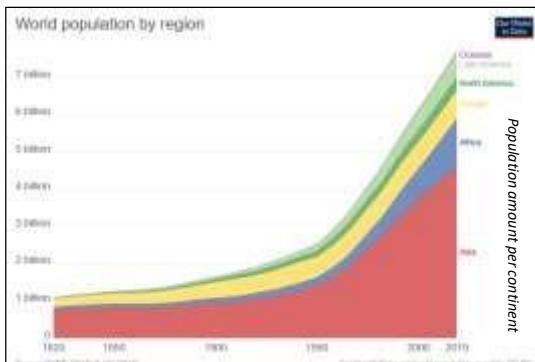


Changing World Population



The amount of people on Earth has always been increasing. Only large disasters have stopped this increase for a short while, for example the bubonic plague in 1342.



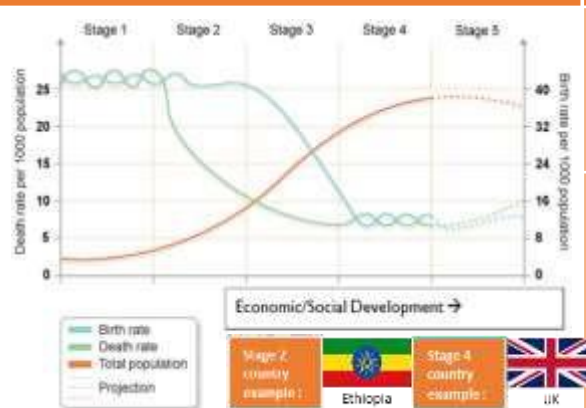
Population pyramids

- Population pyramids show the population structure of a country.
- The population structure of a country refers to the number of males and females and the number of people in each age group.
- As a country develops over time, and moves through the stages of the demographic transition model, the shape of its population pyramid changes.



- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Stage 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this stage lots of babies are born but very few people live to old age. As a result the pyramid has a pointed concave shape. | <p>Stage 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are still lots of babies being born but more people are now living to old age. As a result, the side of the pyramid fill out but it still retains a triangle shape. | <p>Stage 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most people who are born will live to an old age. As a result, the side of the pyramid are now quite vertical, only tapering at the top as the elderly begin to die of old age. | <p>Stage 4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People now begin to have less children than people did 20 or 30 years ago. This is because people are educated and more career-focused. As a result the bottom of the pyramid (the youngest ages) begins to narrow. | <p>Stage 5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country is now very developed and people are very well educated. As a result they have few children. The bottom half of the pyramid narrows, giving the pyramid a diamond shape. |
|---|---|--|---|--|

The Demographic Transition Model (DTM)



The 'DTM' shows us how a countries population will change depending on which stage of development the country is in. 'Demographic' means the *structure of populations* and 'transition' means how those structures might change.



What does the DTM show?

- A line graph showing birth rates over time.
- A line graph showing death rates over time.
- A line graph showing the population size over time.

- The model is split into these 5 stages...

STAGE 1 – High Fluctuating.

- In this stage both birth and death rates are high, and they fluctuate around each other.
- Although lots of babies are born each year, lots of people also die each year. As a result the population size remains low.

STAGE 2 – Early expanding.

- In this stage death rate begins to fall. This is because medical care, food and hygiene improve as the country begins to develop.
- Birth rates stay high however, because people are used to having lots of babies.
- Because more babies are being born each year and less people are dying, the overall population begins to rise.

STAGE 3 – Late expanding.

- In this stage birth rate begins to fall. This is because people are now receiving better education and are more career-oriented.
- However birth rate remains above death rate.
- Death rate is now low as medical care, food and hygiene are good for almost everyone in the country.
- Because more babies are still being born each year and less people are dying, the overall population continues to rise.

STAGE 4 – Low Fluctuating.

- The country is now quite developed.
- In this stage both birth and death rates are low, and they fluctuate around each other.
- Few babies are born each year, and few people die each year. As a result the population stops rising but remains high.

STAGE 5 – ?

- Only the most developed countries are in this stage.
- In these countries, people are so well educated and career oriented that they are deciding to have less and less children.
- As a result birth rates fall below death rates.
- This means that, each year, there are less babies born than people die.
- As a result, the population begins to slowly decrease.

Changing World Population



China and India are in Asia. Kerala is a state in the far south west of India, right at the bottom.



A closed society – good or bad?

GOOD

- Enriched culture
- Less war with other countries

BAD

- Less trade with other countries
- Many parts of country uninhabitable.

China's physical Boundaries – Why was it a 'closed society'

As a country, China was 'cut off' from the rest of the world for a long time due to how difficult it was to pass through some of the most vast physical landscapes on Earth, such as these...

The Himalayas
In the SOUTH WEST of China, the worlds largest and tallest mountain range.



Tibetan Plateau
In the WEST, the worlds highest and largest area of hilly, mountainous and cold land.



The Gobi Desert
In the NORTH of China, a desert with barely any rainfall all year, but extreme temperatures.



Pacific Ocean
In the SOUTH and EAST, the worlds largest & deepest ocean, spanning across 3 continents!



Population Density	Population Distribution
- Population density is a measure of how many people are crowded into an area. - It is measured as people/km². - Urban areas (cities) have high population densities (up to 50,000 people/km²). - Rural areas (countryside) have low population densities (less than 1 person/km²).	- Distribution means how something is spread out. For example; <i>the beans were distributed evenly across the toast</i>. - Population distribution means how people are spread out throughout an area or country, for example; <i>most people live in the west of the country</i>.

Location of Chinas cities	Population Density across China
	Most people in China live in the east of the country as you can see on the map above. Most cities in China are also in the east, furthest from the areas with extreme temperatures and uneven ground. Now you can see the link between Chinas physical geography and where people live!

Important key terms and their definitions	
Emigrant	Someone moving out of a country.
Immigrant	Someone moving into a country.
Voluntary migration	People choose to move for better jobs and higher wages. They are called economic migrants.
Temporary (seasonal) migration	For example, those who come to the UK to pick fruit and vegetables in the summer and then go home when the picking season ends.
Forced migration	People have to move or they'll face extreme hardship, persecution, or even death. These people are called refugees. (Environmental refugees are those fleeing environmental disasters e.g. earthquakes).
Permanent migration	People move and do not return home, e.g. many from the Caribbean who migrated to the UK in the 1950's and 1960's.

Why are populations lower in HIC's?	Why are populations higher in LIC's?
- Cost of raising a child is much higher in a developed country e.g. in the UK - £151,000 - Younger adults have higher aspirations and incentives to get a good job before settling to start a family. - Family planning and planning for the future is practiced. - Very low infant mortality rate.	'Lottery effect' – women have more children as they know some will die young. - Have more children in the hope that one gets a good job and pulls the family from poverty. - In some cases, religion and politics mean that abortions are forbidden. - In rural poor communities, more children are needed to help with labour on farms.

Human migration		
- Human migration is when a person moves from one place to another. - This can be for many reasons and there are different types of migrants (see table below).	Push factors (reasons why people leave a place)	Pull factors (reasons why people move to a place)
	- War - Famine - Natural disasters - Bad weather - Disease - Unemployment	- Safety - Jobs - Good schools - Good weather - Food - Good medical care

Impacts of a rising population		
Some places have populations that are becoming larger. This may be due to some of the reasons listed above and can lead to social, economic and environmental problems. Depending on a countries development, they will deal with the rising population in different ways...		
<i>SOCIAL</i> – to do with peoples' lives	<i>ECONOMIC</i> – to do with money	<i>ENVIRONMENTAL</i> – to do with the physical environment
- Not enough schools. - Overcrowding/not enough houses. - Poor healthcare - not enough hospitals and doctors. - Famine - not enough good quality food available for all people.	- Shortage of jobs - Less money per person for the government to spend. - More people end up working in the 'informal' job sector.	- More land will have to be built on e.g. for housing developments - More transport being used by people will mean more pollution. - Slums may develop which pollute rivers and the air.

Managing overpopulation	
Birth control policy – China – One Child Policy	Non-birth control policy – Kerala (India)
- In 1979 China brought in the one-child policy. - Couples were only allowed to have one child. - Couples were rewarded for only having one child. - Couples were punished if they tried to have more than one child. - Elderly and trusted members of the community were rewarded for spying on younger women to judge whether they may be pregnant with a second child.	- Education for all (especially girls). - This means people are more career focused. - As a result they begin to have children later in life and have less. - Couples with maximum two children given land as a reward for sticking to the policy. - Free contraception given to all girls.
THIS IS KNOWN AS THE '<u>STICK</u>' APPROACH AS IT PUNISHES COUPLES.	THIS IS KNOWN AS THE '<u>CARROT</u>' APPROACH AS IT REWARDS COUPLES.

Problems associated with China's one child policy: - Depression and sometimes suicide, mainly with women - Boys preferred over girls so many girl babies killed or abandoned to die in orphanages where there weren't enough nurses to care for the amount of abandoned children. - Boy babies spoiled leading to obesity epidemic. Boys continued the family name so unfortunately were preferred then. - As children grow up there will not be enough wives for all the boys due to less women in the population. - This will lead to less children being born in the future as there are less women. - In the future there will not be enough people to take over the jobs, as older people retire. - This would cause large problems for the countries economy (money) as jobs would not be being done	
<i>Kerala's approach successfully reduced the population growth rate and educated people at the same time!</i>	