

# Changes throughout history

In order to collect data about family size, the level of employment, social status and ethnicity as well as many other indicators the government has used a method of collect known as the Census. This is a long questionnaire that each household receives in which they write there status, etc. It is a legal requirement, and not filling it in can result in a fine. There are many problems though that are associated with data, these are:

- Some people are very hard to reach e.g. remote, isolated highlands of Scotland.
- The survey is very expensive to create, distribute and transcribe data once they are completed. The total for the last census was £482 million.
- The data is only collected every 10 years or so and therefore some people say that when it is released it is many years out of date.
- Some people simply don't respond, for example in the 2011 census 22.9 million forms were returned out of a total 25.4 million census's distributed to homes.
- Over 390,000 people answered that their religion was Jedi in the 2001 census for England and Wales, and 14,000 people in Scotland.

## **The effect of globalisation on population change:**

*Birth rate* – the number of live births per 1,000 people per year in a region

*Death rate* – the number of deaths per 1,000 people per year in a region

*Migration* – the movement of people from one place to another

*Exponential population growth* – when the population increases rapidly due to a greater number of people as well as better healthcare

<b><u>Type of change</u></b>	<b><u>The effect of globalisation</u></b>	<b><u>Case Study example</u></b>
Migration	Push and pull factors as a result of development within urban areas creating jobs and increasing services mean that more people are moving to urban areas. Many economic migrants do this, then send money to their families at the source country.	People moving to the UAE from sub countries e.g. India and Pakistan. Many arrive on 2 year contracts and 6 days a week. Many tertiary sector people come from Europe and the Philippines.
Reduction in death rates	Economic growth has triggered natural increase to occur, furthermore better healthcare means that people are living longer. Sanitation and nutrition are all also better now, reducing the spread of disease along with the introduction of vaccines.	Much of Europe for example the UK and France has seen a reduction in death rates, however many countries in Africa still have high deaths rates as a result of poverty.
Reduction in birth rates	Globalisation means that women are in work longer so the emancipation of women has occurred. This is particularly evident in France and Germany	China's <i>Anti-Natalist Policy</i> : China reduced the birth rates to 1 child per family, and imposed fines if this was not met. This was because resources and services couldn't cope.
Exponential Population Growth	Increased standard of living and better healthcare/sanitation means that people are living longer.	This has occurred globally across the world.



## FAMILY SIZE:

- Smaller family sizes, due to the fact that increased amounts of technology mean that bringing up a child is a lot more expensive than it used to be. The cost of having and bringing up a child is £225,000 up until the age of 21.
- The average cost of raising a child has increased by 62% over the past few years
- Poorer places have more kids in order to perhaps gain more government funds e.g Tower Hamlets: 28% of family have 3 or more children.
- Households with 2 families in the same house have grown by 56% to 313,000. This could be due to house prices increasing and the recession
- Countries which have strong economies tend to have families with more children in them e.g. Greece and Spain with the euro crisis have smaller families.

### Changes in UK family sizes:

- In 2014 there were 18.6 million family of which 12.5 million were married couple
- There were 2 million lone parents with dependent children in the UK in 2011, a figure that has steadily grown but significantly from 1.7 million in 2001.

## ETHNIC DIVERSITY:

### Changes in the UK ethnic diversity:

- We adopted an open door policy after World War 2, so many people have moved to the UK since
- The UK is part of the trade bloc, the EU and the Schengen Agreement which allows the movement of over 800 million people in Europe
- Greater awareness of different religions, and cultures now, so people are now longer afraid of people moving here from other countries
- Pull factors such as free healthcare (NHS) and benefits means that a great number of people come here to live and send money back to their families in the source country.
- There were large campaigns after the war to attract people as it was thought it would boost both the economy and workforce of the country.
- In 1991 93% of people were white, with only 7% non white. However this doubled to 14% in 2011
- The amount of Indian people from 1991 to 2011 was 34%, with the number of white Africans being 10.6%.

## SOCIAL ASPIRATIONS AND SOCIAL CLASS:

There have been changes of social aspirations over the years, however boys still have the lowest aspirations. Factors that determine the aspirations are said to be i) the area in which the child lives ii) the influence that their parents have on their kids.

- The number of people that were going on to higher education grew from 1,500,200 in 2000 to 2001 to 1,928,000 in 2011 to 2012 however it has now begun to fall again to 1,760,900 in 2013 to 2014.

There are now also 7 new social classes, rather than the traditional 3 that they used to be.

- In 2013 the new 'elite' social class average only 6% of the population, in which 24% were privately educated. The established middle class was the highest with 25% of the population being this.
- A new class known as the emergent worker was one of the most common, who are said to have a good social and cultural life, but are unstable in housing and work.



## EMPLOYMENT:

### Changes in employment:

The Clark Fisher Model shows how employment structure change over a period of time. At each stage something different occurs, these are seen below:

**Pre-Industrial** – A lack of education means that LDC's have a high number of people in primary industries. The main occupations are subsistence farmers on a family farm. There are very few jobs in the tertiary stage and manufacturing sectors, due to a lack of money spent to set up these factories or to build them.

**Industrial Stage** – Manufacturing increased, with new factories opening up in many locations. The secondary sector grows in importance. The tertiary sector also begins to grow very slowly. The primary sector now declines as the country begins to industrialise.

**Post-Industrial Stage** – The tertiary sector becomes the most important in this sector. The secondary sector begins to die away. More people begin to live in urban areas and there is therefore a growing demand for various services e.g. healthcare, education, transport and finance. Quaternary jobs begin to form too as the country becomes wealthier.

### Changes in the UK employment structure:

- From June to August 2015 73.6% of people aged from 16-64 were in work, the highest employment rate since comparable records began in 1971
- The 2015 the average salary rose quickly up 3% from 2009
- 31.09 million people are in work in 2015 a rise of 413,000 on a year earlier
- The demand of highly skilled workers in construction and manufacturing is increasing. The demand for construction was 73% and in manufacturing 69% in 2015.
- Between June to August 2015 the unemployment rate was down to 5.4%, with it being 6% the year earlier. During January 2012 it was extremely high at 8.4%

## POPULATION STRUCTURE:

### Changes in UK population structure:

- The population has changed over time, the number of people that were over the age of 85 was 0.8% in 1974, however it has steadily increased with it being 1.5% in 1990 and in 2014 rose to 2.3%
- The median age in the UK has grown, in 1974 it was 33.9, but has grown over the decades to 40 in 2014

### THE CLARKE FISHER MODEL

