

Year 9-Urban (bridging unit)

Key Terms

Population

Birth rate: The number of live births per people over time, usually; per 1000 people per year

Death rate: The number of people dying over time, usually; per 1000 people per year

Density: Population per area, usually; km²

Dense: A high number of people in an area

Sparse: A low number of people in an area

Distribution: (even/uneven): How people are spaced out over an area

Migration: The movement of people

Immigrants: People moved into an area

Emigrants: People who have moved away

Push factors: Things pushing people away from one area, negatives i.e. high unemployment

Pull factors: Things pulling people towards an area, positives i.e. good medical care

Development

Economic: relating to wealth or money

MEDC: More economically developed country

LEDC: Less economically developed country

GDP: Gross Domestic Product, The total value of goods and services created within a country over a year

GDP per Capita: The GDP divided by the total population of the country

HIC: High income country (high GDP per capita)

LIC: Low income country (low GDP per capita)

Population Growth Factors

Factors which determine birth and death rates

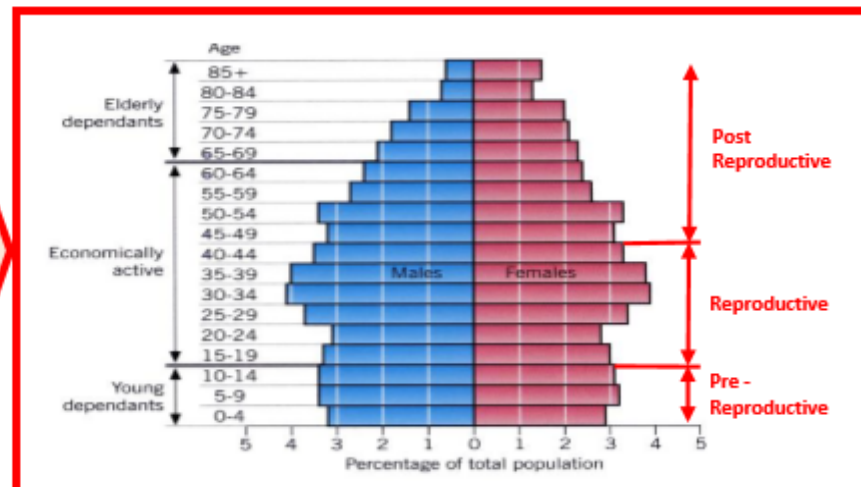
- Access to clean water and/or enough food
- Levels of hygiene and sanitation
- Medical care and diet
- Disease and vaccinations
- Education
- Family planning and birth control
- Smoking and alcohol consumption
- Level of pollution to living environment
- Traditions (Size of families)
- Age of marriage or consent
- Poverty
- War

Distribution and migration Factors Push and Pull

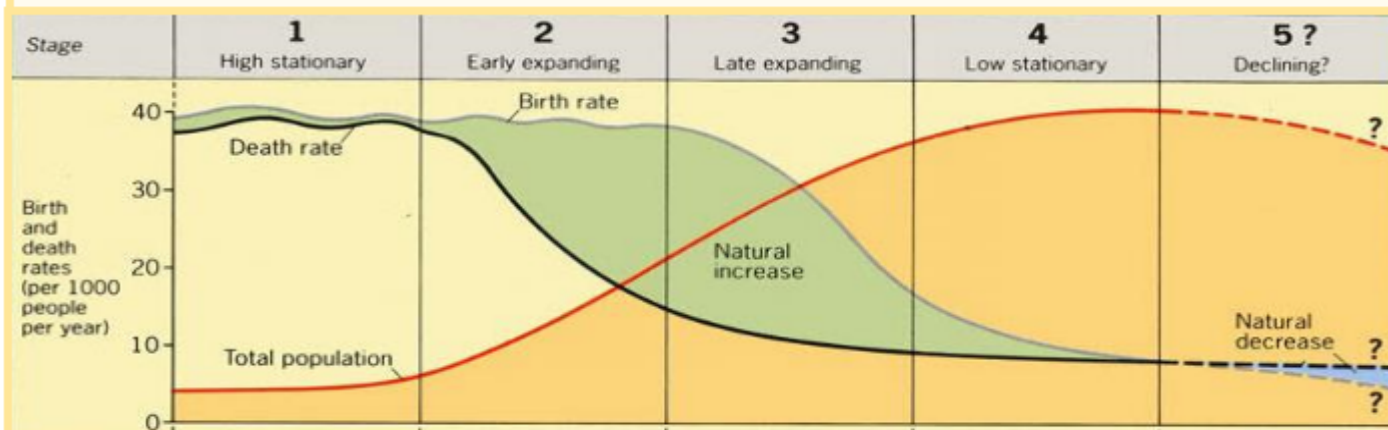
- Levels of employment (high or low)
- Access to goods and services (good or bad)
- Location, accessible or inaccessible
- Location, flat or mountainous (land relief)
- Soil quality (fertile or poor)
- Quantity of natural resources (high or low)
- Climate (mild or extreme)
- Environment (hospitable or hostile)
- Political situation
- Conflict or peace
- Natural disasters

Population PYRAMIDS

A population is not just a number of identical entities, people vary greatly. The key characteristics of age and gender within a population can be most clearly displayed by the visualisation of data. The pyramid is two bar graphs on their side (one each for males and females) with each bar representing a 5 year interval % of population. The graphs can be sectioned into reproductive or employment age groups.



The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is based on historical population trends of two characteristics - birth rate and death rate. It suggest that a country's total population growth rate cycles through stages as it develops economically



Stage	1	2	3	4	5 ?
Stage	High stationary	Early expanding	Late expanding	Low stationary	Declining?
Examples	A few remote groups	Egypt, Kenya, India	Brazil	USA, Japan France, UK	Germany
Birth rate	High	High	Falling	Low	Very low
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Low
Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Stable or slow increase	Slow decrease
Reasons for changes in birth rate	Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning.		Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed.	Family planning. Good health. Improving status of women. Later marriages.	
Reasons for changes in death rate	Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die.	Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation. Fewer children die.		Good health care. Reliable food supply.	

Controlling population growth

Governments can use strategies for controlling population growth, these can vary hugely depending upon the desired outcome. Education is key with regards to family planning, and incentives can encourage or discourage large families. In extreme cases laws are passed to limit how many children a family can have.

Women's rights and the role of women in society can have a huge impact on population growth. The hard fought growth of equality amongst the sexes has led to women taking more responsibilities and economic opportunities in society which mean on average families are starting later and hence becoming smaller in size.

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Population Growth

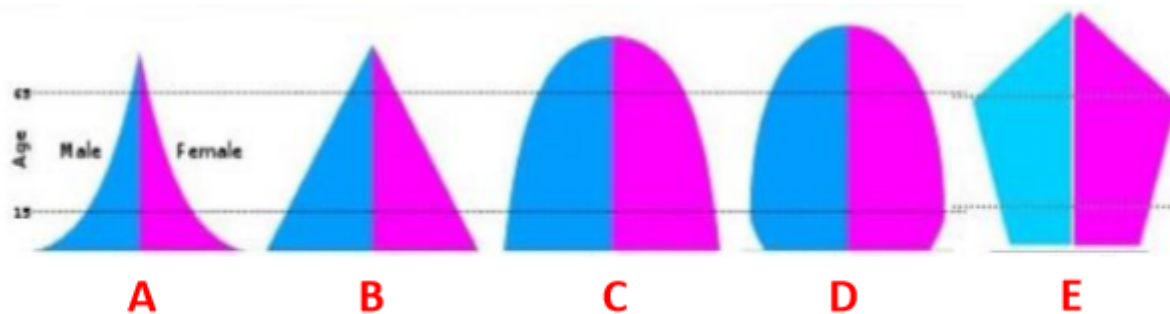
- Define the terms 'Birth rate' and 'Death rate'
- Write down as many factors as you can to explain why a country might have a high death rate.
- Consider the same question above for high birth rates or low birth and death rates.
- How can war lead to further negative factors / knock on effects?
- Consider how population growth slows with the increased development of a country or region either forced or naturally?

Distribution and migration Factors

- Consider where you are right now (your home, school or town) and explain how the population is distributed. Think about how this changes through out the day. Use key words like sparse and dense.
- Give 5 reasons why you would want to relocate to another town. Look at these reasons and consider which ones are **pushing you away** and which ones are **pulling you towards** the new town.
- Explain what effect climate (temperature and rainfall) has on global population distribution.

Population PYRAMIDS

- Which two main characteristics are displayed on a population pyramid?
- How can the age groups shown be grouped together?
- Shown below are 5 different population pyramids, explain the structure of each one. Do you think they could correspond or match up with another diagram or model you have seen?



Demographic transition model

- At which stage on the DMT is the death rate falling the most?
- Explain why this is.
- With regards to birth and death rates, why does the population start to decline in stage 5?
- What does the large area between birth and death rates shaded in green represent on the DTM?
- At what rate (value) does the birth and death rates balance out?
- Name all 5 stages in order and give an example for each one.

Development Acronyms

Expand the following: MEDC LEDC GDP HIC

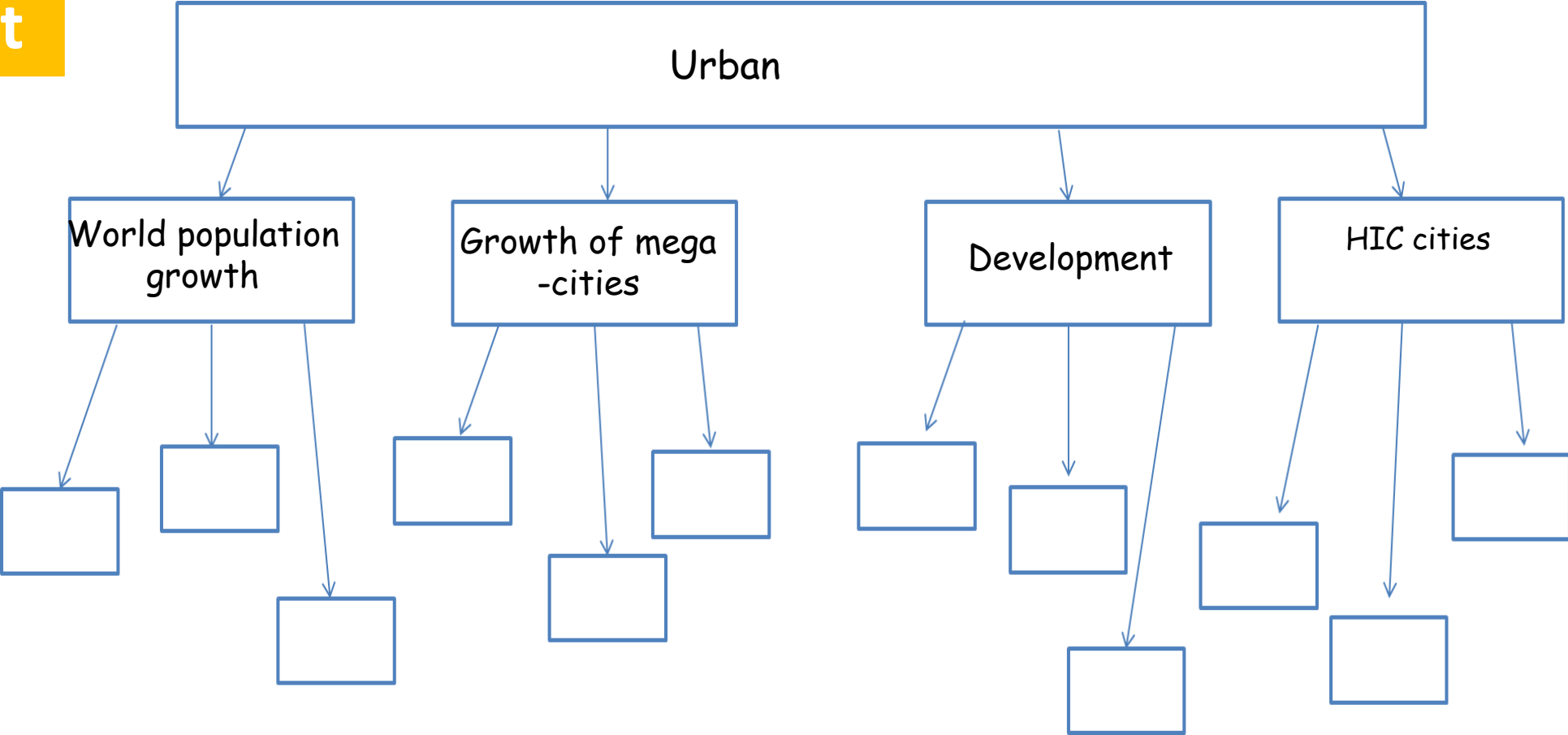
Challenges !!!

You may wish to use your local library or the internet to assist you with these activities

- Research population distribution around the world and see how many specific areas you can find with either very high or very low density's and the reasons for this.
- Look into an international migration of your own and see if you can discover the causes for this movement of people. An example would be from Mexico to USA.
- Find out which countries currently have declining population numbers and what is being done to resolve this issue if anything
- The Demographic transition model is based upon observations and facts from the history of population growth. See if you can place a time period on each stage for the UK or country of your choosing.
- Two notable people in history came up with theories as to the fate of the human race through population growth, along with corrective measures. Look up and compare **Malthus** and **Boserup**.

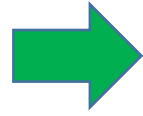
Task 1 – Use the knowledge organiser to categorise the urban unit into smaller chunks. (30 minutes-45 minutes)

Chunk it



Task 2 – Use your knowledge organiser to complete the 3 task below (30 minutes-45 minutes)

**Transform
IT**



**REDUCE
IT**



**SORT
IT**

Draw 5 pictures to show the key points in this topic

Reduce the information into 5 bullet points of no more than 8 words each:

1.

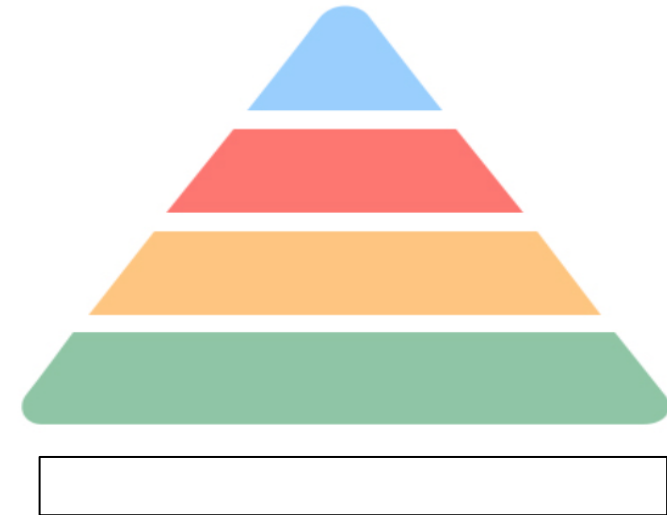
2.

3.

4.

5

Prioritise the 4 hardest bits to remember. Explain why the most difficult is so hard to remember below in no more than 15 words.



Flexibility of thinking

LIC

Demographic
transition model

Jelly babies

Development

Sustainable

Birth rate

Infant mortality

Burgess Model