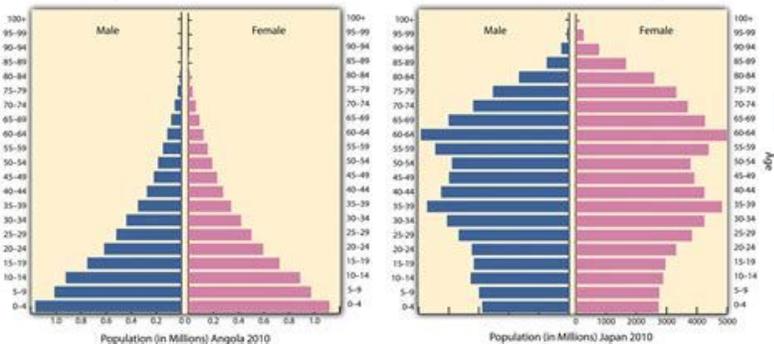


Key Words

- 1. Population** – The number of people living in a particular area.
- 2. Population distribution** How people are spread in an area.
- 3. Population density**– Population density is the average number of people per square kilometre.
- 4. Population pyramids** - Diagrams, essentially bar graphs, that show the structure of a population by gender & age.
- 5. Under populated** – When there aren't enough people to make use of the resources and technology available.
- 6. Over populated** – Too many people living in an area for the area to support.
- 7. Natural increase**– When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, natural increase is the extra population each year.
- 8. Natural decrease**– When the death rate is higher than the birth rate, natural decrease is the extra population each year.
- 9. Demographic Transition model (DMT)**– A Generalised model linking population changes with development changes over time.
- 10. Death rate**– The number of people who die in a year, measured for every thousand of the population.
- 11. Birth rate** – The number of people born in a year measured for every thousand of the population.
- 12. Census** – A population survey usually carried out in a country every ten years



How are populations changing?

Current World Population
7,655,569,882

TODAY	THIS YEAR
Births today 363,175	Births this year 108,769,577
Deaths today 150,424	Deaths this year 45,051,522
Population Growth today 212,751	Population Growth this year 63,718,055

13. Population over time

The world's population has grown over time, it was gradual until 1800 when it reached 1 billion. Since then the growth has been rapid – this is known as a population explosion. Population currently stands at 7.6 billion and is predicted to increase to 8.6 billion by 2030, 9.8 billion in 2050 and a massive 11.2 billion in 2100!

14. Population Distribution

Population is not distributed evenly on a global scale. Population centres are historically concentrated in areas with natural resources. These include water, soil to grow food and job opportunities. Places that are hard to live in are sparsely populated.

15. Population pyramids

- Used to analyse the structure of populations.
- A graph that shows the age and gender distribution.
- Gender is shown on the left and right sides, age on the Y axis and % of the population on the X axis.

Controlling population

16. Overpopulated

- Not enough resources to maintain a reasonable standard of living.
- Slows down development.
- Aim to reduce population growth
- China introduced one child policy, gave benefits to those with one child and sanctions to those who had more.

17. Under populated

- Not enough people to make use of the resources and technology available.
- Can lead to economic problems if there is a shortage of workers to produce goods for sale or complete services.
- Russia had a declining population, government gave incentives to have more children.

18. Migration.

The movement of people from one place to another.

People make a decision to move based on positive and negative factors about where they are living vs where they are moving too. These are called 'push' and 'pull' factors. These factors must be strong enough to overcome the intervening obstacles, such as physical distance, political and cultural barriers.

19. International migration

- Some people migrate between countries.
- In 2017 the number of migrants was 258 million

20. Urbanisation

- People also move from rural to urban locations.
- Urbanisation is often a result of rural poverty



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links