

The Impact of Population Structure and Population Change on Economic Development and the Countermeasures

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Abstract: This paper aims to explore the impact of population structure and demographic change on economic development. Firstly, this paper introduces the definition of population structure and the causes and trends of population change. Secondly, this paper analyzes the impact of population structure and demographic change on economic development. Finally, this paper writes about the transformation and adaptation of economic development, and puts forward some policy suggestions. Through the specific analysis, this paper makes a clear argument: population structure and demographic change have an important impact on economic development, which is not only reflected in the total amount, but also in the structure and quality.

Keywords: Population Structure; Population Change; Economic Development; Transition; Government Strategy

1. Introduction

Population structure refers to various characteristics of the population, including the number of people, the age structure of the population, the sex ratio of the population and so on. Population change refers to changes in the number, structure and distribution of the population. Demographic structure and demographic change are important factors in the economic development of a country or region. With the continuous development of social economy, the change of population structure has an increasing impact on economic development. This paper will discuss the impact of population structure and population change on economic development through specific market analysis.

2. Literature review

2.1 Definition and influencing factors of population structure

Population structure refers to the result that the population of a region or a country is divided and counted according to different factors such as age, gender, occupation and education level. Demographic structure has an important impact on economic development. Firstly, changes in the demographic structure will directly affect the relationship between supply and demand in the labor market. With the aggravation of population aging, the supply of labor market will gradually decrease, while the demand may be relatively stable or even increase, which will lead to the shortage of labor market, thus aggravating the rise of labor cost. Secondly, demographic changes will also affect technological innovation and economic restructuring. With the aging population, people's consumption structure and lifestyle will also change, and their demand for scientific and technological innovation and emerging industries will also be adjusted, which will have an impact on the adjustment of economic structure and industrial development. In addition, demographic changes can also have an important impact on the formulation and implementation of social welfare policies such as social security and pensions. When the degree of population aging is high, the pressure of social pension security will increase, and the government needs to formulate more perfect social welfare policies to cope with the change of population structure.

2.2 Causes and trends of population change

The causes of population change mainly include natural growth and the impact of external factors. Natural increase is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a population. The natural rate of population growth depends on many factors, such as advances in medical technology, changes in fertility, and the formulation of social welfare policies. At the same time, external factors also have an important impact on demographic change, such as the increase or decrease of migration and floating population. Driven by globalization and un-

balanced economic development, population migration has become more frequent, which is also one of the important reasons for population change. Over the past few decades, there has been a major demographic shift on a global scale. The most notable of these trends are ageing and the disappearance of the demographic dividend. With the advancement of medical technology and the improvement of living standards, people's life span has been significantly extended, leading to an increase in the elderly population. At the same time, declining fertility has reduced the number of young people. This demographic change has had important consequences for economic development, especially in terms of social security and the Labour market.

2.3 The impact of population structure and population change on economic development

Demographic changes will directly affect labor supply and consumption demand. With the aggravation of population aging, the labor supply will gradually decrease, which will have a negative impact on economic development. In addition, different age groups of the population have different impacts on consumption demand. The consumption power of the young is strong, while the consumption demand of the old is low. Therefore, the different demographic structure will also affect the size and structure of the consumer market, and then affect the development of the economy.

Population growth or decline will have a certain impact on the economy. The growth of population will bring more labor resources, which will provide more impetus for economic development. However, if the population grows too fast, it will lead to an imbalance between the supply and demand of resources, with negative effects on the economy. On the contrary, a decrease in population will lead to insufficient labor supply, which will constrain economic development.

2.4 Transformation and adaptation of economic development

The transformation of economic development is the only way for a country or region in the process of economic development. With the change of population structure and the increase of population, economic development also faces different challenges and opportunities. In the case of changes in population structure and population number, the economic development of a country or region needs to adapt to the new environment and demand and carry out corresponding transformation.

First of all, the impact of changes in population structure and population size on economic development is reflected in changes in the labor market. With the acceleration of population aging, the supply of labor market will decrease, which will have an impact on economic development. This means that countries or regions need to find new sources of labor and strengthen the training and skill upgrading of labor to meet the needs of economic development. In addition, as labor market supply decreases, wages will rise accordingly, which will have an impact on the cost and competitiveness of firms. Therefore, in the context of demographic changes, countries or regions need to adjust their labor market policies to promote economic development.

Secondly, changes in population structure and population number will also affect the consumption demand of a country or region. With the increase of population aging, the consumption demand of the elderly population will increase. This means that the country or region needs to adjust the structure of products and services to meet the diversified and specialized consumption needs of the elderly population. In addition, with the aging population, medical care, elderly care and other services will also usher in development opportunities. Therefore, the country or region needs to strengthen the support and development of the service industry to meet the consumption demand brought about by the demographic change.

Finally, changes in population structure and population number will also have an impact on the regional distribution of economic development. With the acceleration of population aging, some regions will experience population loss and reduction, while some regions will experience concentrated population growth. This will cause unbalanced development of regional economy. Therefore, the country or region needs to formulate corresponding policies to strengthen the coordinated development of regional economy and avoid the further expansion of the development gap between regions.

2.5 Government strategy and population structure regulation

Population structure and population change have an important impact on economic development, so the government needs to adopt corresponding strategies to regulate population structure. First of all, the government can solve the problem of demographic imbalance by improving the education system. Education is an important way to improve the quality and skills of the population. Secondly, the government can control the number and structure of the population by adjusting the fertility policy. In areas where the population is growing too fast, the government can adopt the family planning policy to limit the number of children for each family. In addition, the government can regulate the population structure through fiscal policy and tax policy. The flow and distribution of population should be guided by adjusting tax policies and fiscal expenditures, such as preferential tax policies or special subsidies for certain regions to attract population to flow into these regions.

3. Basic conclusions

This study provides an in-depth analysis of the impact of population structure and demographic change on economic development, and draws some important conclusions. First, we find that demographic changes can have a significant impact on economic development. As the population ages, the labor supply gradually decreases, which may lead to tight labor markets and lower productivity. In addition, the increase in the elderly population will also increase the demand for social services such as health care and old-age care, which in turn will increase the fiscal pressure on the government. Therefore, in the face of demographic changes, the government should take proactive policy measures to deal with these challenges.

Second, we find that the impact of demographic change on economic development is sometimes nonlinear. Too high or too low a population growth rate can have a negative impact on the economy. Too high population growth rate may lead to resource shortage and environmental damage, which limits the sustainable development of the economy. However, too low population growth rate may lead to insufficient labor supply and shrinking market size, which will affect economic growth. Therefore, policy makers should look for appropriate means of population control and measures to promote population growth according to the actual situation, so as to achieve a balanced economic development.

In addition, we find that the relationship between population structure and economic development is affected by other factors. For example, factors such as education level, scientific and technological progress, and social institutions all affect the relationship between population structure and economic development. Therefore, to fully understand the impact between population structure and economic development, it is necessary to consider these factors comprehensively and formulate corresponding policies to promote sustainable economic development.

In short, population structure and demographic change have an important impact on economic development. The government should take active policy measures to cope with the changes in population structure, and find appropriate means of population control and measures to promote population growth according to the actual situation, so as to achieve a balanced economic development. In addition, other factors, such as education level, scientific and technological progress, and social institutions, need to be taken into account to fully understand the relationship between population structure and economic development. With effective policies and measures, we can better cope with the challenges brought by demographic change and promote sustainable economic development.

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