

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OR STRUCTURE

The population of a country is classified into:

1. Sex,
2. Age,
3. Geographical
4. Occupational distribution.

**Sex distribution:** Sex distribution shows how many male and female are available in a country at a particular period of time.

**Age distribution:** This is the breakdown of the population into age groups. The population of the country can be divided into

- 1 0-5 Nursery school ages
- 2 0-11 primary school
- 3 12-16 secondary school
- 4 17-21 years higher institution
- 5 22-55 years working population or labour force
- 6 56 and above ages

Group 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 falls under the dependent population while group 5 is the independent population.

Dependant population: is a proportion of the population which consists of the age grade of people who are outside the bracket of economic active. they are the unproductive group that cannot fend for themselves but are catered for by the working population. Dependant

population include the infants, those in primary, secondary and higher institution and the old people.

Independent: this is the economic active age of a country also known as the working population

### **IMPORTANCE OF AGE DISTRIBUTION**

1. It help the government of a country know the people that are working
2. It enables the government have an economic plan of the country
3. It help the government plan its budget base on the people in each age group
4. It reveals the population of dependents.

**Occupational distribution:** Occupation distribution is the breaking down of the population of a country into activities to earn a living. Occupation can be divided into extractive, manufacturing, and constructive, commercial, direct and indirect services.

**Geographical distribution:** This is the breakdown of the population of a country into various area

### **ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OR EFFECTS OF INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF DEPENDENT**

1. High tax:the working population will be made to pay high tax to enable the government realized enough money
2. Increase in government expenditure : the government will have to spend more to take care of the dependent population
3. Increase in the demand of goods: there will be high demand for goods as the depend ant population is more that the working supply there by excessing supply.
4. Increase in the price: price of goods and services will rise if demand is higher than supply
5. High import: more goods will be imported to complement the locally made goods

6. Decrease in export: due to low working population it is difficult to export as the supply of goods needed for locally is not enough not to talk of exporting.