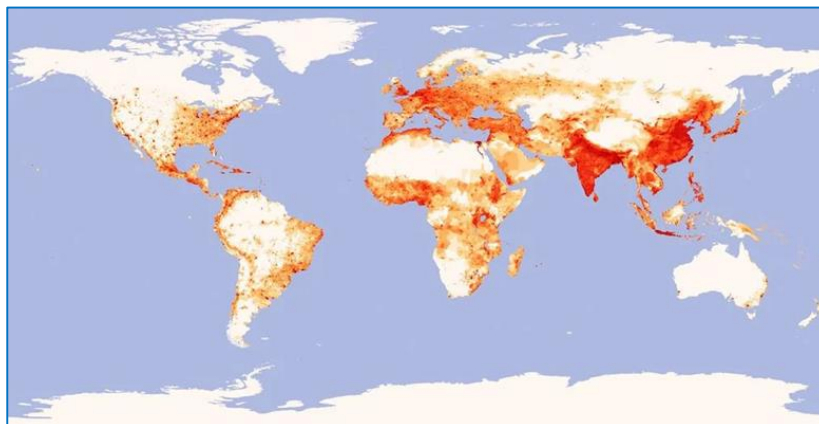


KPI Name: Describe and explain the factors that influence the distribution of population at a variety of scales

1. The World's Population:

- The world's population is currently 7.5 billion people (7,500,000,000). This is an increase of approximately 5.9 billion since 1900
- The UN estimates that the world's population will reach 11.2 billion in the year 2100
- Most of the world's population live in Asia (4.5 billion) and Africa (1.2 billion)
- However, some areas of the world are more densely populated than others.
- The dark areas on the map show areas with a high population density.
- There are a number of factors that influence population density.



Factor		Explanation
Physical	Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of extreme heat or cold make it difficult to farm • A lack of precipitation may mean that there is not enough drinking water or water for farming • Extreme cold can make it difficult to work outside and can make it difficult to build • Extreme heat or humidity can make diseases, like malaria, more common
	Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep areas can be difficult to build on, difficult to access and can also be extremely cold
	Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beautiful scenery can attract tourists and bring money and jobs to an area • Valuable resources such as coal or oil can bring industry and jobs to an area • Areas with fertile soil means that farming is easy
Human	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs and industry can attract people to an area in search of work
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with good transport links will attract people because they create jobs and because it is easier for people to travel to other areas for work

Key Words and Terms

Population Density

The number of people living in an area

Population Distribution

The spread of people across the world (where people live)

Relief

The height and shape of the land

Infrastructure

The basic physical facilities in an area, such as electricity

Temperate

A climate without extreme temperatures and with a moderate amount of rainfall

Humidity

When there is a high amount of water vapour in the air

Industry

Making a certain product or providing a service

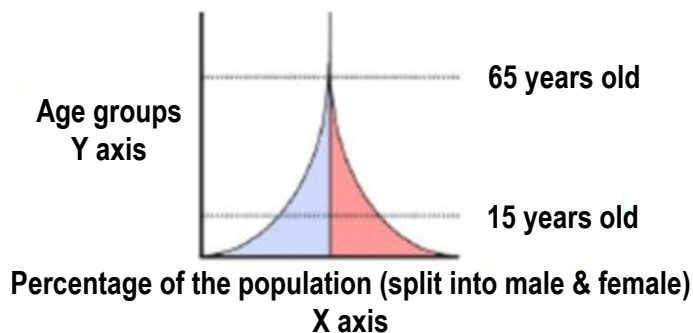
Fertile

When it is easy to grow crops in soil

KPI Name: To understand the factors affecting population growth and structures within countries

2. Population Pyramids:

- Population pyramids are graphs which show the age and gender of a population for one specific year
- The y axis of a population pyramid shows the different age groups (e.g. '0-4' or '65-69')
- The x axis of a population pyramid show the percentage or number of the population in different groups
- The x axis is split into male and female
- Population pyramids change over time



Key Words and Terms

Birth Rate

The number of babies born per year for every 1000 people

Death Rate

The number of people who die per year, per 1000 people

Life Expectancy

How long people are expected to live for

Dependency Ratio

The percentage of the population who are working compared with the percentage of the population who are not working (through age)

Convex

An outline which curves outwards, like a circle

Concave

An outline which bends inwards

	Population Pyramid	Explanation
China in 1950		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1950, China had a high birth rate. The population pyramid (PP) shows this because it has a wide base and therefore a high percentage of the population are between the ages of 0 and 5 • China also had a high death rate and a low life expectancy. The PP shows this because its has a concave shape. A very small percentage of the population are adults and very few survive over the age of 65 • China has a high dependency ratio. The PP shows this because there are a high percentage of child compared with the percentage of adults
China in 2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015, China has a low birth rate. The population pyramid (PP) shows this because it has a narrow base and therefore a low percentage of the population are between the ages of 0 and 5 • China also has a lower death rate and a higher life expectancy. The PP shows this because it has a convex shape. A larger percentage of the population are adults and more survive past the age of 65 • China has a lower dependency ratio. The PP show this because there are fewer children and old people compared with the percentage of working adults

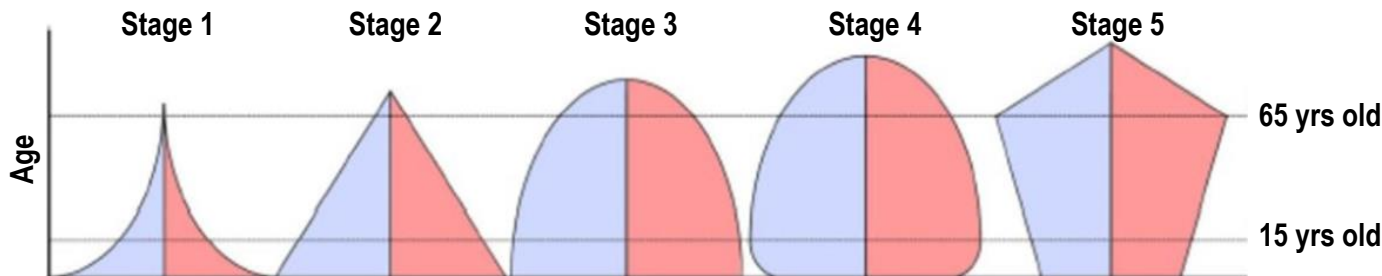
KPI Name: To understand the factors affecting population growth and structures within countries

3. The Demographic Transition Model:

- A country's population changes over time and these changes often depend on its development
- The demographic transition model shows how a the population of most countries changes over time
- It is broken down into five stages
- Not all countries definitely follow this model

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Death Rate	High (disease, famine, lack of clean water and poor medical care)	Falling (improved medicine and sanitation, more food and cleaner water)		Low	Slight Increase (more of the population is elderly)
Birth Rate	High (lack of birth control, women marry young and many people rely on farming)		Starting to fall (fewer rely on farming, women marry later and birth control is available)	Low (people are having the number of children they want)	Low (people are have fewer children, later in their lives)
Examples	Some tribes in rainforests	Nigeria and Afghanistan	India and Brazil	UK, the USA and France	Japan, Italy and Germany

- You can identify which stage of the demographic transition model a country is in by looking at the general shape of its population pyramid



Key Words and Terms

Birth Rate

The number of babies born per year for every 1000 people

Death Rate

The number of people who die per year, per 1000 people

Sanitation

Providing waste disposal and clean water to the population

Population Pyramid

A graph which shows the age and gender of a population

Demographic

A particular part of a population (for example, 'women')

Demographic Transition Model

An explanation for how a country's population changes over time

Key Concepts

Why population is growing?

Where do we live and why?

The population of the UK

Population around the world

How rising population has an impact on earth and other species

What affects where we live?

Key Words and Definitions

Birth Rate The number of births in a country in a year, per thousand people

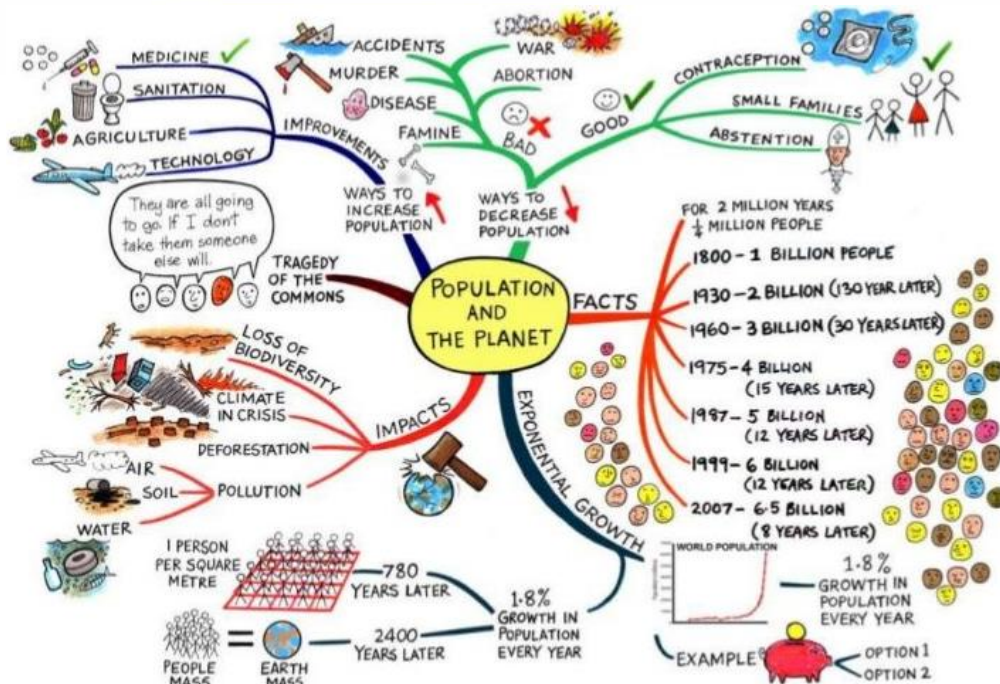
Death Rate The number of deaths in a country in a year, per thousand people

Infant Mortality How many babies out of every 1000 born alive, who die before their first birthday

Inequality The unequal sharing of wealth in a society

Life Expectancy How many years a new baby can expect to live, on average

Natural Increase The birth rate minus the death rate, given as a %



Did you know?
Around 360,000 new babies are born every single day

Did you know?
The world's expected population is expected to reach 8 billion by 2025

Key Words and Definitions

Population The number of people living in a place

Population Density The average number of people per square kilometre (m²)

Rural Area An area of countryside, where people live on farms and in villages

Social About people and society

Sparsely Populated Very few people live there

Urban Area A built up area, such as part of a city

Links to other topics in geography

Weather and climate
Ecosystems
Coastal landscapes
River landscapes
Tectonic landscapes
Crime
Resources
Development
Tourism
Settlement

Useful web link – The Population Clock <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/>