

Geography – What challenges can a changing population present?

Christian Values = Courage Compassion Trust

Knowledge

Where are all the people?

India is the world's most populated country followed by China.

The Northern Hemisphere has over 85% of the world's population.

The majority of the world's population lives in urban areas (cities) rather than rural areas.

The UK is a very densely populated country.

Why does population change?

- Birth rates being higher than death rates = natural population increase
- Death rates being higher than birth rates = natural population decrease
- Migration

Other factors include drought, healthcare, religious belief, women's status, war, disease, food availability and hygiene.

What is a population pyramid?

A population pyramid is a graph that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population (usually of a country or region of the world).

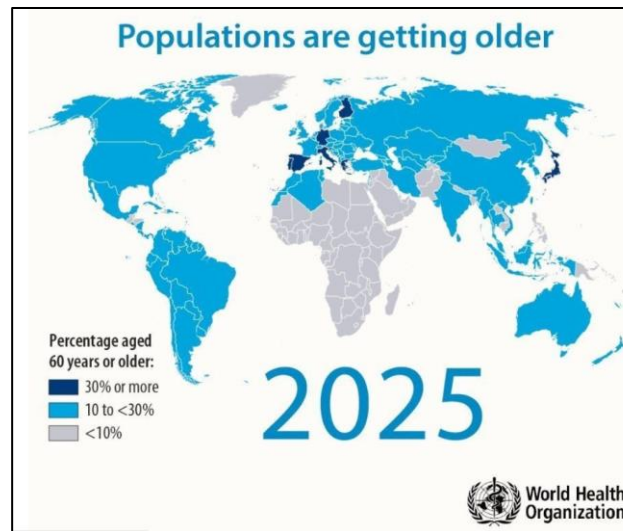
What challenges can a growing population present?

- Governments struggle to keep up with the needs of the population. E.g. access to clean running water, suitable housing, electricity supplies, healthcare and education.
- Increased pressure on resources and services.
- Air pollution is increased as a result of the burning of fossil fuels and more waste.
- Informal settlements continue to grow with poor living conditions for a great number of residents.

What challenges can an ageing population present?

Less people to care for the elderly; poverty amongst the elderly; less births; higher healthcare costs; reduced workforce; pension shortages, fewer people paying taxes; decrease in population.

United Kingdom Population Pyramid



Vocabulary

Population – The total number of inhabitants in a particular place.

Region – An area (part of a country or the world) having definable characteristics.

Distribution – the way in which something is spread or shared out across an area.

Increase – make greater in size.

Decrease – make smaller in size.

Birth rate – The number of births per 1000 people per year.

Death rate – The number of deaths per 1000 people per year.

Natural increase – When there are more births than deaths so the population grows.

Natural decrease – When there are more deaths than births so the population shrinks.

Life expectancy – The average age that a person is expected to live to.

Gender – a biological identity (e.g. male or female).

Generation – all of the people born and living at a similar time.

Settlement – a place where people establish a community.

Density – the quantity of people in a given space.

Pension – a regular payment made to a retired person.

Taxes – a compulsory contribution of money to the government.

Retirement – ceasing to work permanently.

Migration – movement (of people) from one place to another.