000  
annual growth rate 0.5%  
Population momentum slowed

China are concerned about aging Population by 2025

**Managing Population - Iran's Baby boomers**

Iran's population was 70,049,262 according to the 2006 census  
Nearly 1 quarter of its people aged 15 or younger

* Large cohort of some 18 million 'baby boomers' - young men and women born between 1979 and 1989
* throughout much of 1980s pop growth accelerated rapidly
* then decreased even more quickly to replacement level
* baby boomers into adulthood offers the country possible economic growth
  + could lead to a second baby boom
* youthful population structure
* long life expectancy (70)
* country will have to confront a large proportion of people over 65 compared with younger people
* 2002 - People over 65 accounted for 5% of whole population. this group will account for almost 25% of population by 2025
* migration also important demographic concern

**Managing population - Changing population structure of Sub Saharan Africa**

* undergoing population crisis
* from 1960s to late 80s they have been characterised by high birth rates and rapidly falling death rates
* typical stage 2 on the Demographic Transition model
* 19902 - HIV/Aids
* spread rapidly
* spread encouraged by:
  + poor levels of education
  + low status of women
  + mobile population where many migrated to seek work
  + poor levels of basic health care and health education
  + Aids sufferers stigmatised
  + slowness of governments acting to tackle problem
  + high cost of drugs in a poor society

Strategies:

* encouraged use of contraceptives and family planning
* policies to combat spread of HIV/Aids - in Uganda ABC **A**bstain from sex until marriage, **B**e faithful to one partner and use **C**ondoms