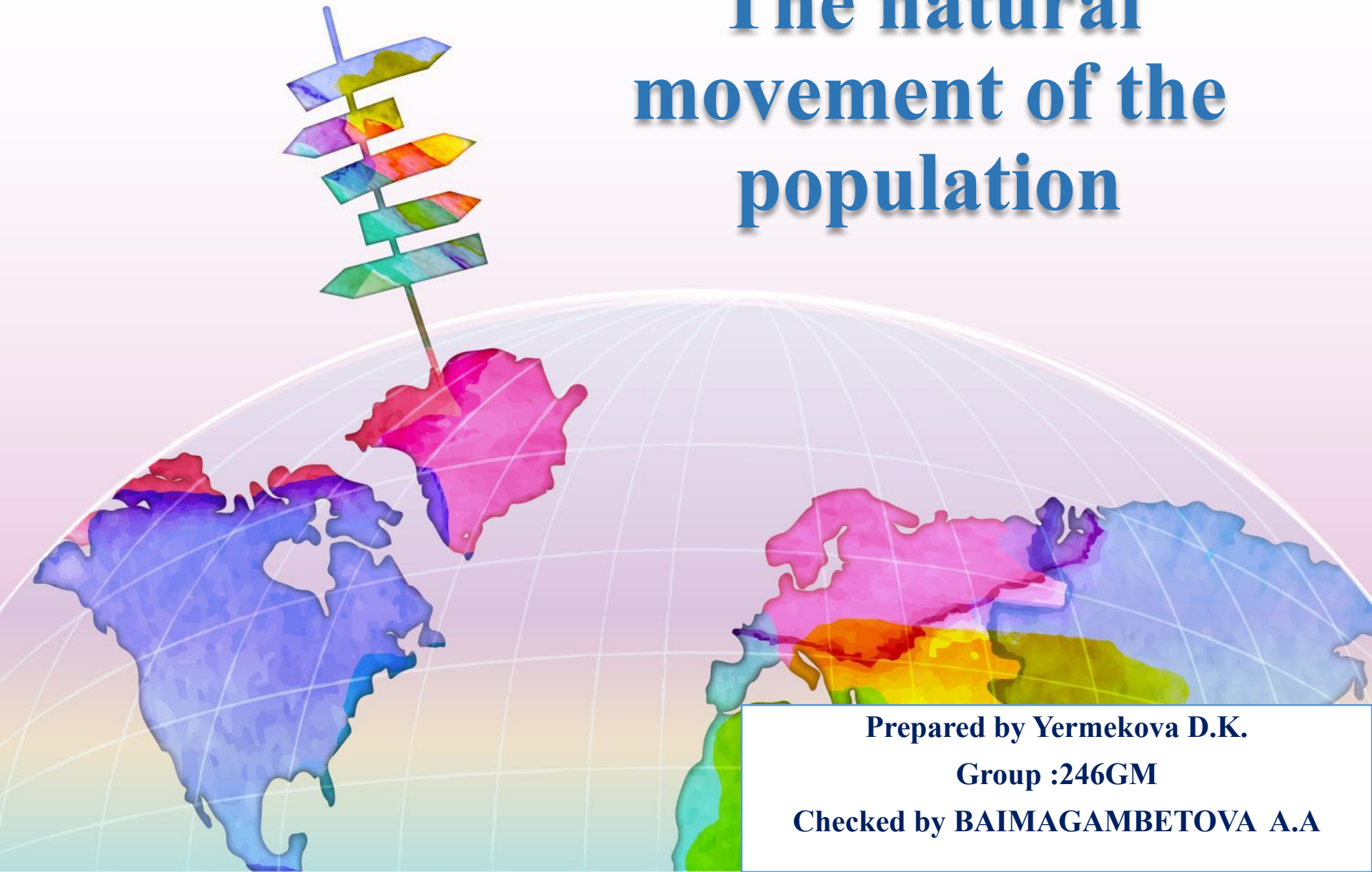


# The natural movement of the population



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*The natural movement of the population* is an indicator, which determines the change in the number of population as a result of processes such as fertility and mortality. It differs from mechanical movement (migration) in that it characterizes demographic indicators.



- The term "natural movement of the population" for the first time appeared in Germany in the XIX century. It is measured by the difference between the number of natural growth and the decline in population. These data are calculated taking into account age groups.



```
graph TD; A((Indicators of natural movement of the population:)) --> B((1. relative)); A --> C((2. absolute));
```

**Indicators of  
natural  
movement  
of the  
population:**

**1. relative**

**2. absolute**

Relative indicators of natural movement of the population are:

1

Death rate



2

Fertility rate



3

Natural increase



With the correct calculation, you can get a clear picture of the state of the natural movement of the population. These indicators change with the development of society and determine its type.

**Fertility** is the natural capability to produce offspring. As a measure, **fertility rate** is the number of offspring born per mating pair, individual or population.

## Estimation of the Fertility rate:

Total ppm fertility rate	fertility assessment
to 10	very low
10-14.9	Low
15 - 19.9	below average
20 - 24.9	Average
25 - 29.9	above the average
30 - 39.9	high
40 or more	very high



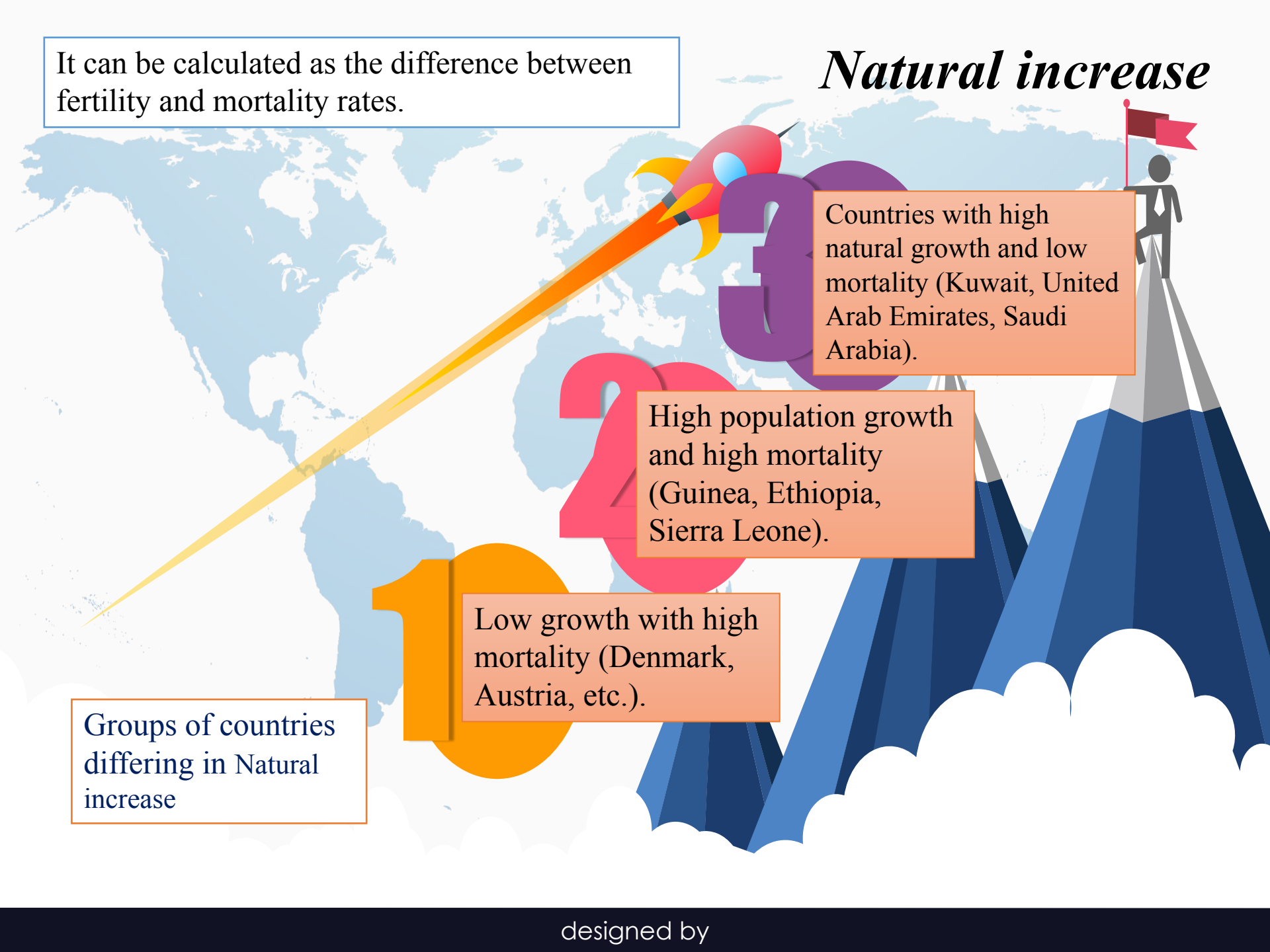
Number of deaths per thousand people in a population is referred to as crude death rate. This is also called mortality.

**Estimation of the Death rate:**

Total ppm Death rate	Death assessment
to 10	low
10-14.9	average
15 - 24.9	high
25-34.9	Very high
35 or more	extremely high

It can be calculated as the difference between fertility and mortality rates.

## *Natural increase*



Countries with high natural growth and low mortality (Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia).

High population growth and high mortality (Guinea, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone).

Low growth with high mortality (Denmark, Austria, etc.).

Groups of countries differing in Natural increase





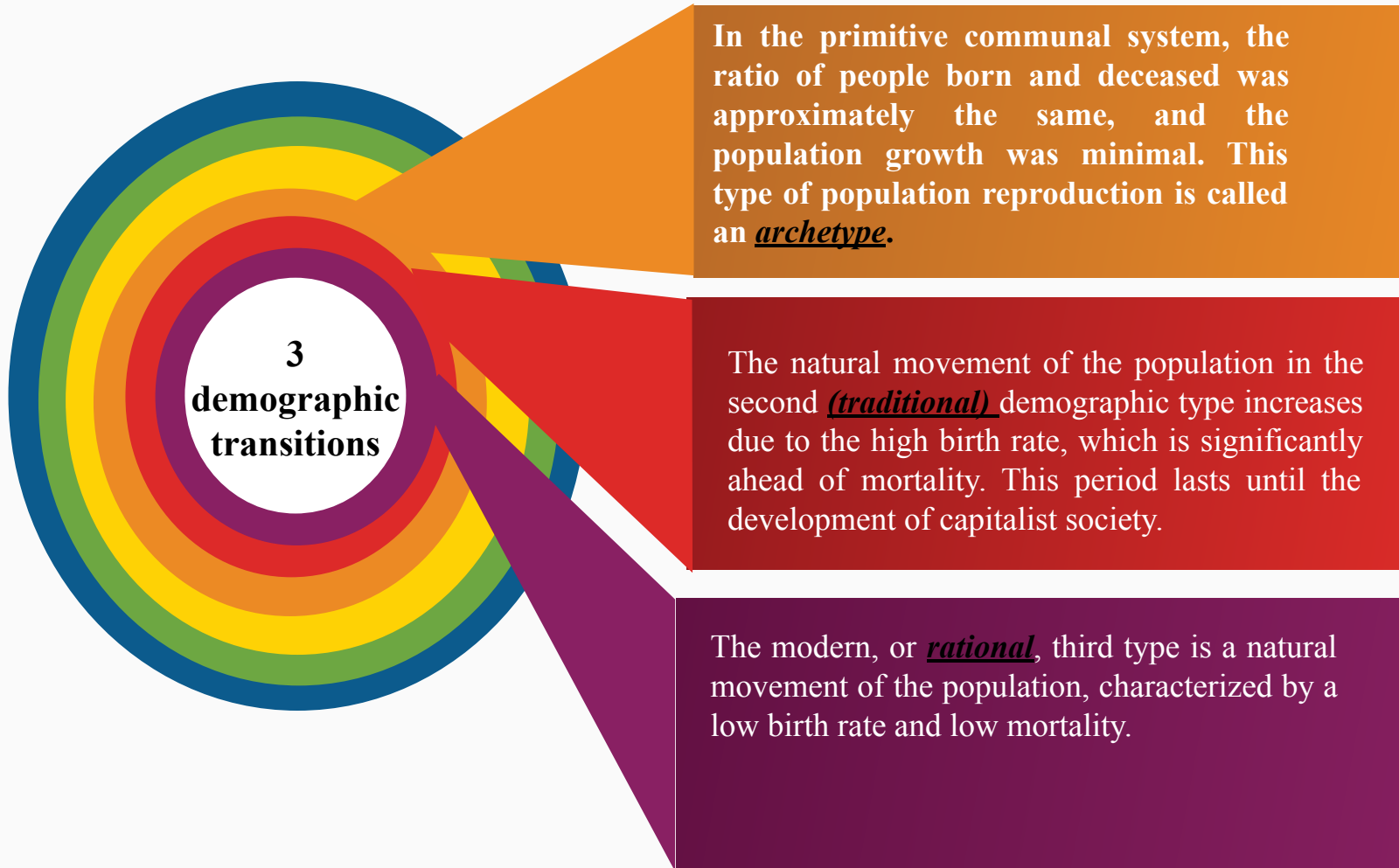
Absolute is  
considered to  
be:

1 number of persons  
born within the time  
interval;

2 number of persons  
who died within  
the time interval;

3 The natural increase (loss),  
which is the difference  
between the first and second.

4



- It should be noted that changes occur in developed countries of Europe, where the natural increase reaches 0.1-0.7%, which leads to a demographic crisis. As a result, mortality in several European countries outpaces the birth rate, and this is reflected in the depopulation of the peoples of these states.
- The natural movement of the population in countries of the third world is still stable. Fertility outpaces mortality, despite the more difficult social and economic situation. Here, the increase is up to 4%, so the peoples of Latin America, as well as Africa and Asia occupy the bulk of the world's population. If Europeans do not seriously engage in raising the demographic level, then after a while they can completely disappear as a nation.

- The natural movement of the population is that will give an opportunity to reconsider their views on many of the problems associated with the demographic crisis, where the population decline is due to reasons that can be handled. This total drunkenness, drug addiction, low living standards, as well as the reluctance to preserve for the descendants of their cultural and national traditions. With a wise policy, all these issues can be solved.



Thank You