Knowledge organiser: Y7—How are populations changing?

World population

Billions | Billions

LIC
HIC

GRID UNEP Arendal
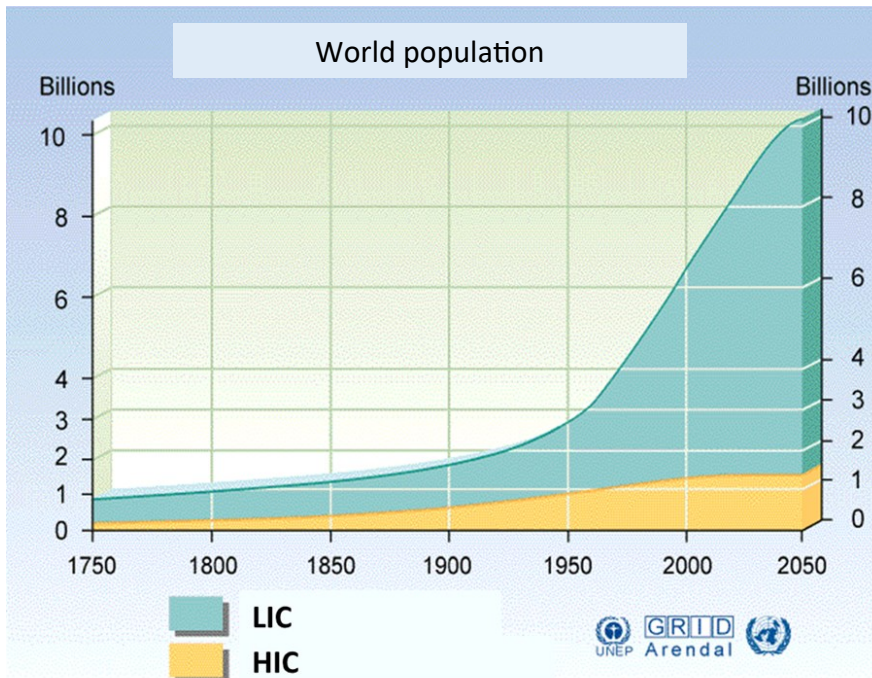
World population has increased over time, especially since 1950. There is a difference in the way populations have changed in HICs compared to LICs. In HICs, populations have grown steadily and more recently they have stabilised. In LICs, populations have increased rapidly. The number of people living in LICs is far greater than the number of people living in

Birth rate - **death rate** = **population change**

| Number of babies born for each 1000 people in the population each year | Number of people dying for each 1000 people in the population each year | Whether the population goes up or down |

Natural Increase
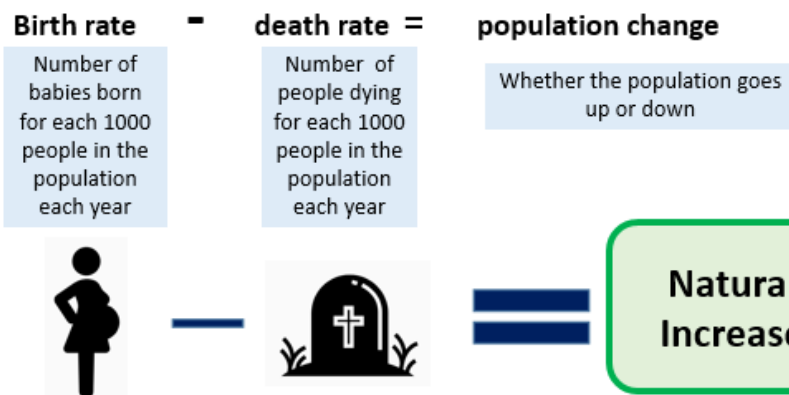
Factors affecting population change.

Birth rates might be higher n a country because of the following factors:

- Children work for the family

- There is a high infant mortality rate meaning that parents will have more children in the hope that some survive.

- Lack of family planning and contraception.

- Cultural tradition to have a large family.

Birth rates might be lower in a country because:

- The status if women has improved meaning that women have a choice to go to work or have a family or both!

- Access to family planning and contraception.

- Childcare is expensive so people have fewer children.

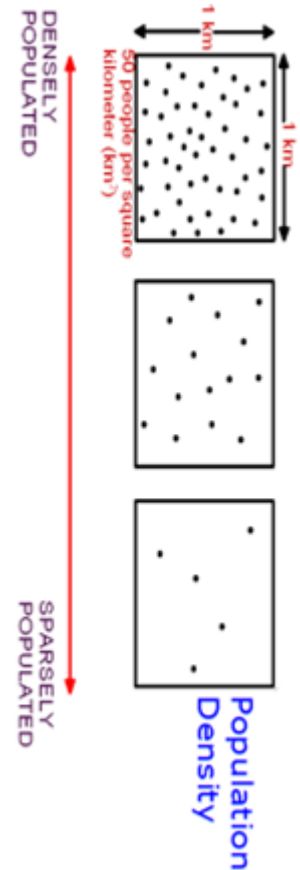Death rates might be higher n a country because of the following factors:
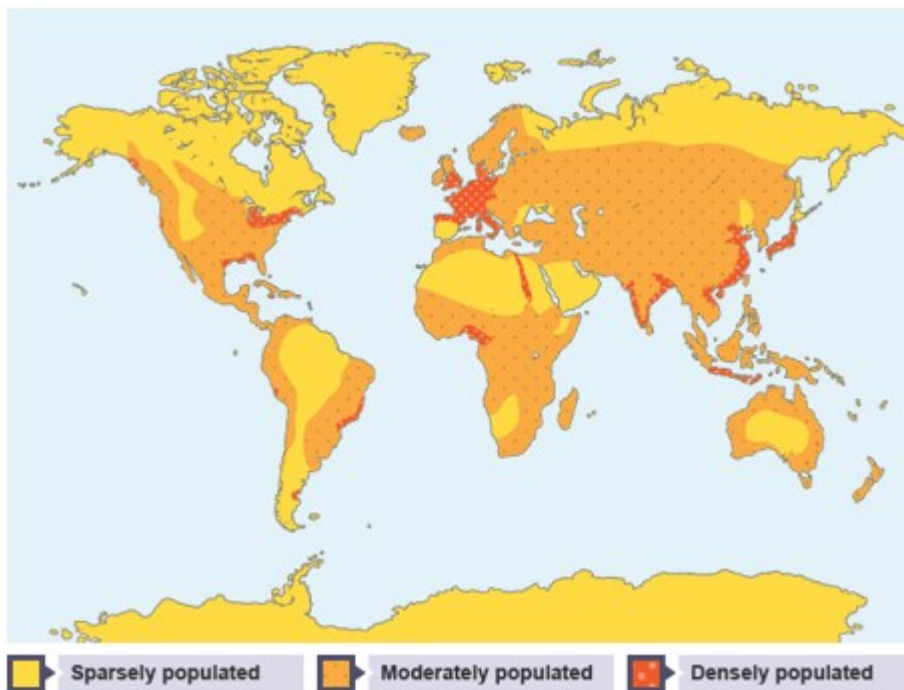
- War

- Poor access to healthcare

- Food shortage (famine)
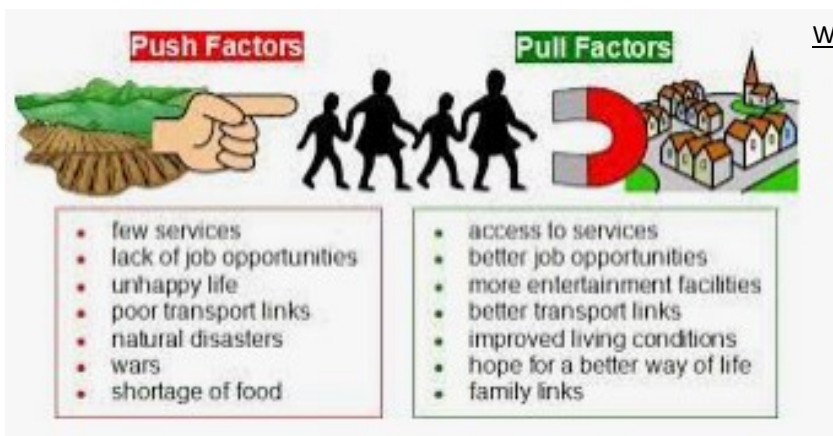
Death rates might be lower in a country because:

- Access to education and healthcare

- Good harvest and reliable food supply

- Clean water supply.

Where does everyone live?

When we are describing where people live we use place names and a description of the population density– this is usually sparsely or densely populated.
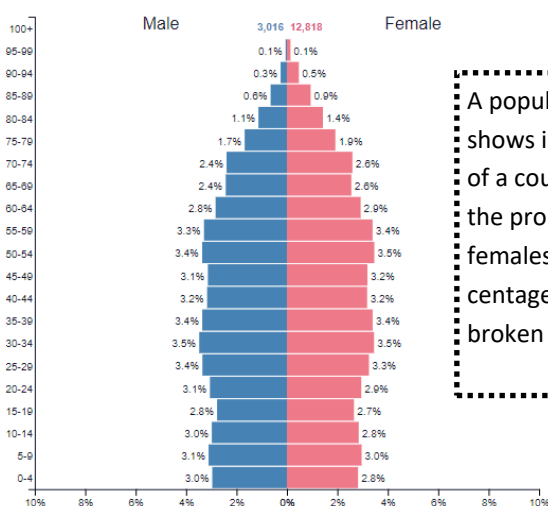

DENSELY POPULATED

50 people per square kilometer (km²)

1 km

SPARSELY POPULATED

Population Density

Sparsely populated   Moderately populated   Densely populated

Why do people move?

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

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

What are the impacts of people moving?

The UKs population structure

The UK's diverse population

	Male		3,016	12,818	Female
100+					
95-99			0.1%	0.1%	
90-94			0.3%	0.5%	
85-89			0.6%	0.9%	
80-84			1.1%	1.4%	
75-79		1.7%		1.9%	
70-74		2.4%		2.6%	
65-69		2.4%		2.6%	
60-64		2.8%		2.9%	
55-59		3.3%		3.4%	
50-54		3.4%		3.5%	
45-49		3.1%		3.2%	
40-44		3.2%		3.2%	
35-39		3.4%		3.4%	
30-34		3.5%		3.5%	
25-29		3.4%		3.3%	
20-24		3.1%		2.9%	
15-19		2.8%		2.7%	
10-14		3.0%		2.8%	
5-9		3.1%		3.0%	
0-4		3.0%		2.8%	

A population pyramid shows is the demographics of a country. It shows us the proportion of male and females along with the percentage of the population broken down into age

census 2021

The results of the 2021 census will be released on 28th June, 2022.

The Census is a survey of the people who live in a country. Nearly every country in the world carries out a census and this helps us to understand how populations are changing.

KEY VOCABULARY	**Sparsely populated**– where the number of people living in an area is less than the average.
Population distribution– the spread of people in an area.	**Densely populated**– where the number of people living in an area is more than the average.
Population density– The number of people living in an area. It is worked out by dividing the number of people in an area by the size of the area. So, the population density in an area is equal to the number of people per sq km, divided by the size of the area in sq km.	**Population pyramid**– diagrams, essentially bar charts, that sow the structure of a population by sex and age categories.
Migration– when people move from one place to another	**Economic migrant**– someone who moves to live in another country for work.
Natural increase– when the birth rate of a place is higher than the death rate. Natural increase is the extra population each year.	**Push and pull factors**– push factors are things that make people want to leave an area; pull factors are the things that attract people to a new place.
Demographics– the data relating to the population of a place.	**Census**– a survey of the population of a country usually carried out every 10 years.

Extra resources & wider reading

Oak Academy Population Unit

BBC Bitesize

UK Census