

Key Concepts

Key Vocabulary

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Global Population Change

Currently the world population is at around **7.8** billion. Future predictions suggest that this will increase to around 9 billion by 2050.

Global population change is effected by two main factors, the number of live births vs the number of deaths every day, and migration.



When the birth rate is higher than the death rate this is called natural increase, as the population is growing.

Distribution of people across the planet

Population distribution across the Earth is uneven. Some areas are densely populated whereas others are sparsely populated.

Physical factors that affect population density include water supply, climate, relief (shape of the land), vegetation, soils and availability of natural resources and energy.

Human factors that affect population density include social, political and economic factors, such as employment, crime and access to services.



Birth rate: the number of live births per 1000 of the population in a year.



Death rate: the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in a year.

Population distribution is a term used to describe how humans are spread across the Earth.

Population Distribution: Is a term used to describe how people are spread out.

This can be **EVEN** or **UNEVEN**.



Is population growth sustainable?

Due to the many implications of population growth sustainability is always in question.

Food shortages occur if the country can't grow enough food to support the population.

Services like healthcare and education can't cope with the rapid increase in population, so not everyone has access to them.

There are not enough jobs for everyone so unemployment increases. Children have to work to help support their large families so they miss out on an education.

The Government has to make policies to bring the population under control so that situations don't get worse.

Sustainability

An action that can be kept going forever, something that can continue to be done without it having damaging consequences that might limit that activity in the future.





How do countries attempt to control population growth?

Chinese one child policy

- In 1949 the population was 540 million and the government told people to have children to produce a strong army and country
- By 1970 the population was 830 million .
- There was a famine in 1958-61, people didn't have enough food, water or resources: There were too many people for the size and resources of the country

A 'One Child Policy' was brought into force in 1978, with a purpose to limit the majority of families in the country to one child each.

It was hoped to reduce the growth rate of China's enormous population. Benefits for those families who had only one child included: increased access to education, healthcare and community facilities. Families who broke the rule were often heavily fined. There were special rules depending on where families lived.

A negative point is that twins were often separated at birth. The policy was changed in 2016.

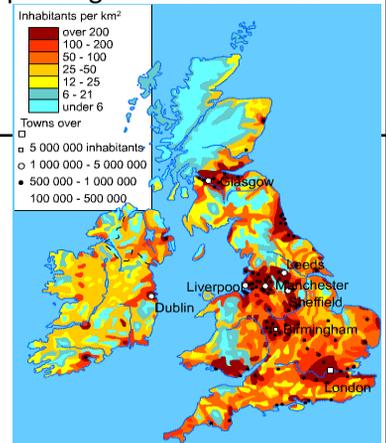
UK population distribution and density

The UK is part of Western Europe, one of the areas of the world with a very high population density. However, the population density is not high every where in the UK.

The population distribution in the UK is very uneven.

High Population Density: in the lowlands, London, Cambridge, where the relief is gentle and the climate more pleasant. There are dense networks of communications including roads, railways, airports and ports.

Low Population Density areas: upland areas, such as the Pennines, Dartmoor and the Scottish Highlands. The upland areas have a harsher climate than the lowlands. The steep slopes, thin soils and short growing season prevent crop growth.



Key Vocabulary

Migration

Moving to live somewhere else, temporary or permanently.

International Migration

Moving from one country to live in another.

Internal Migration

Moving from one part of the country to another.

Push Factors

Factors that push people to leave where they live.

Pull Factors

Factors that attract people to an area.

Migration and the UK

The 2011 census showed that the UK's population is growing, as you know there are two reasons for population growth.

- Natural increase, when more babies are born than people that die in a year.
- Migration, more people move into a country than out.

There are many reasons why people move to the UK.

- Some wish to live and work in the UK because they can earn more money than in their home country.
- They may be escaping wars or natural disasters.
- Other people come for social reasons, to be with family or friends or study in the UK.