**POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT**

1. i) Census-the actual count of all people living in a certain area

ii) Unemployment-the inability of people who are capable of willing to work to get meaningful

iii) Mortality-the rate of death in every 1000 people

iv) Optimum population-the population level which is equal to the availability resources

2. -Reduces per capita income

-Increased dependency ratio

-Reduces saving and investment

-Leads to unemployment and under employment

-Pressure on social amenities

-Inequitable distribution of income

-Leads to over exploitation of nature resources /environmental degradation

3. - High population growth rate

- Rural-to-urban migration

- Shortage of capital to start or expand industries

- Use of capital-intensive methods of production

- Inappropriate education system

- Low demand for goods and services hence low income for business

- Minimum wage laws

4. - Increased dependency ratio

- Reduced savings and investments

- High unemployment rates

- Straining of social amenities

- Straining of natural resources

- Increased rates of crimes and social evils

- Low standards of living/ poverty

5. - Changes in lifestyle where people prefer small families

- Political war

- Natural calamities

- High infant mortality rates

- Reduced fertility in women

6. - Increase in market demand for good services

* Adequate labour supply
* Inspired people to look for new markets
* Encourage technological advancements

Enable export of talents

**POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT**

***1. Circumstances under which a high population growth may be desirable***

* A large population provides increased market for goods and services
* It creates a large pool f labour
* It leads to maximum utilization of resource
* It results to high consumption which encourages investment
* Labour becomes cheaper
* Encourages research and invention
* Export promotion
* For defensive purposes

***2. Short comings of self employment***

* Possible loss of invested funds
* Long hours of working
* Uncertain income
* Routine chores

***3. Five implications of an ageing population in a country ;***

* Low labour supply/shortage of labour/manpower
* High dependency burden-as many are 65 years and above or as economic population-will shoulder a bigger burden
* Strains on the availability resource to cater for the welfare of the aged e.g. health and homes for the aged
* Underdevelopment-where some resources are not fully exploited
* Low standards of living/low per capita income since national income spread over a large non-productive population
* Production of consumer goods to meet need of the agents at the expense of producer goods
* Less progressive growth of the economy-as old people tend to be conservative/resistant to change
* Reduced labour mobility since most are weak and affected by old-age diseases like diabetes ,high blood pressure etc

4. - To encourage employment creation in the private sectors ;

- By adopting policies which encourage the use of labour intensive methods of production

- Improvement of the education system to make it more appropriate to the employment needs of

the economy

-By diversification of economic activities – workers can diversify their economic activities in

order to take care of structural and seasonal unemployment

- Delocalization policy to establish industries in different parts of the country

- Use of government expenditure to increase size of the economy

- Attracting both foreign and domestic investment by creating an enabling environment

- Land reforms measures to stimulate economic activities in the agricultural sector

- Promotion of self – employment in the formal (jua kali) sector through incentives e.g. credit

incentives, low taxes and subsidies

- Proper utilization of natural resources will create employment opportunities for those

involved in their utilization