23. POPULATION
1. a) - Has a high life expectancy.
   - Has a large working population.
   - Has a low dependency ratio.
   - Has a low fertility rate.
   - Has low death rate
   c) - Inadequate manpower making labour expensive.
   - Rural depopulation due to increased urbanization/leading to labour shortage.
   - High old age dependency ratio due to high life expectancy.
   - Under utilization of social amenities due to low birth rates.
   d i) – mortality rate is the number of deaths in a population of 100 people per year.
   d ii) - Improving medical facilities and immunizing children to control disease.
   - Educating parent on child care during pre natal period.
   - Educating parents to have planned families.
   - Encouraging parents the benefits of breast feeding and balanced diet.

2. a) - Population census
   - Sample surveys
   b) - Improved nutrition and medical care which lowered mortality and increased fertility hence leading births and longevity
   - Increase in early marriages which increased reproductive life span hence increase in birth rate
   - Low level of family planning due to low awareness leading to large families hence rapid population growth
   - Many people were still entrenched in cultural beliefs which favour having large families for security investment hence rapid population growth
   c) - High literacy level and awareness on need to have small families
   - Most of the women go to school and spent more time in schools or colleges thus has reduced indulgence into sex or early marriages by most women
- High abortion rate which damages the reproductive system
- Misuse of family planning gadgets and drugs which damage the reproductive system
d) - Early vaccination against polio, measles e.t.c.
- Provision of free mosquito nets to expectant mothers
- Free health care to all infants in government hospitals
- Training of traditional aids to birth delivery on modern methods of birth delivery
- Expansion of health facilities to all rural areas to increase access to health care
- Employing nutritionists to educate mothers on better nutritional practices to evade child mortality

3. a) - Population distribution is the way people are spread out on the land whereas population density is the number of people unit area of land.
b) - A high rate of unemployment.
- High crime rate as people seek ways of supporting themselves.
- High demand for social amenities.
- The dependency ratio decreases.
- High demand for food sometimes leading to food shortages.
- Strain on natural resources and scarcity of land.

4. a) i) Life expectancy is the average age to which the people of a country expect to live/the average age at which people die
   ii) - The composition by sex
   - The size of population
   - Proportion of dependency ratio
   - Different age groups
   - The proportional males to females
b) i) - Population growth rate is high in Kenya and low in Sweden
   - Kenya’s population has a large number of young people below 20 years of age while Sweden has a high medium age population
   - Death rate is high in Kenya and low in Sweden
   - The fertility rate is high in Kenya and low in Sweden
   ii) - Natural hazards e.g. floods force people to migrate to other areas for safety
   - Pastoralists migrate from one rural areas to another in search of water and food for their livestock
   - Land disputes make people move and settle elsewhere
   - Pressure on land makes people to move and buy land elsewhere for settlement
   - Insecurity in some areas forces people to move
   - Settlement schemes attract people to settle in them
c) - Causes high dependency for social basic needs
   - Leads to high rates or unemployment
   - Leads to food shortages
   - Leads to land fragmentation and this decreases agricultural production
   - Leads to high rates of crime

5. a) It is the fertility achieved after the abstinence that is continued, when the initial fertility was broken.
b) i) - Natural calamities
   - Low nutritional standards/famine /lack of food
   - Conflicts
   - Other epidemics/diseases.
   - Inadequate/poor medical facilities
   - Road carriage.
   ii) - The sickness leads to absenteeism from work/reduced productivity.
Money spent in treating the sick could be used for other economic activities.
- Deaths resulting from the disease lead to loss of economically productive population.
- Care-takers at family level use moral time caring for the sick/orphans instead of engaging in economic activities/high dependency ratio.

(c) Production of similar goods
- Failure to remit annual subscriptions by members
- Different levels of industrialization
- Poverty among the population in the regions
- Poor transport and communication linkages
- Desire to protect local industries by member countries
- Lack of common currency

6. a) Is the number of unresourceful people between zero to fourteen years and above sixty five years per every 1000 resourceful people
   ii) - High birth rate
   - Low death rate
   - Scarcity of employment opportunities
(b) i) - Presence of large towns e.g. Kisumu
   - High rainfall
   - Fertile land
   - High fertility rate
   ii) - High employment rate
   - Pressure on social amenities e.g. schools
   - Rural-urban migration hence overcrowdings
   - Too many dependants
   - Pressure on land
   - Food shortages
   c) - Acceptance of family planning methods
   - Career advancement among Swedish women
   - Decrease in infant mortality
   - Advanced living standards that ensure only a small family can be catered for

7. a) Is the enumeration of the people in a given area and the compilation of demographic, social and economic information of the population being enumerated at a given time
   b) - To determine the composition of the population
   - To know the trends and levels of mortality and fertility
   - To plan for provision of basic facilities
   - To aid in creating new administrative units
   - To estimate the dependency ratio
   - To know the literacy level
   - To know labour supply and predict any unemployment problems

8. a) - Emigration is the movement of people out of their country and settling in another while Immigration is the movement of people from another country into a country.
   b) - Higher dependency ratio leading to low investment.
   - Causes land fragmentation leading to food shortage.
   - Shortage of water in urban centres.
   - Leads to excessive tree felling for energy requirements and to pave way for settlement and agriculture.
   - Congestion of social facilities such as schools and hospitals.
   - Leads to increased unemployment.

9. a) Population explosion is the abnormal increase in people in a region, thereby
overstretching the available resources

b) - To determine the composition of the population
    - To know the trends and levels of mortality and fertility
    - To plan for provision of basic facilities
    - To aid in making decisions regarding the creation of new administrative
      - To estimate dependency ratio
    - To know the literacy level
    - To know labour supply and predict any unemployment problems

. c) - Introduction of the national family planning programme through creation of national and development (NCPD)
    - Introduction of adult education programme to check illiteracy and teach on importance of
      family planning
    - Creation of public awareness through mass media i.e. radios, TVs
    - Encouraging men and women to opt for voluntary sterilization and discouraging early
      marriages through legal action and education
    - Organizing family life seminars and public baraza’s