

Paper Reference(s)

1313/1F and 3H

Edexcel GCSE

Geography B

**Paper 1F and 3H: Decision-Making
Exercise**

Tuesday 2 June 2009 – Afternoon

Resource Booklet

Advance Information

Do not open before Friday 24 April 2009

Instructions to Candidates

1. Read this resource booklet carefully. You may ask for help from your teacher(s).
2. You may write on this booklet to help you understand it.
3. You will not be allowed to take this copy into the examination room.

Information for Candidates

**Candidates should understand the meaning of the words in italics in the Resource Booklet.
These may be tested in the examination.**

In the examination you will be given the question paper and a new copy of this booklet.

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Turn over

The Issue: Population Change and its effects

- Population is changing in both MEDCs and LEDCs
- In the EU, population totals and structures are changing. These changes are due to both natural change and international migration.
- In the UK, there has been an increase in migration from Central and Eastern Europe. These migrants have moved mainly for reasons of work.
- The UK has an ageing population, which has both economic and social effects.
- How should the economic and social effects of population changes be dealt with in the future?

Figure 1 – World Population Growth between 1900 and 2050

Population in millions

Region	1900	1950	2000	2050 (predicted)
Europe	400	560	730	650
North America	80	190	300	400
Latin America	70	190	510	800
Africa	140	240	760	1770
Asia	950	1400	3560	5270
Australasia	5	10	30	50
Total	1645	2590	5890	8940

Figure 2 – Europe – Population

Countries with 5 million or more people in 2006.

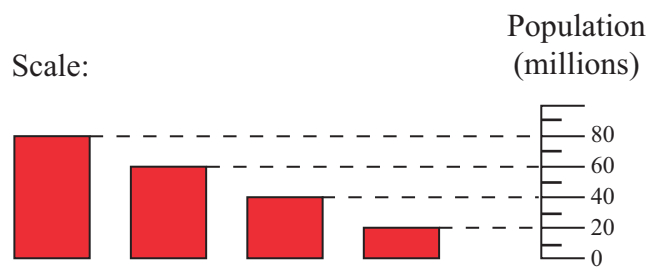
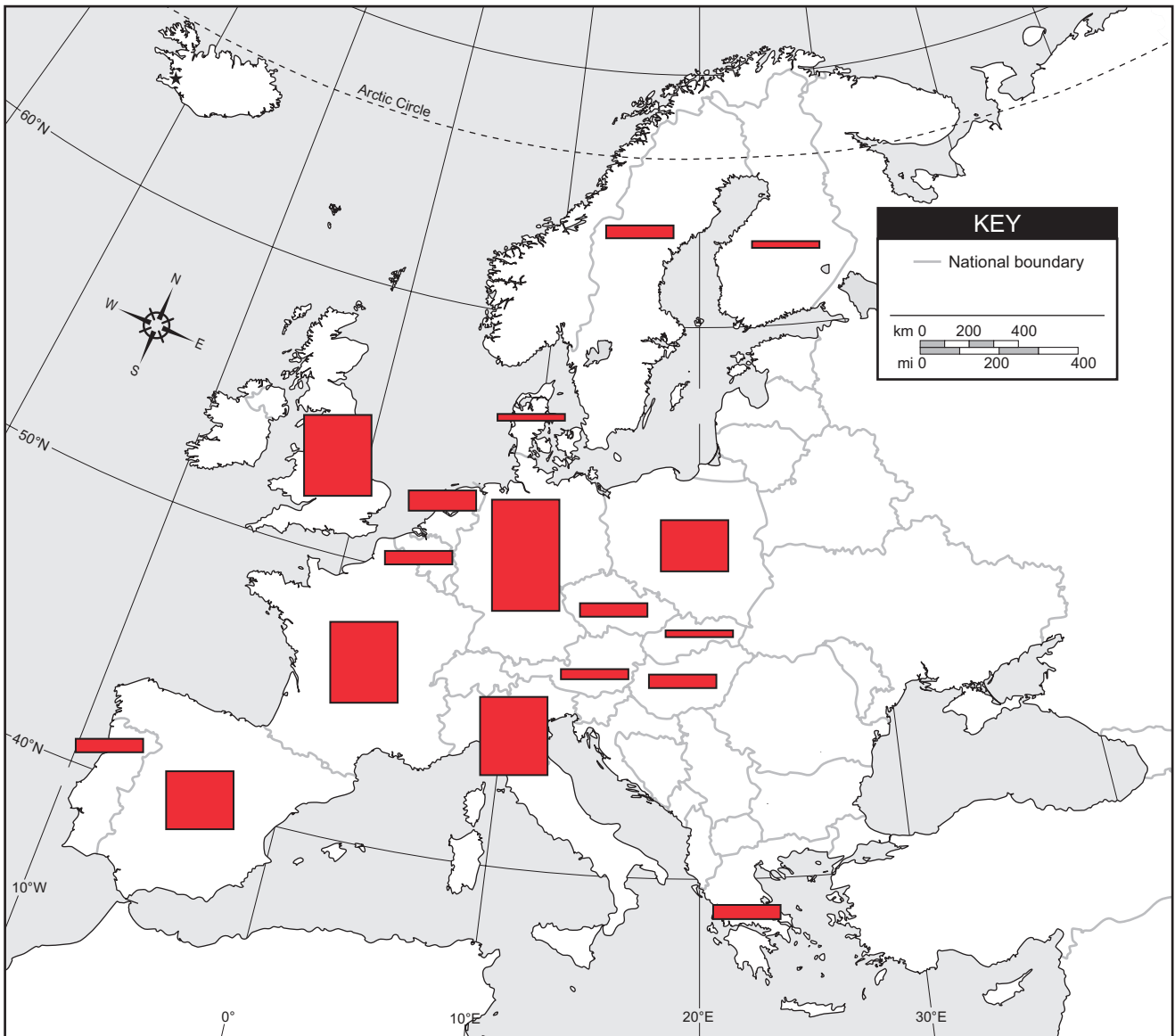


Figure 3 – Population Statistics for some EU countries in 2005

Country	Natural increase or decrease per 1,000 population	Net migration per 1,000 population	Total change per 1,000 population	Life expectancy (years)
France	3.7	1.7	5.4	79.5
Germany	-1.7	1.2	-0.5	78.5
Italy	-0.5	5.8	5.3	80.0
Lithuania	-4.0	-3.0	-7.0	72.0
Poland	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	74.0
Spain	2.1	15.0	17.1	79.5
UK	2.0	3.3	5.3	78.5

In the whole of the EU, *natural increase* was 0.7 per 1,000 population in 2005.

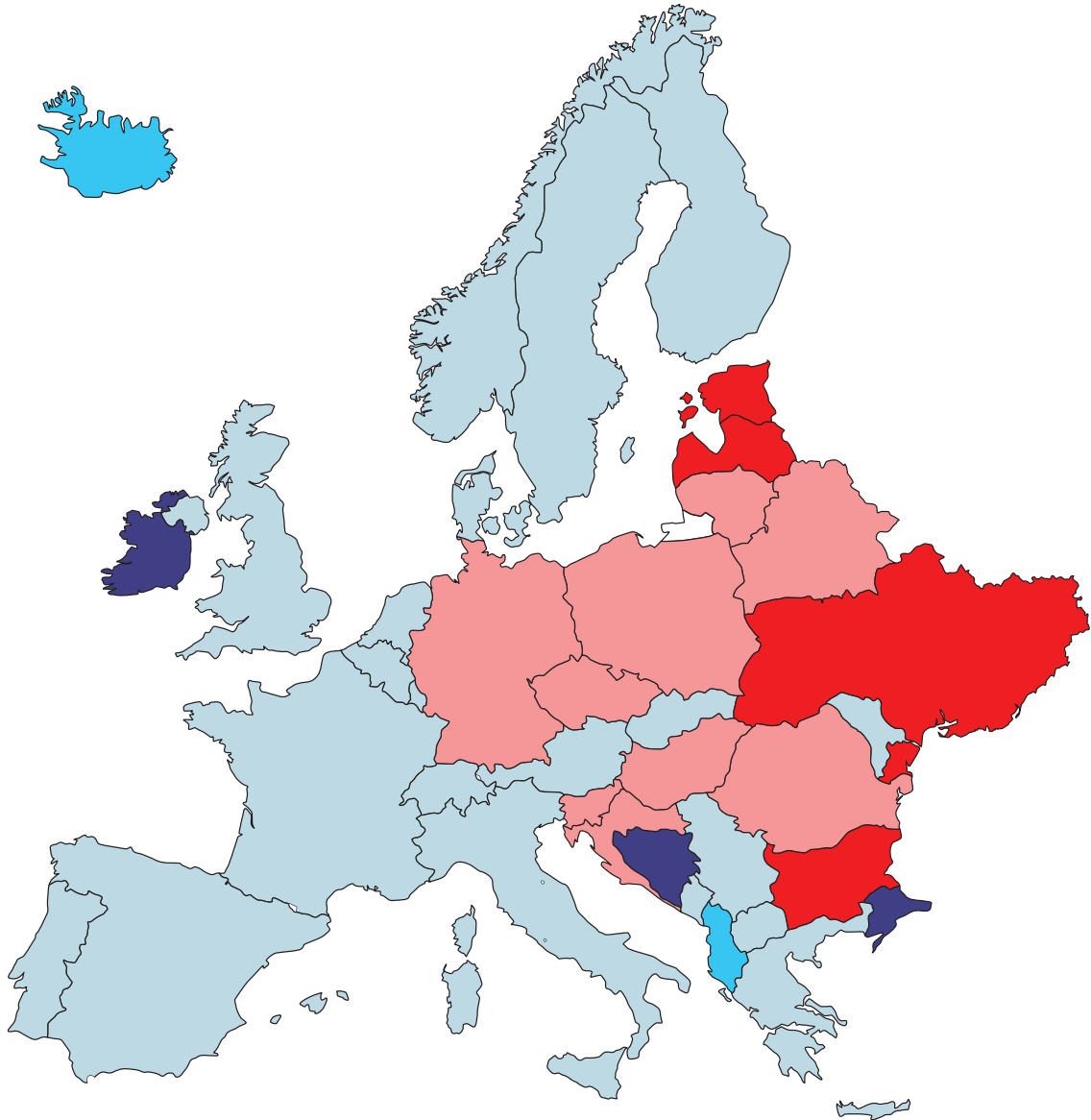
The population of the EU increased by more than 2 million (4.4 per 1,000 population) in the same year. This was mainly due to *immigration*.

Many countries of the EU now have more *immigrants* than *emigrants*. This means there is a decreasing percentage of their populations who were born in the country.

Life expectancy is increasing and birth rate is decreasing in many countries in the EU.

[Based on data published by Eurostat.]

Figure 4 – Europe – Rates of Population Change, 2006

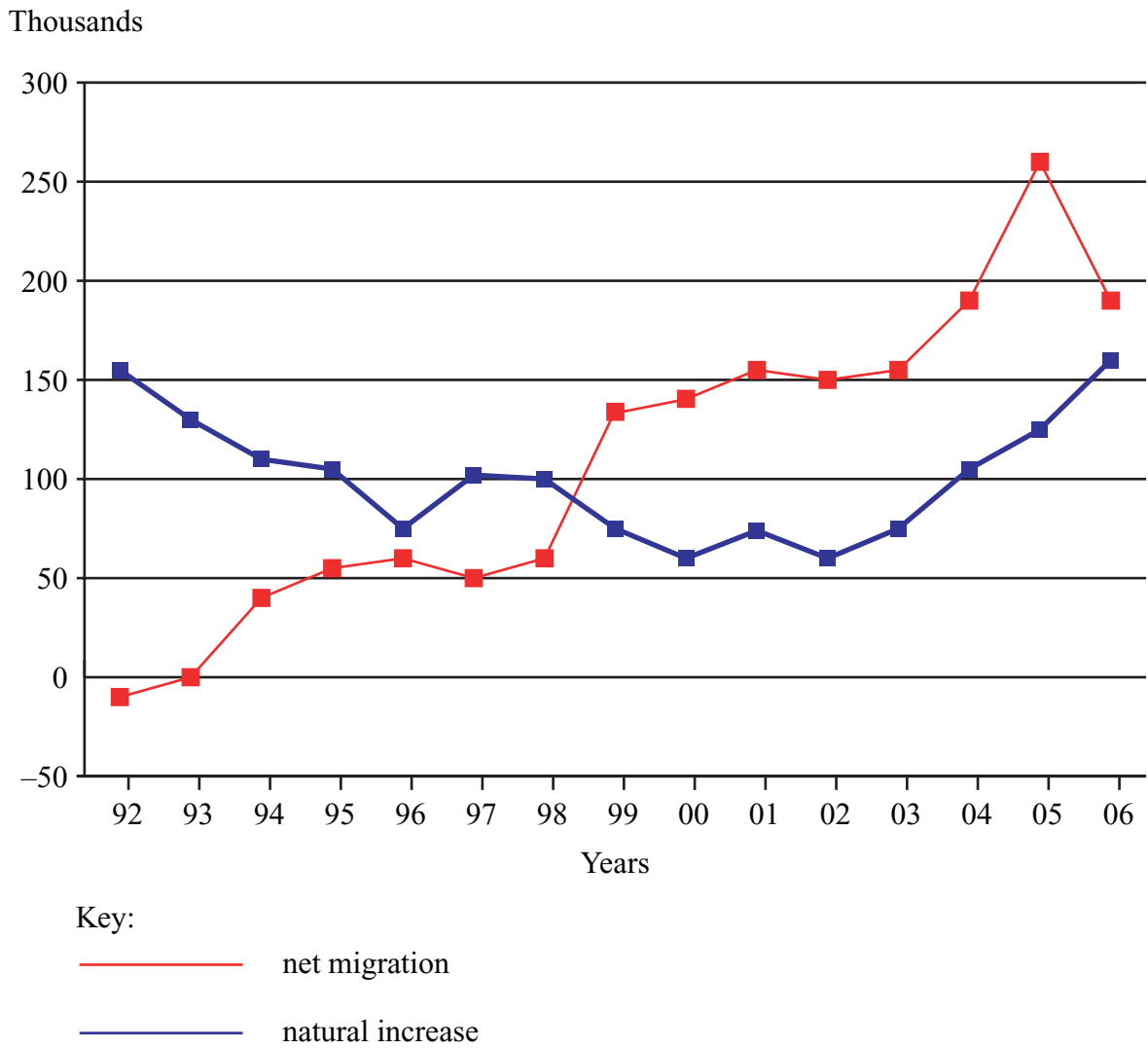


Key:	
Population Growth	1.0% and over
	0.5 to 0.9%
	0 to 0.4%

Population Decrease	0 to -0.4%
	-0.5 to -0.9%

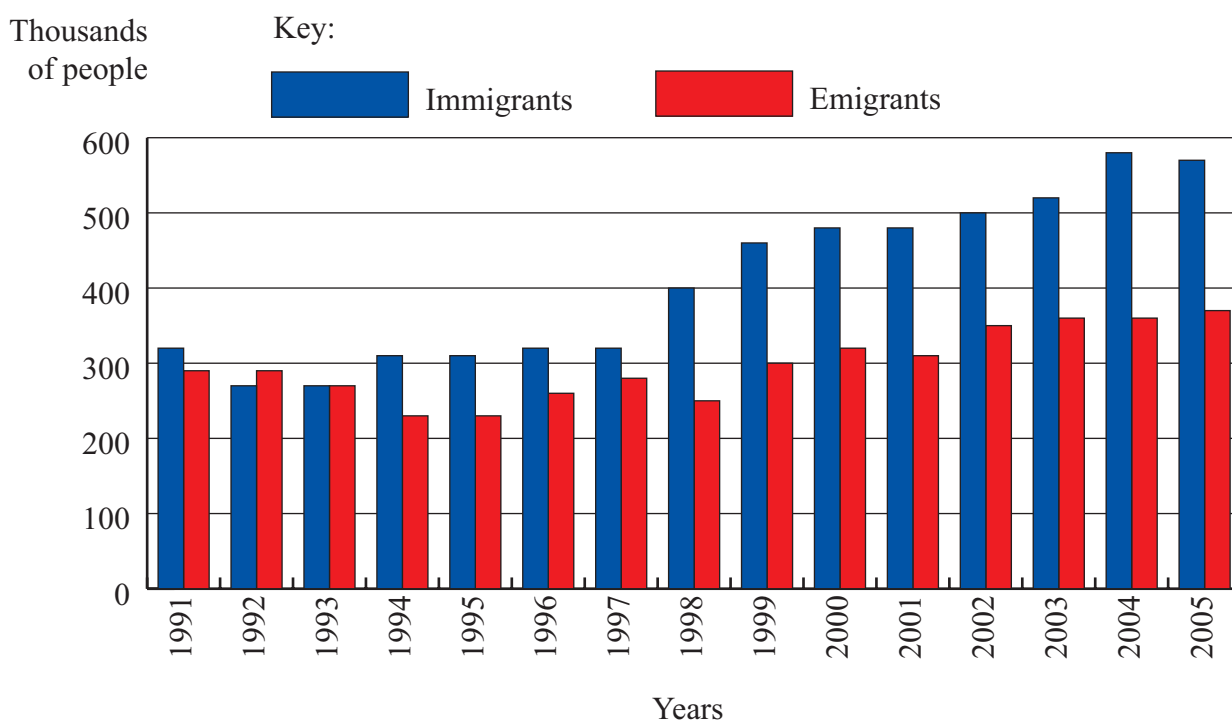
The A8 are the eight Central and East European countries which joined the EU in May 2004. They are the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Figure 5 – Population Change in the UK between 1992 and 2006



(Source: Office for National Statistics)

Figure 6 – UK migration between 1991 and 2005



In 2005

- Australia was the most popular destination for British emigrants, followed by Spain and France.
- Almost a quarter of all immigrants came to study.
- *Net migration* was approximately 200,000. This was equivalent to adding over 500 people a day to the UK population.
- 80,000 migrants came to the UK from the A8.
- Almost 85 per cent of the A8 migrants to the UK were looking for work or had a job to go to.
- Over 70 per cent of A8 migrants arriving in the UK came from Poland.
- Unemployment was 18% in Poland and 5% in the UK.
- Gross Domestic Product per person was €11,600 in Poland and £20,336 (€27,100) in the UK.

(Source: International Migration, 2005 Series MN no. 32)

Figure 7 – Migrant workers in the UK

Migrant workers settle across UK



2007 Report from the Office for National Statistics

There has been a recent increase in migration from the A8 countries. 64% of these migrants are from Poland, and 11% from Lithuania, the second largest group.

Migrants arriving from the eight new European Union countries are spreading out across the UK.

In the past, immigrants have lived mainly in large cities. Recent immigrants are also moving to remote areas. The report mentions the town of Gedling in the East Midlands; its population of 112,000 has been increased by a new Polish community of 2,356. Many of these migrants are working over 40 hours a week. Most are only earning the minimum wage of £5.10 an hour.

A spokesman said: “Migrants from the A8 countries are very mobile, mostly young and with few family ties; they are attracted by job opportunities.”

The report states that one in five new migrants from eastern Europe work in the hospitality and catering industry, while others find jobs in construction, retailing and farming.

The report also shows that 83% of people moving to the UK are between the ages of 18 and 34, whilst 58% are men.

Significant numbers of migrants have successfully applied for government support. This includes income-related benefits, child benefit payments and tax credits (aimed at families).

Local Authorities with most A8 Nationals:

<u>Authority</u>	<u>Actual number of migrants</u>	<u>% of the population</u>
Boston – Lincolnshire	5643	9.7
Northampton	10279	5.3
S. Holland – Lincolnshire	4018	5.0
Peterborough	7110	4.5
Fenland	3441	4.0
E. Cambridgeshire	3072	3.9
Herefordshire	6755	3.8

[NB Excludes London]

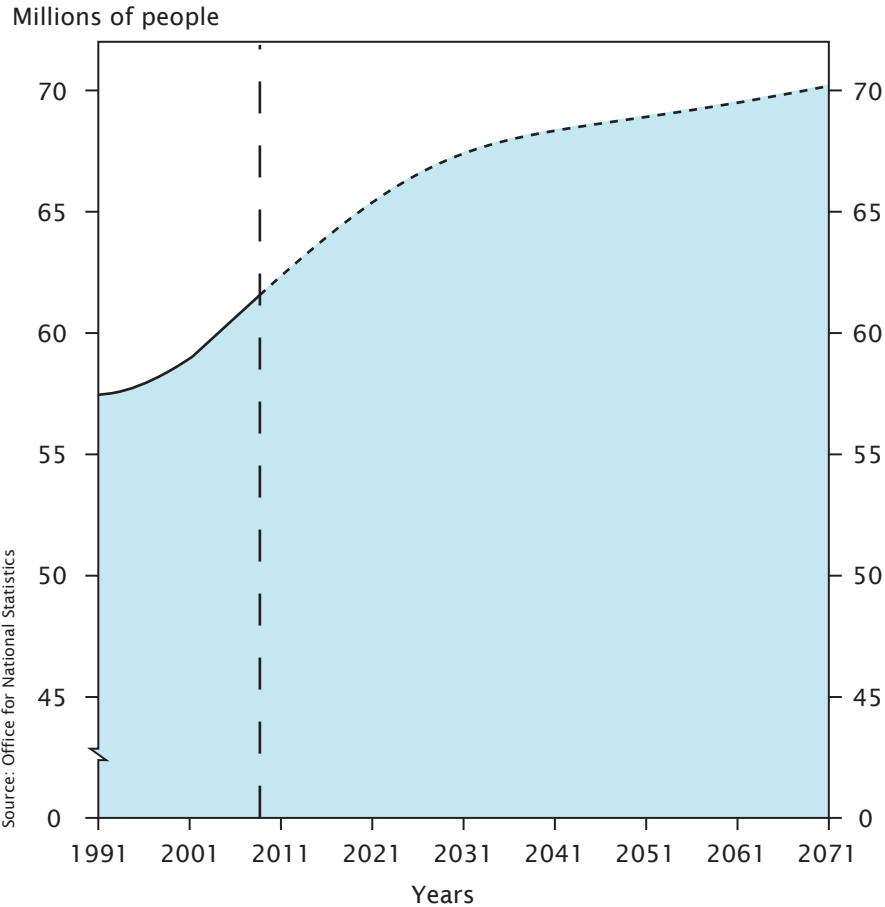
Figure 8 – UK Population Structure 2006



- In 2006, the average age was 39.0 years. In 1971 it was 34.1 years.
- In 2006 approximately 20% of people in the UK were aged under 16 and approximately 16% were aged 65 or over.
- The UK has an *ageing population*. The proportion of people aged over 65 is predicted to increase to 23% by 2031.

(Source: Office for National Statistics)

Figure 9 – UK Population Change 1991–2071



Key:
—— actual
----- predicted

(Source: Office for National Statistics)

Figure 10 – UK – Population by age groups, 1981–2031

Year	Under 15 %	15–44 %	45–59 %	60–74 %	Over 75 %
1981	21	41.5	16.5	15.5	5.5
1991	19	43.5	16.5	14	7
2001	19	41	19	13.5	7.5
2011 predicted	17	40	20	15	8
2021 predicted	16	37	20	16.5	10.5
2031 predicted	15	36.5	18.5	18.5	11.5

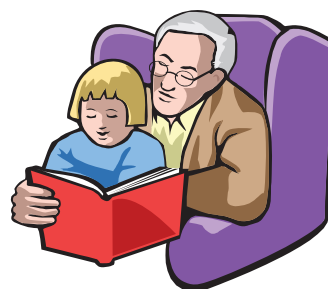
As the population of the UK grows the age structure is changing.

The dependency ratio is the proportion of young and old people compared to people of working age.

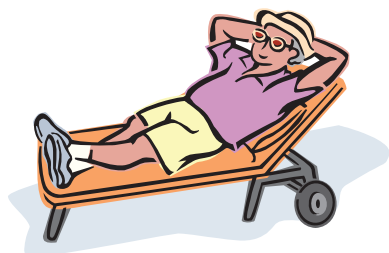
Figure 11 – Elderly and retired people.



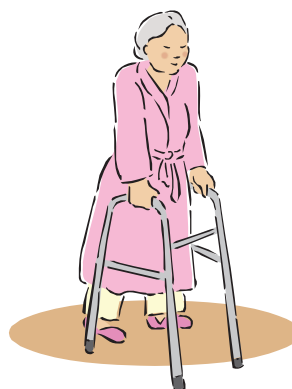
*I have difficulty with my eyesight -
but I need to read important documents.*



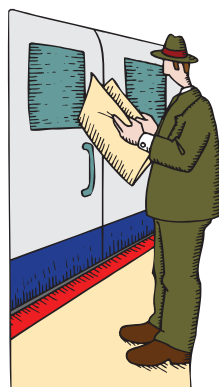
*I have more time to spend with
my granddaughter.*



*I have more time to relax and
to go on holiday.*



*I have difficulty getting around -
sometimes I need special medical help.*



*I have to use public transport
because I can't drive any more.*



*I now have time to do
voluntary work.*

Figure 12 – The effects of population changes in the UK – Options for the future.

Background:

In the UK, there is increasing life expectancy and a decreasing birth rate. There are also more immigrants than emigrants.

The overall population is increasing. The increase due to net migration is greater than natural increase.

Many migrants from central and eastern Europe are aged between 18 and 34.

Migrant workers bring some advantages to the UK. Many are willing to work long hours in low paid jobs which would otherwise be difficult to fill.

Migrants also bring some disadvantages to the UK. Local councils in the areas where they live have to provide extra services to meet the needs of the migrants.

The proportion of people aged over 60 is likely to continue to increase.

The old age dependency ratio in the UK is rising, and is likely to continue to rise.

The increasing numbers of elderly and retired people put additional strains on services provided by the government and local councils.

Elderly and retired people can also contribute to the community in various ways.

The government has to tackle the issues of an ageing population and continued immigration.

Four options have been suggested.

The Options:

Option A –

To reduce the population increase due to net migration.

This would involve the introduction of annual quotas on the number of immigrants permitted into the UK. It would also involve advertising and offering incentives to encourage emigration. Together, these measures would aim to balance the number of immigrants and emigrants, so that net migration would eventually not contribute to population increase.

Option B –

To encourage continued immigration of working aged people with skills which are needed in the UK.

This would involve allowing working aged migrants to settle in the UK, providing that they have skills to enable them to take up vacant jobs in the UK. Their families would also be allowed to settle in the UK. The migrant workers would pay taxes and be entitled to benefits like other UK workers.

Option C –

To increase the provision of facilities and services for the retired and elderly.

This would involve investment in buildings and staff, and in extending the provision of financial concessions to the elderly.

Central Government would fund the ‘essential’ facilities related to health care and welfare, such as day centres and care/nursing homes.

Local councils would pay for the ‘non-essential’ services which would ‘make life easier’ for the elderly, such as travel passes and free or reduced entrance to theatres.

Option D –

To encourage people to continue working past retirement age.

This might require a change in the law to allow people over 65 to continue working in some jobs. If they do carry on working, their skills and experience could continue to be used.

There would be publicity and advertising to encourage people to keep on working, and those who continue to work beyond the normal retirement age could receive a bigger pension when they do eventually retire.

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