

# TOPIC 7: UK IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

**7.1: HOW IS THE UK CHANGING IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup>  
CENTURY?**

**b) How has the UK's population changed since  
2011?**

**18/02/2018**

[http://countrysimeters.info/en/United\\_Kingdom\\_\(UK\)](http://countrysimeters.info/en/United_Kingdom_(UK))

# Good or bad?

## United Kingdom (UK) age structure

As of the beginning of 2017 according to our estimates United Kingdom (UK) had the following population age distribution:



-  - percentage of population under 15
-  - percentage of population between 15 and 64 years old
-  - percentage of population 65+

Explain your thinking. Not sure...? Try putting yourself in the position of the following people.

1. The UK government now vs the UK Government in 40 years
2. A primary school teacher
3. An economically active person with three children and both parents still alive

# LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL WHEN I ...

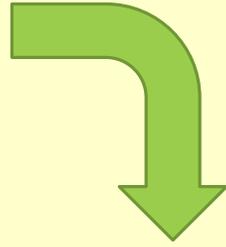
## **Know:**

- **What the future holds for the UK's population structure**
- **The challenges this will bring**

## **Understand:**

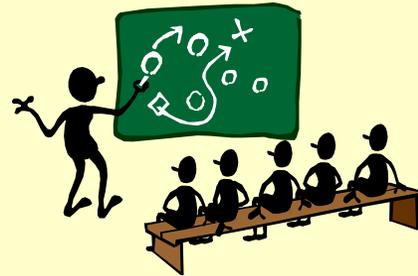
- **The causes and consequences of any future population change**
- **The need to plan for these changes sooner rather than later**





**PRESENT NEW INFORMATION**

**LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN**



# What do population pyramids tell us?

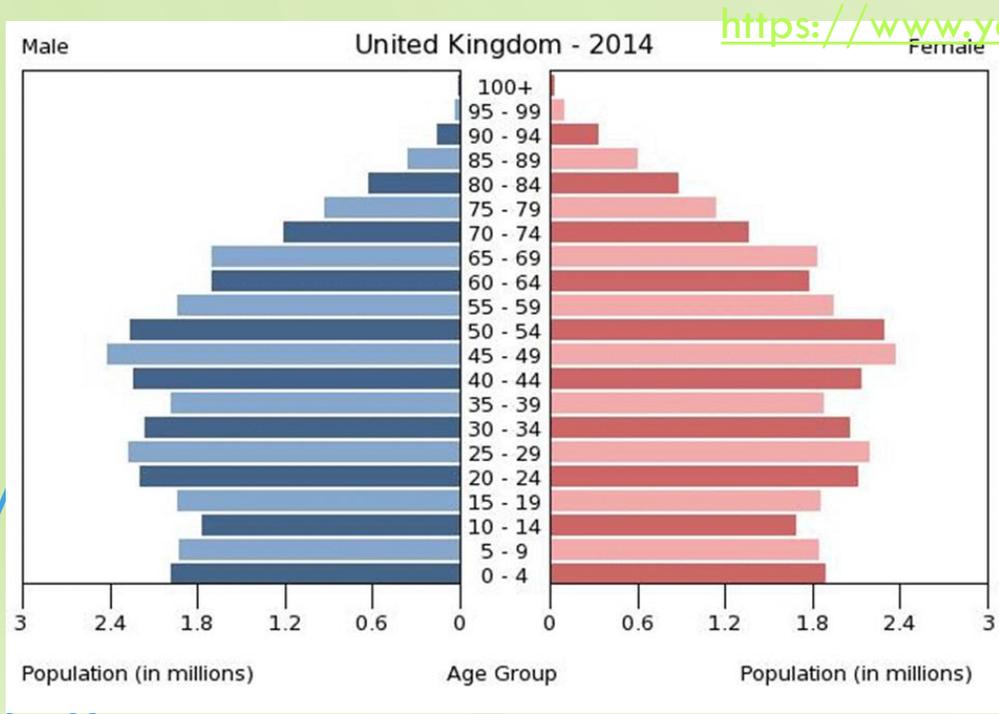
Comment on the changes the UK population is predicted to face over the next 34 years in the three sections.

Young dependents <16 (65+)

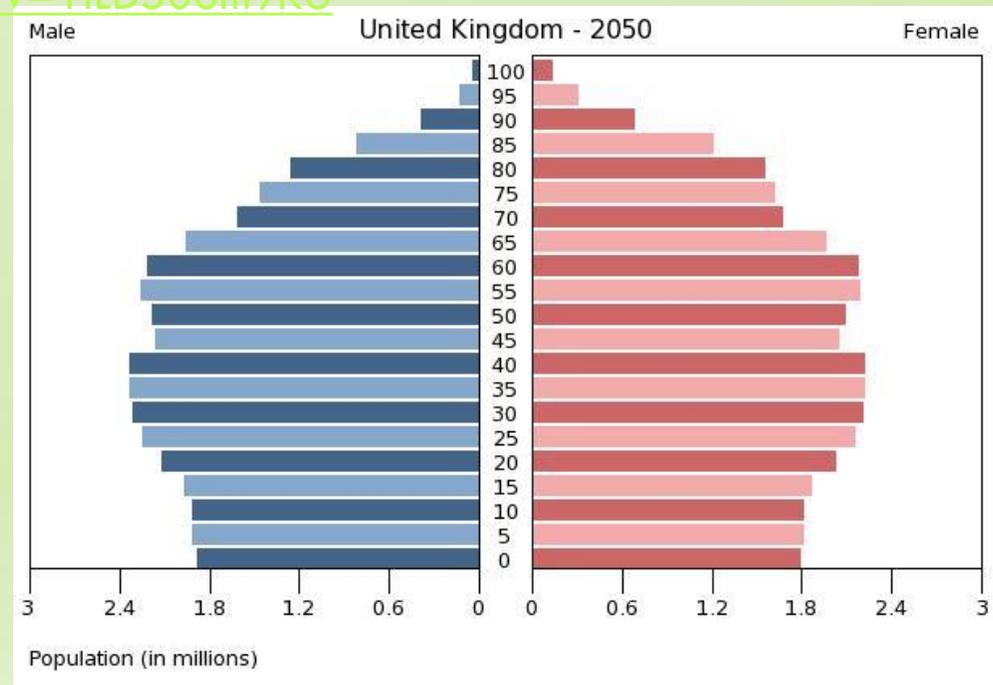
Economically active (16-64)

Elderly dependents

Where is the gender gap? What might be causing that?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YILD506m9KU>





- What words come to mind when you see this pictures?
- How is this linked to our learning?

# Why is the UK population ageing?

- How old is the oldest person in your family? [Mrs E's Dad is 71; No-one in our family has made it past 74 yet .....]
- People have better education levels so know how to remain healthy; the UK is an AC so has good healthcare systems so diseases can be managed/treated or even cured.
- LIFE EXPECTANCY has increased. A baby boy born today can expect to live **??** years on average whilst a girl can expect to live to **??** years.
- There are **?** million people in the UK over 80, **?.?m** over 90 and **??, ???** over 100 (centenarians), there are also more people than ever achieving SUPER-CENTENARIAN status and living to 110.

Summarise the causes of the UK's ageing population

- Most people are able to enjoy a long life after they retire. An average woman can expect to live 21 years post retirement and a man 19 years.
- Although life expectancy is increasing, 'healthy life expectancy' (the age up to which people remain fit, active and healthy) has not increased as rapidly.
- It seems that it's no longer just old age, but that there are different stages of old age.

#### **Active retirement**

People at this stage often do house chores and gardening and/ or volunteer work for charities or look after grandchildren so their children can work. They holiday a lot and spend money- grey pounds.

#### **Semi-independence**

People may start to suffer from degenerative diseases like arthritis or have failing senses. They will still do some household chores themselves, but may have family members or carers coming to do others that are more strenuous.

#### **Dependence**

People live in sheltered accommodation or nursing homes and are no longer able to look after themselves. They need help with washing and cleaning and are almost totally reliant on others.

How long will we live after retirement? What life-stages will we go through? Why is this? Which stage (if any) would you like to miss out? Why?



**APPLY TO  
DEMONSTRATE**  
SHOW THAT I UNDERSTAND



$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Dependent population}}{\text{Population of working age}} \times 100$$

- By 2050 it is predicted that there will be more people ??? than ???
- These two groups together make up the DP. DP stands for ?
- Since the 1960s the UK's dependency ratio has not changed much because although the number of over 65s has increased the number of under 16s has decreased balancing it out.

### Notes

Which 2 groups make up the DEPENDENT POPULATION of a country?

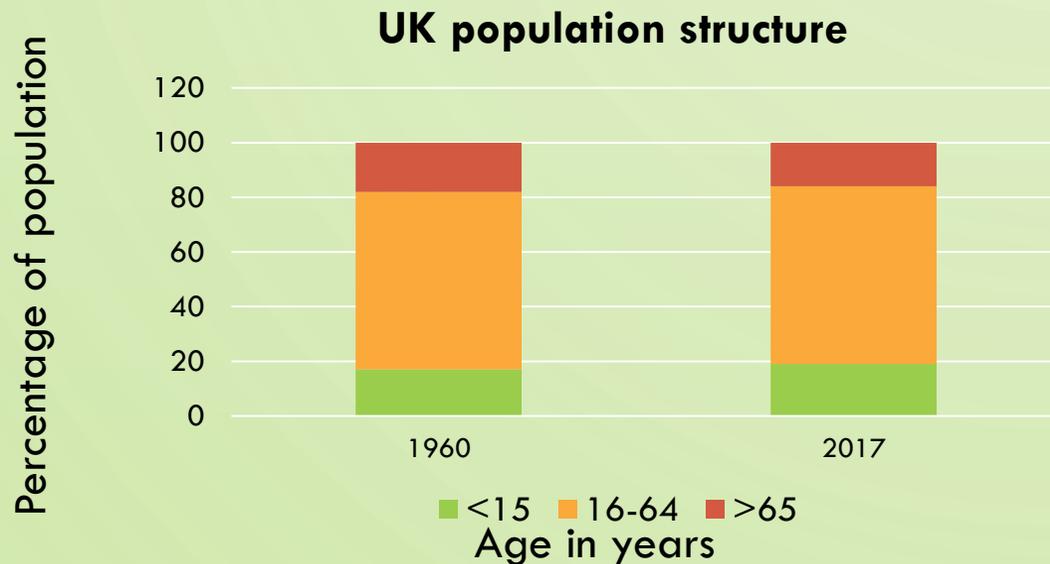
Which group supports them?

What is the dependency ratio?

## Calculation time...

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Dependent population}}{\text{Population of working age}} \times 100$$

Calculate the UK dependency ratio in 1960 and in 2013. How has the dependency ratio changed?



<http://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/People/Age-dependency-ratio/Dependents-to-working--age-population>

How do we compare to other countries?



How might this graph look different in an LIDC country?



Why might the Government be worrying about this?

# Where to retire to?

- What is important to the older generation as they plan for retirement?
- Watch this clip and make notes on what makes somewhere good to retire?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b4XXRAboVkM>

# Grey hotspots- spot the teenager!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b4XXRAb0VkM>

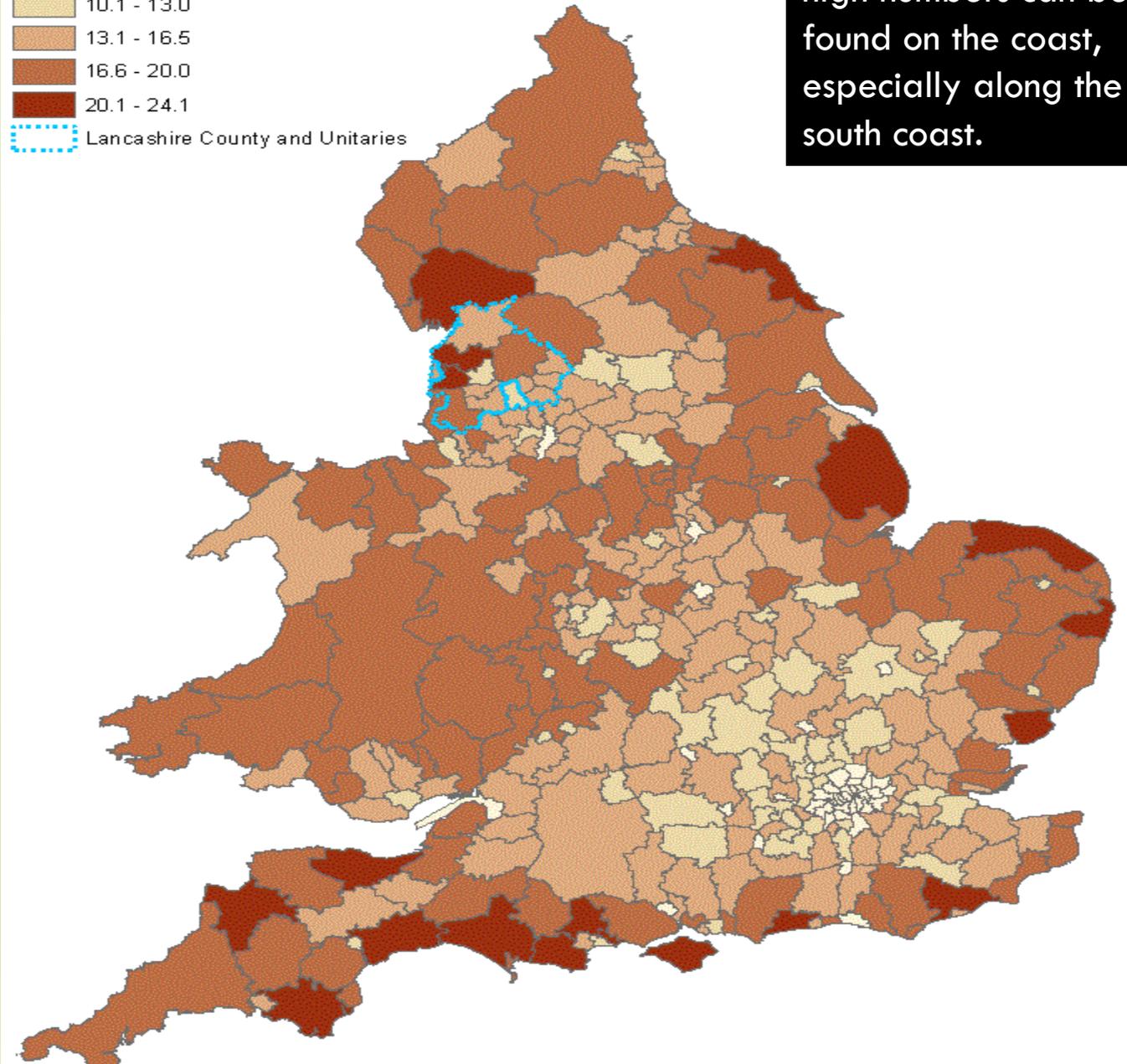
**Why do you think this pattern (spatial distribution) exists?**

1) Older people often retire to rural areas along the coast where the pace of life is slower and there is more fresh, unpolluted air.

2) Younger people tend to move away from these areas to go to cities to find education (Uni) and work. This means that cities tend to have higher natural increase and more children being born- younger populations



Most of the areas with high numbers can be found on the coast, especially along the south coast.



# BEXHILL- RETIREMENT HAVEN OR BORING ON SEA?

<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Bexhill,+Bexhill-on-Sea/@50.8473378,0.4426285,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x47df0d7d7e595369:0x89566d1eea50cab2!8m2!3d50.8499062!4d0.4662071>



**Study the ‘news reports’ carefully, they describe a typical seaside town in England.**

- a) Why do you think Bexhill has been called God’s waiting room?
- b) What is a CENTENARIAN?
- c) What challenges and benefits does being a ‘desirable retirement location’ bring?

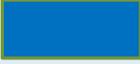
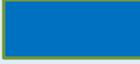
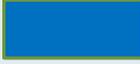
Why people want to retire there?	Benefits for the area	Challenges for the area

Is the article biased or impartial? Explain your thinking!



# WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES (POSITIVES) AND RESPONSES TO THE UK'S AGEING POPULATION?

<p>Older people can provide free childcare for their children and look after their grandchildren, enabling their children to work and pay taxes.</p>	<p>More government money from taxes paid has to be spent on pensions. 65% of state benefits go to older people.</p>	<p>The NHS needs more money and spending on retired households is double that of working age households.</p>	<p>More money has to be spent on care for the elderly- nursing homes and adapted housing- can't be piled high if for older residents.</p>
<p>Many people have to quit work or reduce hours to act as carers for elderly relatives- reducing tax payments.</p>	<p>The more money spent on care for older people means less for other services and facilities. For example all pension age people in London receive a free freedom pass for use on public transport, regardless of wealth. That could be spent on other things</p>	<p>Older generations can offer wisdom to younger generations, for instance, a trial in Sheffield saw elderly men enter youth prisons and re offending rates went down.</p>	<p>Increasing the national retirement age. Currently 65 it will rise to 68 by 2046. Meaning you will not get a pension until you are at least 68.</p>
<p>Increasing pension contributions- all ready people have seen their pension payments increase, so there is enough to pay out pensions as the population continues to age.</p>	<p>Encourage older people to stay active and healthy to reduce their need to use the NHS.</p> <p>Older people who are retired from their paid job often volunteer for charities, without them the charities revenue would be reduced.</p>	<p>Allow more skilled migrants to enter the UK to replace retirees. They can pay tax which will fund pension payments.</p>	<p>Encourage those of retirement age to keep working, so they keep paying taxes and reduce their need for pension.</p> <p>KEY</p>

 CHALLENGE	 OPPORTUNITY	 RESPONSE	
<p>Older people can provide free childcare for their children and look after their grandchildren, enabling their children to work and pay taxes.</p> 	<p>More government money from taxes paid has to be spent on pensions. 65% of state benefits go to older people.</p> 	<p>The NHS needs more money and spending on retired households is double that of working age households.</p> 	<p>More money has to be spent on care for the elderly- nursing homes and adapted housing- can't be piled high if for older residents.</p> 
<p>Many people have to quit work or reduce hours to act as carers for elderly relatives- reducing tax payments. This may also mean they have fewer children increasing the problem into the future.</p> 	<p>The more money spent on care for older people means less for other services and facilities. For example all pension age people in London receive a free freedom pass for use on public transport, regardless of wealth. That could be spent on other things.</p> 	<p>Older generations can offer wisdom to younger generations, for instance, a trial in Sheffield saw elderly men enter youth prisons and re-offending rates went down.</p> 	<p>Increasing the national retirement age. Currently 65 it will rise to 68 by 2046. Meaning you will not get a pension until you are at least 68.</p> 
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# OPPORTUNITIES.....



# CHALLENGES.....

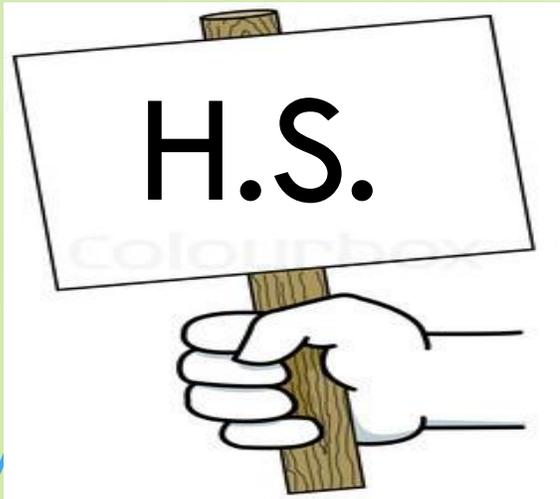
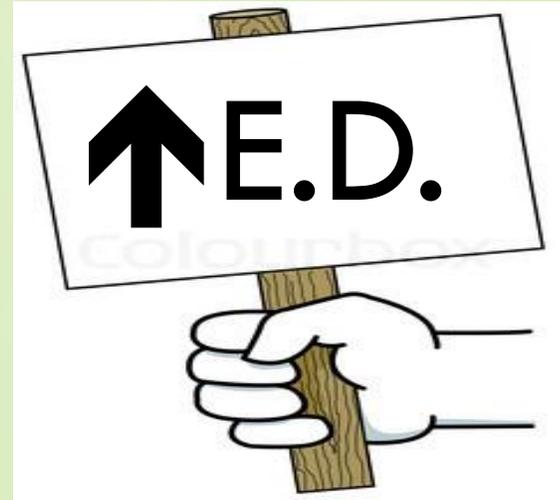
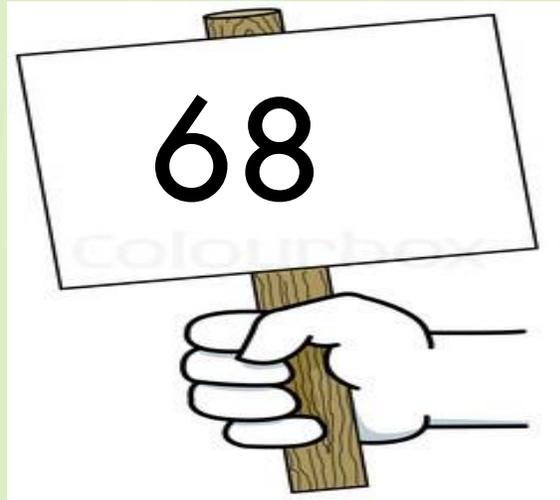
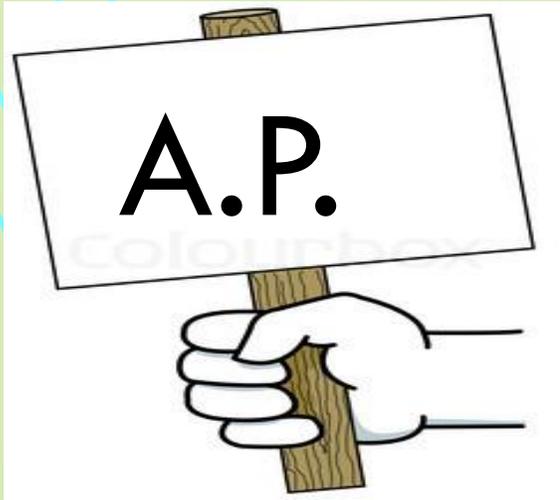




**REVIEW**

**WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?**





# LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL NOW I ...

## **Know:**

- **What the future holds for the UK's population structure**
- **The challenges this will bring**

## **Understand:**

- **The causes and consequences of any future population change**
- **The need to plan for these changes sooner rather than later**



## Think time

5  
mins

How might leaving the EU alter our population structure and our population pyramid?

What are the advantages & disadvantages of moving to the seaside to retire?



# EXAM PRACTICE ... (LET'S DISCUSS)

- Describe the economic challenges faced by the UK in the 21<sup>st</sup> century due to an ageing population. (4 marks)

Point



Describe [simple point]



Double Describe/Explain  
[developed point]

