

Why does population change?

The world's population has changed over time. During the 1st century AD, the world population was about 300,000 people. The current population is over 8 billion, and most of the growth has taken place within the last 100 years.

What causes population to change?

- births
- deaths
- migration

Overtime, as healthcare has improved, death rates have continued to fall. The introduction of vaccines has also helped to protect people from diseases. As a result, life expectancy has increased.

Factors affecting population density

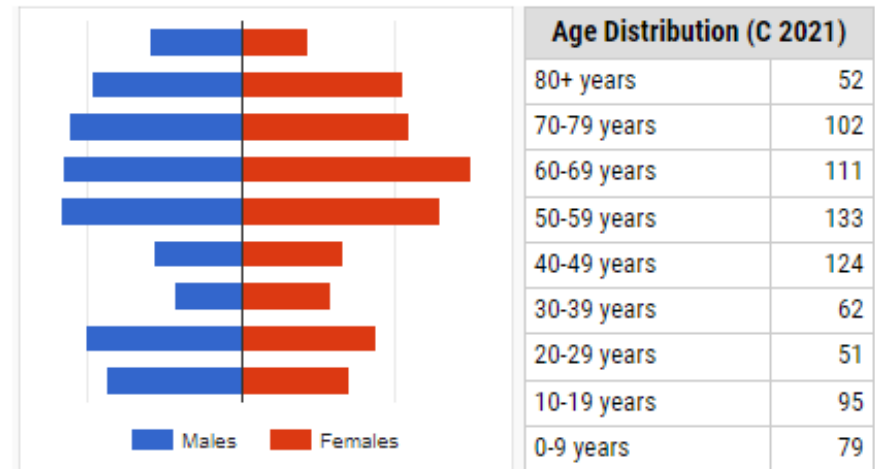
Factors that can lead to dense populations include: • flat or gently sloping land • mild climate • good soils • lowland • water • good transport and communication links, e.g. ports • places to work • resources, e.g. coal, oil

Factors that can lead to sparse populations include: • steep slopes • harsh climate - very hot or very cold • dense forest • dry conditions • isolated areas with poor transport links • few jobs • lack of resources



Population Pyramids

Population structures are shown using population pyramids. A population structure refers to the number of males and females in each age group that are found within a specific place. What does this mean? • A wide base means there are lots of young people, and suggests a high birth rate. • A narrow base means a smaller proportion of young people, suggesting a low birth rate. • A thin middle, short pyramid means a smaller ageing population, suggesting that there is not a long-life expectancy.



Population pyramid of Yatton Keynell 2021

Migration Push factors

These are the reasons for why someone would want to move away from a place:

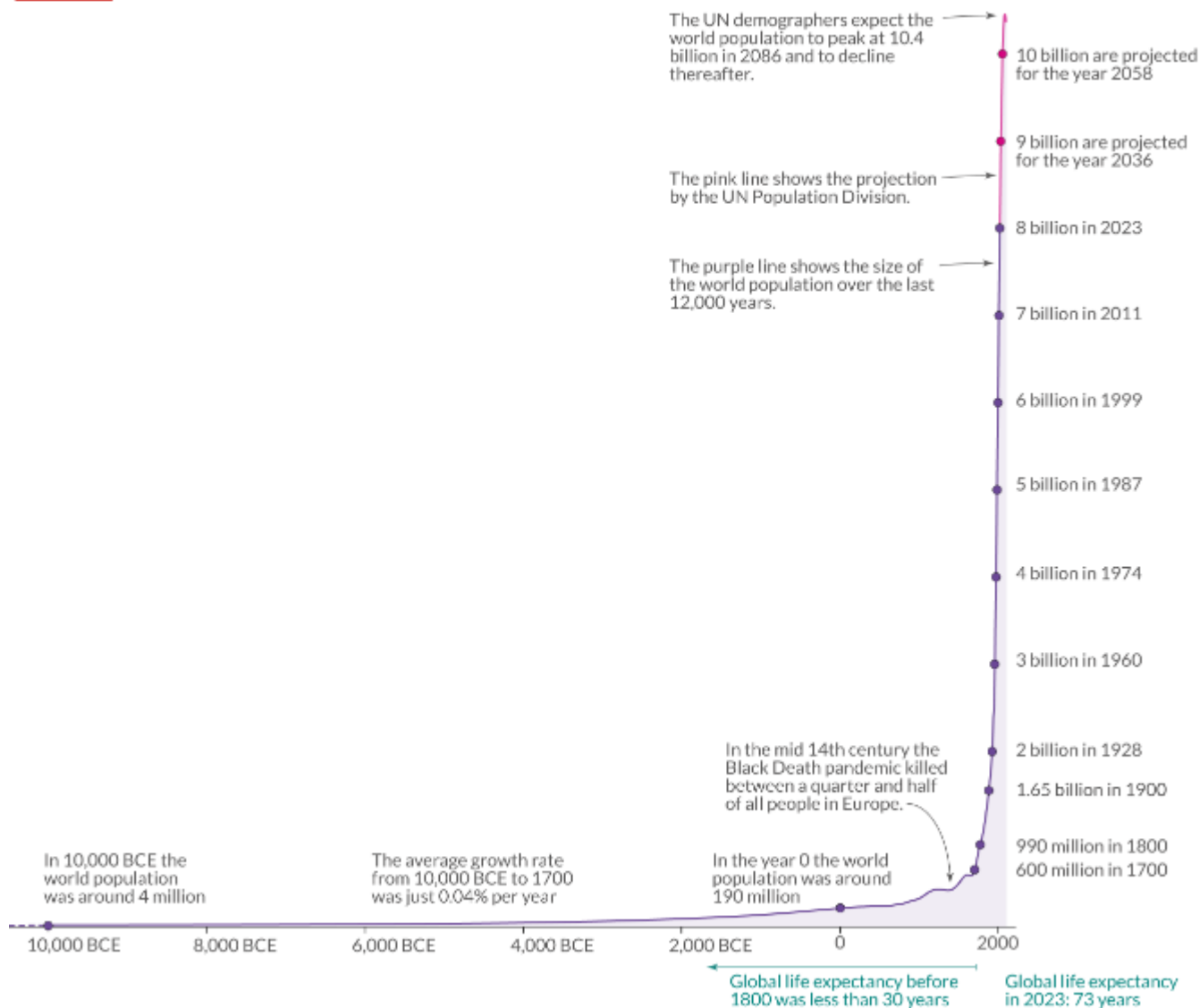
- Lack of services
- War
- Famine (starvation/food shortages)
- Few Jobs
- Natural Disasters

Migration Pull factors

These are the reasons for why someone would want to move to a place:

- Higher quality of life (better homes, etc.)
- Access to education
- “Bright Lights” of the city
- Better healthcare
- Better job opportunities

The size of the world population over the long-run



Key vocabulary

Ageing Population – a country with a high proportion of people over the age of 65.

Birth Rate – the number of people born per 1000 of the population.

Death Rate – the number of people who die per 1000 of the population.

Densely Populated – many people living in an area.

Sparsely Populated – few people living in an area.

Life Expectancy – the average number of years a person is expected to live.

Population Density – the average number of people living in a place per square kilometre.

Population Growth Rate – a measure of how quickly the number of people in an area increases.

Sustainable – can be carried on into the future without harming people's quality of life, the economy or the environment.

Migration – the movement of people from one place to another, either within a country or across an international border.

Immigration – the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

Emigration – the action of leaving one's own country to live permanently in a foreign country.

Push factors – something that makes people want to leave a place or escape from a situation

Pull factors – the reasons why people want to settle in a particular country.