

## Chapter 11: Population Challenges (p. 373-374, 380-383)

- Canada's population is aging
  - there are more old people and fewer young people than before
  - this affects Canada's **dependency ratio**
    - a dependency ratio measures the proportion of a country's population that is dependent on its workforce
    - "dependants" are children (0-15) and seniors (65 and older)
    - the percent of dependants out of a country's total population is its dependency ratio
    - Canada: out of the total population, 18% are children and 14% are seniors, so Canada's dependency ratio is 32% (18+14=32)
    - the higher the dependency ratio, the more financial and social challenges a country faces
      - working people pay taxes, taxes fund social services (such as health care, pensions, child care, education)
      - Canada's dependency ratio is increasing, so the Canadian government will need more money in the future to support the dependents
      - where will this money come from?
      - who will care for all the dependants?
        - Sandwich generation
- **Population Distribution** is how people are spread around the different regions of the world
  - turn to p. 380 in your textbook
  - some areas are heavily populated, and some are hardly populated at all
    - why?
    - turn to p. 382
  - China: 1.3 billion people (20% of the world's population)
    - 1980: government fears country unable to support much more population growth, enacts One-Child Policy
      - families with only one child rewarded
      - families with more than one child fined
      - population growth slowed, but still continues
      - huge effect on culture, family life
      - more boys than girls
      - should it have been done?

- **Population Density** is the number of people living in a certain area
  - usually expressed as the number of people per square kilometre
  - turn to p. 381
  - total population / total area in  $\text{km}^2 = \text{population density}$
  - Canada: 34 million / 9.98 million  $\text{km}^2 = 3.4$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ 
    - very low density
    - just an average though, people aren't spread around evenly
  - Bangladesh: 162 million / 144,000  $\text{km}^2 = 1125$  people per  $\text{km}^2$ 
    - very high density
- **Nutritional Density** is how much nutrition (measured in calories) can be produced from a certain area
  - helps determine how many people an area can support
  - calories able to be produced / area in  $\text{km}^2 = \text{nutritional density}$
  - Canada: 62 calories per  $\text{km}^2$
  - China: 1192 calories per  $\text{km}^2$
  - Japan: 2741 calories per  $\text{km}^2$