Case Study: International Migration & USA

- USA has long term benefits from immigration (confirmed by 1997 OECD survey) benefit of $10 billion a year in an economy worth $8 trillion
- BUT migrants gain benefit more out of the economy e.g. public assistance and the real payback comes with the children of immigrants who pay far more in taxes than earn out of it (in 40 years)
- Favors immigration due to (1) deflationary impact on wage rates by increasing labor pool (2) severe skill shortages in some industries e.g. high technology – 1 in 4 new business in Silicon Valley is started by either a Chinese or Indian person (3) agriculture relies heavily on illegal immigrants
- Rich Americans also gain from immigration cheap gardeners, cleaners, gardeners and laborers
- Native-born poor suffer as arrival of unskilled workers > harder to find jobs in a knowledge economy

Changing attitudes towards immigration

- Pre-1914: government controls on international migration were almost non-existent except for Japan. USA permitted entry to anyone not a prostitute, convict, lunatic & Chinese; cost & danger as obstacles
- 1914-1945: International movement curtailed due to security concerns, but currently regarded as overtly racist e.g. US Congress laws to preserve the nation’s racial & religious composition
- Post-1945: European nations facing labor shortages and encouraged migrants from abroad
- 1970s – Slow economic growth + rising unemployment in DCs > tightening policies + strong backlash against immigrant communities BUT 1973 Oil crisis – Middle East opens doors to migrants for labor

Case study: Japan’s new attitude to immigration (with rapidly aging population)

- Only nikkeijin (foreigners of Japanese descent) allowed to work as labourers
- Unskilled labourers heavily restricted & illegal workers are pursued vigorously and deported
- Only permitted illegal immigrants if they were prepared to do heavy dirty dangerous jobs in 1980s boom
- Current shortage of skilled workers in IT, unable to compete with US and Europe with requirements
- Low skilled nurses also heavily lacking – immigration could solve the problem
- But anti-gaijin, insular attitudes have little support for a change in immigration policy

Case study: Singapore’s immigration policies

- Traditionally welcomed immigrants but from 19% in 1990 to 36% now is changing “face of Singapore”
- Shift from manufacturing to knowledge/services economy – segment of society lagging behind others due to mismatch in jobs & skills – stopping immigration abruptly will stifle competitiveness
- Singapore Citizenship Journey & Social Integration Programme to “indoctrinate” new citizens
- Passed motion on population white paper in 2013 but many remain unhappy about immigration policy

Implications of Population Change

- Population composition - distribution of a population by age and sex (measurable characteristics)
- Reveal various information on population, changes in diversity, development and future needs

Reasons for variations and changes in population composition

Rapid population growth in LDCS

- Fertility rates remain relatively high and proportion of women in childbearing age in the increase
- Signs of decline but momentum of population growth unchecked e.g. China’s rapid population growth despite fertility declining from 5.6 – 2.1 due to sheer size of base population, youthful age structure and increasing number of women of reproductive age

Declining Population growth in DCs

- Fall in population a concern for advanced nations due to aging population with steady mortality rate the falling fertility > population unable to replace itself
- Aggravated by declining proportion of women in reproductive age as population gets older
- Immediate but short lived – twice number of births 1997 but BR slipped to 14.3 per 1000 by 1983
- Failure due to inability to create right socioeconomic conditions for more children – poor availability of household goods, shortage of basic food, existence of overcrowded substandard housing
- Suggests that decision to have more children is highly personal – general persuasion > coercion

### Case Study: Pro-natal Policies in Japan
- 1st Asian Country to reach replacement level fertility > dropped to reach lowest TFR of 1.29 in 2004
- Due to direct cost of children, declining & aging population, increased women’s participation on work & economic recession that hindered young people’s independence & propensity to marry
- Provided child allowance since 1971, more tax relief incentives with more children, 14 week maternity leave, 60% of usual wage and one time cash benefit
- Child welfare schemes – Angel Plan (1994) to emphasize compatibility between work & childcare and public support on childrearing > new angel plan > new new angel plan but ineffective
- Ineffective due to (1) direct cost of education (2) marriage & financial stability especially with stagnating economy (3) increased female employment rate > raised opportunity cost of children (4) underdevelopment of family friendly policy > low participation of husbands in housework

### Eugenic Population Policies
- Designed for favor a one racial sector of the population over another by discriminatory taxation, allocation of resources and other forms of racial favoritism

### Restrictive Population Policies
- To reduce rate of natural increase (limiting fertility)

### Case Study: Anti-natal policies in China
- Under Chairman Mao, expansive population policy
- Post Mao Era – draconian OCP to control population growth with carrot & stick approach with goals to achieve ZPG by year 2000, with population stabilizing at 1.2 billion
- Incentives – one child certificate that entitles allowances for childrearing, better housing, schools, jobs and pensions to families with one child
- Disincentives – heavy penalties for unsanctioned pregnancies, even forced terminations and sterilizations, couples need to apply permit to start a family, only recognized minorities exempted
- Post 1984 relaxed policy in rural areas & farmlands - second child (if first was a girl) allowed after 4 year wait & shift from coercion to health-oriented policy to promote mother & child welfare

### Evaluating China’s OCP
- BR dropped from 31/1000 to 17/1000 in 2 decades, population growth dropped by 1.5%
- Total population increased from 996 – 1266 million in 1999 due to demographic momentum
- But brake on population growth works progressively more effective as cutback in children works up population pyramid
- Myriad of backlashes – (1) gender imbalance – aggravated by preference for male child (2) Little Emperor Syndrome (3) Shift in dependency – greater financial burden to working class & labor shortage in near future (4) increased divorced rate – as a way to ensure male heir (5) breakdown & uneven implementation – due to corruption & new ways to circumvent rules (6) aging society
- Rise of social problems – gendercide, human trafficking, skewed gender ratio – difficult to find spouse, “growing old before getting rich “
- Illustrates that such policies may have unwanted & sometimes unforeseen circumstances & that a policy that prevails for too long can be counterproductive

### Case Study - Anti-natal Policies in India
- 1 in 6 people live in India > expected to surpass China in 2050 to become most populous country
- Youthful population structure – 36% <15 yo and only 4% >65 yo
- 2.4% of world’s land area supports 15% of world’s population > highest densities in the world
- Overpopulation and resource strain, momentum & tremendous growth potential > amplified problems in future > population to be controlled to alleviate poverty and distribute resources more equally
- Democratic government that only acts on consent of the people > makes family planning voluntary
- First 5 year plans in 1951 – widely available primary healthcare & comprehensive maternal, child and reproductive healthcare program (provisions, vaccinations, offering sterilization operations)
- Wanted to institute forced sterilization in 1976 but subsequently voted down in the next term
- After 5 decades > Increasing marriage age, rising prevalence of contraceptive use, health & mortality improvements (IMR halved from 146/1000 to 72/1000), higher status of women (33 – 66% literacy)
Uses of Population Projections

- Inform government officials of the changes to expect in the near future hence prepare for them > allow intervention through remediation (prevent potential problems of future population) and provision
- Current policies to be implemented or revised e.g. pro/antenatal policy, retraining programs for elderly
- Predict future needs hence put in place appropriate infrastructure e.g. eldercare/childcare services

Population Pyramids

- Graphic representation of the distribution of a population by age and sex – show population contrast
- Migration has the most profound short term impact but negligible influence in the long run
- Mortality can both have short & long term impacts but non dramatic
- Fertility has relatively little short-term impacts but by far the most important process in long term
- By examining population pyramid, we can predict the social economic & political ramifications the country would experience BUT (limitation) time lapse in census data collected & population projections are made & policies implemented may hamper the accuracy and relevance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Expansive</td>
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<td>Concave sides</td>
<td>Convex sides</td>
<td>Declining birth rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>High birth rate</td>
<td>High death rate</td>
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<td>Low death rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short life expectancy</td>
<td>Slightly longer life expectancy</td>
<td>Long life expectancy</td>
<td>Longer life expectancy</td>
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<td>Rapid fall in each upward age group due to high DR</td>
<td>Fall in DR so more people living into middle age</td>
<td>An increasing proportion of the population is in the 65+ age group</td>
<td>Higher dependency ratio</td>
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<th>Kenya</th>
<th>India</th>
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Usefulness of Population Pyramids

- Show contrasts between populations – LDCs have a wider base suggesting youthful population in contrast with DCs with more people in upper half of pyramid
- Reveal levels of migration the region experiences
- Useful tools for social historians by documenting effects of individual events – wars, famines etc
- Prediction for future population changes BUT do not change upon intervention by sudden events or governmental interventions
- Could possibly exclude foreigners in country as well as citizens based abroad

Dependency ratio = [(children aged 1-14) + (elderly over 65)] / (working class aged 15 – 65) x 100%

- Measure of number of dependents 100 working adults have to support. 65-75 for DCs, >100 for LDCs
- An indicator of health of country’s economy – whether there are sufficient workers to generate income to support those who cannot work