

8.01: Population



Population distribution

1	population density	(n) the number of people who live within one square kilometre (km ²).
2	population distribution	(n) how people are spread out over a particular area.
3	densely populated	(n) many people per km ²
4	sparsely populated	(n) few people per km ²

Population change

1	birth rate	(n) the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population per year.
2	death rate	(n) the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a population per year.
3	natural increase	(n) the difference between the birth rate and death rate.
4	population explosion	(n) the rapid increase in the world's population since the 1950s.
5	overpopulation	(n) when the number of people in a region exceeds the capacity of that region's resources to support them.

Managing population

1	ageing population	(n) A population with a high and increasing proportion of people aged 65 and over, often due to low birth rates and longer life expectancy.
2	youthful population	(n) A population with a high proportion of young people (typically under the age of 15), often found in countries with high birth rates and lower life expectancy.

Population structure

1	population structure	(n) The number/ proportion of people in each age range, for each gender.
2	population pyramid	(n) a graphical representation of a country's population structure, showing the distribution of different age groups and sexes.
3	working age population	(n) The group of people typically aged 15 to 64 who are considered old enough to work and support the economy.
4	young dependents	(n) Children and young people aged 0 to 14 who are usually not working and depend on others for care and support.
5	elderly dependents	(n) Older adults, usually aged 65 and over, who are often retired and may rely on others or the government for financial and healthcare support.

Migration

1	voluntary migration	(n) When people choose to move to another place, often for reasons like better job opportunities, education, or lifestyle.
2	forced migration	(n) When people are made to move due to conflict, natural disasters, persecution, or other dangers beyond their control.
3	international migration	(n) When people move from one country to another.
4	internal migration	(n) When people move within the same country e.g., from rural areas to cities.
5	push factor	(n) Factors that make people want to leave an area.
6	pull factor	(n) Factors that make people want to leave an area.
7	source country	(n) The home country of a migrant.
8	host country	(n) The destination country for a migrant.

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Factors influencing population distribution

1 physical	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relief of the land. 2. Availability of natural resources. 3. Climate. 4. Fertility of soil. 5. Access to freshwater.
2 human	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport network. 2. Job opportunities. 3. Investment in basic and wider services.

Factors affecting birth and death rate

1 Birth rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of childcare. 2. Access to contraception. 3. Children seen as an economic asset. 4. Average age of marriage.
2 Death rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to safe drinking water. 2. Access to food.
3 both	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to healthcare. 2. Infant mortality rate. 3. Access to education. 4. War.

Population structure and development

1 developing countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High birth rates, so a large young dependent population. 2. A lower life expectancy, so a small elderly dependent population.
2 developed countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A declining birth rate, so a small young dependent population. 2. A rising life expectancy, so a large elderly dependent population.

Ageing population

1 Advantages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The grey pound 2. Family support with childcare. 3. Jobs in health and social care.
2 Disadvantages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressure on the public services including healthcare. 2. Strain on housing supply. 3. Increased tax revenue required for pensions.
3 Management strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the retirement age 2. Increase tax for the working age population. 3. Access to free or funded childcare.

Youthful population

1 Advantages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large future workforce. 2. Increased tax revenue in the future. 3. Future business development.
2 Disadvantages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strain on natural resources. 2. Overpopulation. 3. Education requirements.
3 Management strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invest in healthcare. 2. Family planning. 3. Investment in education. 4. Improving women's rights.

Factors affecting migration

Push factors	Pull factors
War and conflict	Peace (no war)
Low wages	Higher wages
Education is difficult to access	Good education system
Droughts and water scarcity	Better access to healthcare
Gender inequality	Good job opportunities

