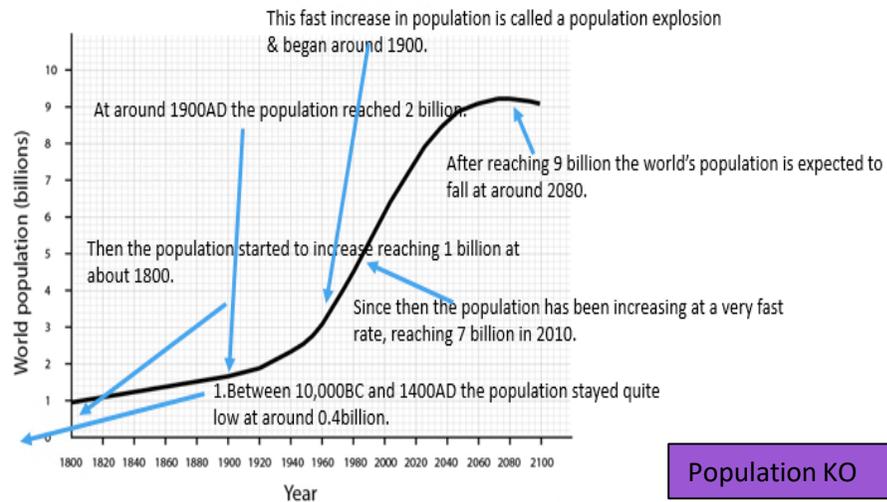


World population growth over time



Population KO

Factors which affect birth rates and death rates

- Populations are affected by many factors, the main natural ones being birth rates and death rates which affect the level of natural change (increase or decrease) within the population.
- However, a country's population does not exist in isolation in today's globalised world and are now also massively impacted by migration – the movement of people- Immigration (Into a country) and Emigration (where people exit a country).
- **Better healthcare-** Death rates will decrease as there will be more medicines and hospitals available so people will live longer.
- **More women working-** Birth rates will decrease as women will be more focused on building a career and having the same rights as a man.
- **More healthy food available-** Death rates will decrease as people will have access to a healthier diet so people will live longer due to the variety of fruit and vegetables.
- **Birth control/contraception provided-** Birth rates will decrease as people will be able to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Due to the access to contraception it will decrease the spread of diseases such as HIV. This will decrease the death rates in countries.
- **Deadly diseases spread-** Death rates will increase as people might have access to medical care. Birth rates may also be affected as people may be too sick to conceive.

Development indicators

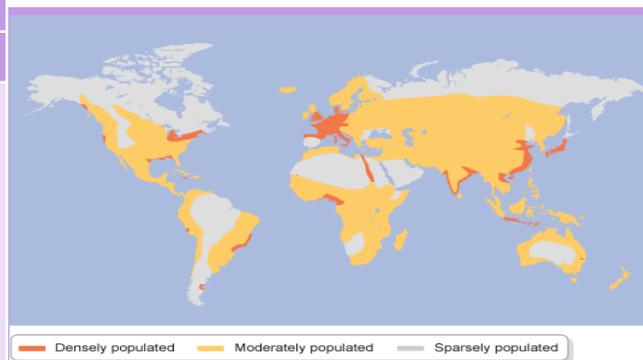
- Development indicators tell us lots of different things about a country. An atlas usually contains information about how developed a country is. This information is normally at the back of the atlas just before the index. The information on each country is usually collected through governmental bodies. Some information may come through a Census.
- In England & Wales information is collected every 10 years through a Census and every household has to fill it in. People have to provide information about e.g. how much they earn, how healthy there are and how many people live in the property. This information is then used to help the government plan for the future.

- Rich countries are known as developed countries e.g. USA, UK, Germany. These countries are wealthy and have a high standard of living. These countries can spend money on services
- Poorer countries are known as developing countries e.g. Sudan, Ethiopia, Afghanistan. Most citizens have a low standard of living.
- Countries in between are known as emerging countries e.g. Mexico, China. These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.

Factors which affect population distribution and density

- **Amazon Rainforest-** Too hot and wet. Soil is poor and not suitable for farming. Trees tightly packed make travel difficult.
- **Antarctica-** Too cold, extreme cold and darkness. No soil for crops. Location is a long way from other countries making travel difficult.
- **Himalaya Mountains-** Too cold. Steep slopes are hard to build on. Transport difficult. Poor soil is not good for farming.
- **Western Europe-** Pleasant climate not too hot or cold. Lots of natural resources such as coal and iron for industry.
- **Bangladesh-** Rich fertile soil. Land is flat and has many rivers. Hot and wet ideal for farming.
- **Sahara Desert-** Too hot and dry. Not enough rain or soil for farming.

Sparse and dense populations



Some places have **sparse** population. This is when **lots/few people** live in a place.

Some places have **dense** population. This is when **lots/few people** live in a place.

Measures of development

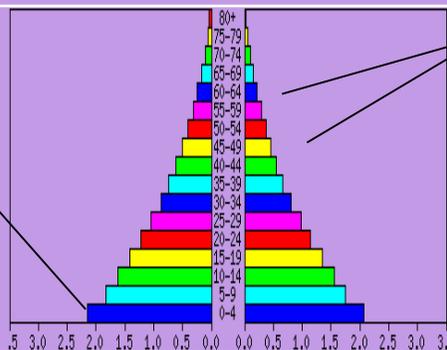
- **Life expectancy-** The average number of years a person is expected to live.
- **Death rate-** The number of deaths per year per 1000 people.
- **Birth rate-** The number of births per year per 1000 people.
- **Literacy rate-** Number of adults who can read and write in every 100 people.
- **Infant mortality rate-** The number of children born per year out of every 1000 born alive that die before the age of one.
- **GDP-** measures the value of economic activity within a country.
- **People per doctor-** Number of patients divided by the number of doctors.
- **Food intake-** the number of kilocalories each person has each day in that country.

What is a population pyramid?

- A graph showing the population of a country
- Structure of population (who makes up the population)
- Age differences
- Sex/gender differences
- Useful as they can help governments predict what will happen to the population in the future and plan for the changes.



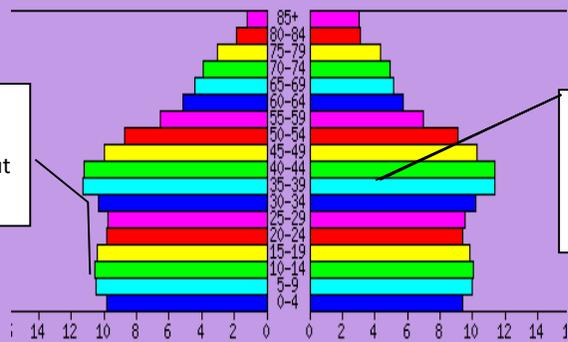
This population pyramid is typical of countries in poorer parts of the world. (developing countries)



In this country there is a high Birth Rate

There is also a high Death Rate

This population pyramid is typical of countries in the richer parts of the world (developed countries).



In this country the number of people in each age group is about the same.

The largest category of people were born about 40 years ago.

Population KO

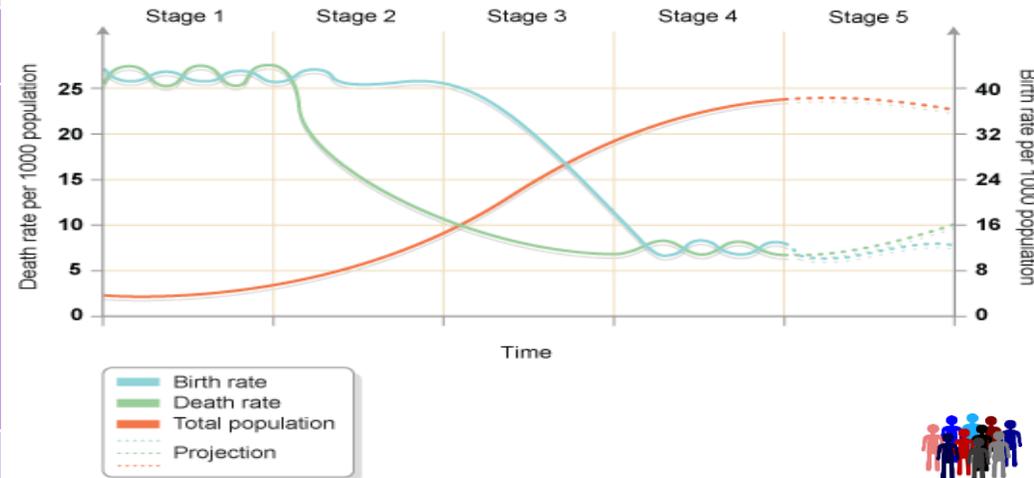
What is migration?

- Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. The reasons for migration can be economic, social, political or environmental.
- Internal migration is when people migrate within the same country or region - for example, moving from London to Plymouth.
- International migration is when people migrate from one country to another - for example, moving from Mexico to the USA.

What is the Demographic Transition Model (DTM)



- Demography- The study of populations
- Transition- Change
- Model- A pattern/graph /simple version of reality



- **Stage 1**- Birth Rate and Death rate are both high. Population growth is slow and fluctuating. Typical of Britain in the 18th century and the developing countries of today.
- **Stage 2**- Birth Rate remains high. Death Rate is falling. Population begins to rise steadily. Typical of Britain in 19th Century; Bangladesh; Nigeria.
- **Stage 3**- Birth Rate starts to fall. Death Rate continues to fall. Population rising. Typical of Britain in late 19th and early 20th century; China; Brazil.
- **Stage 4**- Birth Rate is low- due to birth control, materialism. Death Rate is low- due to good medical care, better diets. Population steady. Typical of USA; Sweden; Japan; Britain.
- **Stage 5**- Birth Rate slight fall. Death Rate stable. Natural increase: gentle decrease. Typical of Germany.

Why do people migrate?

- **Economic migration** - moving to find work or follow a particular career path.
- **Social migration** - moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends.
- **Political migration** - moving to escape political persecution or war.
- **Environmental migration**- causes of migration include natural disasters such as flooding.

Push and pull factors



Migration- Mexico-USA located example

Location and Background

Donald Trump's views on migration- Mexico

- Mexico is an **emerging country**, which means it is a country that has begun to experience high rates of economic growth.
- Mexico City is Mexico's capital, with a population of over 21 million people (2018).



- "Mexico are sending people that have lots of problems, and they are bringing those problems to us. They are bringing drugs, and bringing crime."
- He aimed specific reference to Mexico, claiming he would build a "great, great wall" on the Mexican-American border, and accusing the country of sending "not the right people" to the US.
- "The US has become a dumping ground for everyone else's problems".

The movement between the USA and Mexico bring both positive and negative aspects to each country

Positives effects for USA

- Mexican migrants benefit the US economy by working for low wages (they earn around half as much as an American would earn doing the same job), which results in cheaper prices for the American customer and more profit for American businesses.
- Mexican culture (e.g. food, language, music) has enriched many US towns.
- The migrants are willing to do the low quality jobs many American's don't want to do.

Negative effects for USA

- Wages are kept low, which affects how much the American workers earn.
- Unskilled American workers find it harder to get jobs.
- Increased cultural and racial tension, especially in the towns.



Positives effects for Mexico

- Immigrants send home \$20 billion a year back to Mexico (these remittances are known as 'migra-dollars; many migrants send home at least \$100 each month.)
- Less competition for jobs (less unemployment) & housing in Mexico.
- Money sent home can support a better standard of living for those in Mexico (better quality housing, healthcare & education).

Negative effects for Mexico

- Many men emigrate, leaving a majority of women who have trouble finding marriage partners. Young people tend to migrate, leaving the old and very young.
- Large scale depopulation of towns and villages (e.g. the town of Tendeaparacua: population n in 1985 was 6,000; now only 600).
- Migration can break up families (wife on own with children, or the man & wife in USA and children left in Mexico with relatives).

Classifying Geography

Classifying by type:

- Human:** the built environment, how people live, businesses & the economy.
- Physical:** the natural world e.g. earthquakes, hurricanes & droughts.
- Environmental:** the impact humans have on the natural world e.g. pollution and global warming.

Classifying by scale:

- Local:** affecting a small area e.g. Belle Vale or a city e.g. Liverpool.
- National:** affecting a country e.g. England.
- International (global):** affecting a number of countries e.g. countries in Europe.

Population KO

- Push factors**
- Negative reasons where the migrants live that make them want to leave.
- Pull factors**
- Positive reasons in the place that migrants are moving to that make them want to move there.

Push factors

- lack of services
- lack of safety
- high crime
- crop failure
- drought
- flooding
- poverty
- war



Pull factors

- higher employment
- more wealth
- better services
- good climate
- safer, less crime
- political stability
- more fertile land
- lower risk from natural hazards



Key terms linked to population and migration

- Exponential growth-** A pattern where the growth rate constantly increases- often shown as a J-curve graph.
- Natural increase-** the birth rate exceeds the death rate.
- S curve-** Where rates are slowing down but the shape of the world population graph is levelling off into a S curve.
- Rural-** Countryside.
- Urban-** Towns and cities.
- Rural-to-urban migration-** moving home from a rural area to settle in a city.
- Source country-** The country where migrants are originally from.
- Host country-** The country where migrants are currently living.
- Political-** Anything to do with who is in power or a how a country is run.
- Social-** Anything which affects people and families.
- Economic-** Anything to do with money or which affects the ability of people or a country to make money.
- Environmental-** Anything to do with the physical geography of an area.
- Sanitation-** Providing waste disposal and clean water.
- Deforestation-** Chopping down trees.
- Agriculture-** Farming crops or animals.
- Contraception-** A method or device which aims to stop pregnancy.
- Malnutrition-** When someone's diet does not have enough nutrients.