

<u>Case Study name:</u>	Anti-natalist policies	<u>Section of specification:</u>	SL - Populations in transition	
<u>Location:</u>	<u>City/Region:</u>	<u>Country:</u> China	<u>Continent:</u> Asia	
<u>What:</u> Reduction in fertility rates and decreased population growth achieved through governmental policies	<u>When:</u> 20th century		<u>Causes/Theory:</u> - Pro-natalist policies after WW2 for economic + strategic reasons - After a famine, the government aimed to decrease the population to an optimum of around 700 million people - 1979 the one child policy was introduced	
<u>Facts and Figures</u> - Population of 1.3 billion - Total fertility rate reduced from 6 to 1.5 - Sex ratio 119:100				
<u>Political Effects:</u> - Harsh consequences and decreased freedom caused criticism	<u>Economic Effects:</u> Increased spending on the elderly dependent population	<u>Environmental Effects:</u> Increased energy demand and pollution due to population momentum	<u>Social Effects:</u> Selective abortions impacted the sex ration and caused social tensions	
<u>Solutions:</u>		<u>Possible Exam Question:</u>		