

Week 1

What is Population?

Population is the number of people living in an area.

Population Distribution

- The world's population distribution is uneven. Some places have a bigger number of people living per square kilometre than others.
- Sparsely Populated** – Places which contain few people per km sq.
- Densely populated** – Places which contain many people per km sq.
- Population density** – The number of people per km sq.

Factors affecting distribution

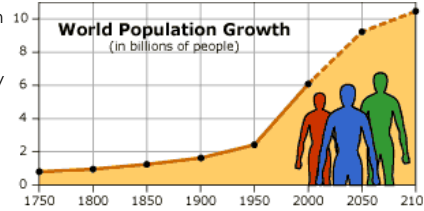
Densely populated areas (positive factors)	Sparsely populated areas (negative factors)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pleasant climate Flat or gently sloping land Good fertile soil Good food supply Good water supply Money available for investment Good communication links Natural resources for industry Industry and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too hot or cold Too wet or dry Steep slopes Poor soils Dense forest Poor water supply Few natural resources Poor transport links Little industry Lack of investment

Physical factors/human factors

Week 2

Why have populations exploded?

The graph shows that the world population is rapidly increasing. In the past this has been referred to as an **explosion**, which started in 1950 and is predicted to peak by 2100.



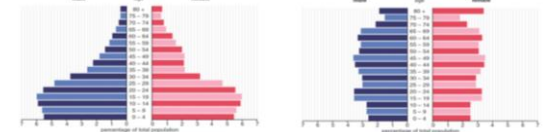
It is happening as **birth rates** are greater than **death rates** causing a **natural increase** in population.

The Demographic Transition Model

- The **demographic transition model** shows what happens to a country's population overtime.
- In **stage one** the country is not developed so has a **high birth and death rate**, so a small population.
- As the country moves to **stage two** medicines and hygiene improve, the **death rate falls**, but the **birth rate** remains **high**, leading to a rapid **population growth** e.g. in many developing countries.
- By **stage three** the death rate continues to fall, and the **birth rate starts to fall**. This is because contraception is introduced and females begin to attend school and work, this means the population is **growing**, but more slowly e.g. in many emerging countries.
- By **stage four**, **birth and death rates are low**, so the population growth **stabilizes**, but the overall population is high, such as in developed countries like the **UK**.
- By **stage 5** the birth rate could fall below the death rate, leading to **population decline**, as has been seen in Japan.

Week 3

Population Pyramids



Population structure means the number / proportion of people in **each age range**, for each **gender**. Population pyramids show the population structure of the country they represent.

There are three groups on a population pyramid:

- Economically active** – 16-65 age group, working age and can provide taxes.
- Young dependents** – 0-15 age range, rely on the working age for support via taxes.
- Elderly dependents** – 65+ age range, rely on the working age for support via taxes.

Factors affecting

Factors which could cause a low birth rate	Factors which could cause a high birth rate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More women have careers Sex education widely available Contraception Later marriage Children perceived as expensive e.g. childcare costs Low infant mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children needed for work e.g. farming Children needed to look after their parents when they are older Sex education not widely available Marriage happens at a younger age High infant mortality

Week 4

Ageing populations:

The UK's population problem.

In the UK the population is **ageing**. This means there are **more elderly dependents** than ever before. The main reasons for this are...

- Better health care** so illnesses are treated with some success.
- Better diet** means heart attacks and diseases related to unhealthy eating are on the decline.

Fitness; the elderly are looking after themselves better than ever before.

Suggested negatives:

- 2/3s of hospital beds** taken by those over the age of 65, this can increase **waiting times**, putting pressure on the NHS.
- Treating the elderly can be expensive, this means **less taxes** for other things such as education.
- They receive a **state pension** causing a significant cost for the government.
- Carers needed**, which requires taxes, which could be spent on other things.
- Housing pressure**, as houses are not passed on to the next generation, meaning house **prices increase**.

Suggested positives:

- Many elderly people have more **disposable cash** as they have paid off their mortgages and their children have left home. This means shops and restaurants can make more money as they have a larger population who are willing to spend. This can increase employment opportunities.
- Industries such as **seaside resorts stay busy** throughout the year, keeping people in such areas employed throughout the year, meaning more local tax revenue.
- The elderly often **look after grandchildren**, this means that parents do not have to pay **expensive childcare costs**, so parents have more disposable cash.

Year 8 Geography: Term 2 Population

Week 5

Migration

Migration is the movement of people, from one place to another. International migration is when people move from **one country (the source)** to **another country (the host)**. People migrate due to **push and pull factors**:

- A **push factor** is something which is **not good** in your country and **forces you to leave**, for example: a **lack of medical care** meaning illnesses go untreated; **no clean running water** leading to diseases; **low wages** due to poor employment opportunities.
- A **pull factor** is something which **attracts people** to another country. It is basically the push factors reversed. For example, a pull factor could be that a country has **excellent medical services**.

Effect (suggested benefits)

- Workers are hardworking, so **more profit** for businesses who employ them.
- Workers pay tax** this improves schools and hospitals.
- New shops and restaurants**, leading to more jobs and taxes. New businesses have opened.
- The migrants **work in jobs that English people are not choosing to fill** e.g. working on farms. Without the migrants some businesses would struggle to operate effectively.

Problems (suggested negatives – evidence proves otherwise)

- Some people have been concerned that migration could put **pressure on the NHS**, this could cause waiting times to increase (however evidence does not support this).
- It has been suggested that some schools now have many languages, this **may require** more support staff.
- Some locals* say that **jobs are harder to get**, this is because migrants work for less. It has been *suggested* that this could cause **unemployment for locals** (however evidence does not support this).

Week 6

Revision and assessment

- Students will be provided with revision materials and assessed on a piece of extended writing.

Key words:

- Population density:** The number of people who live within 1km².
- Population distribution:** How people are spread out over an area.
- Densely Populated:** Places which contain many people per km².
- Sparsely Populated:** Places which contain few people per km².
- Birth Rate:** The number of births per 1000.
- Death Rate:** The number of deaths per 1000.
- Natural Increase:** The difference between birth and death rates.
- Population Explosion:** A sudden rapid rise in the number of people.
- Demographic Transition Model:** A model which shows the changes a population is likely to go through over time
- Population Pyramid:** A graph showing population structure, by age and sex.
- Economic Migrant:** A person who leaves one area or country to go to another, to seek better job opportunities.

Week 1

Questions	Answers
What is population density?	Population is the number of people living in an area
Why might population distribution vary?	Population distribution may vary because of the abundance or lack of human or physical resources of an area such as road access or natural resources such as water.
Describe some factors which may lead to sparse population density.	Factors that made lead to an area being sparsely populated include the lack of water, difficult relief or being very isolated.
What human factors lead to dense population?	Factors which promote dense populations include access to water and natural materials for industry or good roads for access.
Why is it important to study and monitor populations?	It important to monitor and study populations for countries to predict what services might be needed in the future and to be able to prepare economically.

Week 2

Questions	Answers
Why has the world's population increased so rapidly?	One reason there has been a population explosion in recent years is the improvements in medical care and increased life expectancy.
How are populations studied over time?	The demographic transition model.
Define birth rate.	The number of births per 1000 people.
Why might death rates decrease?	Death rates may decrease due to the development of medical care and advancements in life prolonging procedures.
Why do the populations of countries rise?	When a country develops economically, it has more money to spend on education and health care.

Week 3

Questions	Answers
What is a population pyramid?	A graph showing population structure, by age and sex
Why is a developing country's pyramid wide based with a more gentle slope?	A developing country's population pyramid has a wide base because of its high birth rate, there is a gentle slope showing that death rates are high are all ages.
Describe the shape of the population pyramid for a develop country.	A developed country will have a more narrow base of a population pyramid with very steep side showing a lower death rate at all ages.
What factors promote a high death rate?	Poor medical care and lack of access to it will promote a high death rate.
What is an economically active person?	An economically active person is a 16-65 age person, working age and can provide taxes.

Year 8 Geography: Population

Week 4

Questions	Answers
What is an aging population?	An aging population means there are more elderly dependents than ever before
Why might a country have an aging population?	A country may have an aging population due to improved health care access or because people are talking better care of their diet and fitness.
What is an economic issue that country with an aging population may face?	Elderly people receive a state pension causing a significant cost for the government.
How might hospitals in countries with an aging population be affected?	2/3s of hospital beds taken by those over the age of 65, this can increase waiting times, putting pressure on the NHS. Treating the elderly can be expensive, this means less taxes for other things such as education.
Explain one benefit of an aging population?	Industries such as seaside resorts stay busy throughout the year, keeping people in such areas employed throughout the year, meaning more local tax revenue.

Week 5

Questions	Answers
Define migration.	Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. If this is a move to a different country it is called international migration.
What is a pull factor?	A reason that people a drawn to migrate to other areas such as better jobs or better education.
What is it called when people are forced to move from an area because of a natural disaster?	A push factor.
What is a positive of migration?	Workers pay tax; this improves schools and hospitals.
Name a misconception that people may have about migrants.	<i>Some locals say that jobs are harder to get, this is because migrants work for less. It has been suggested that this could cause unemployment for locals (however evidence does not support this).</i>

Key words:

- Population density:** The number of people who live within 1km².
- Population distribution:** How people are spread out over an area.
- Densely Populated:** Places which contain many people per km².
- Sparsely Populated:** Places which contain few people per km².
- Birth Rate:** The number of births per 1000.
- Death Rate:** The number of deaths per 1000.
- Natural Increase:** The difference between birth and death rates.
- Population Explosion:** A sudden rapid rise in the number of people.
- Demographic Transition Model:** A model which shows the changes a population is likely to go through over time
- Population Pyramid:** A graph showing population structure, by age and sex.
- Economic Migrant:** A person who leaves one area or country to go to another, to seek better job opportunities.