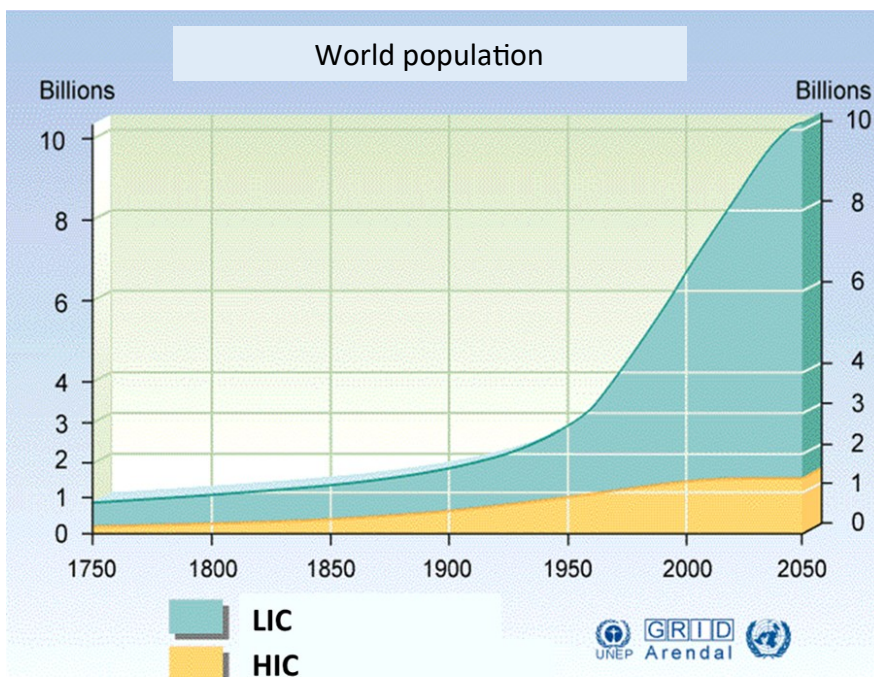
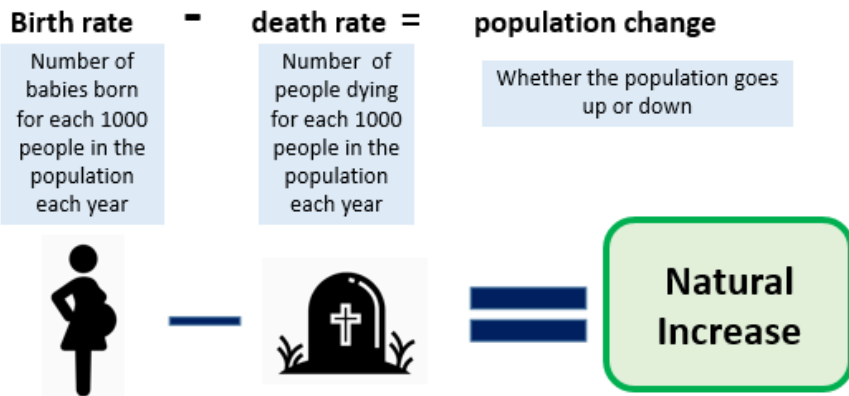


Knowledge organiser: Y7—How are populations changing?

<p>KEY VOCABULARY</p>	<p>Sparsely populated– where the number of people living in an area is less than the average.</p>
<p>Population distribution– the spread of people in an area.</p>	<p>Densely populated– where the number of people living in an area is more than the average.</p>
<p>Population density– The number of people living in an area. It is worked out by dividing the number of people in an area by the size of the area. So, the population density in an area is equal to the number of people per sq km, divided by the size of the area in sq km.</p>	<p>Population pyramid– diagrams, essentially bar charts, that show the structure of a population by sex and age categories.</p>
<p>Migration– when people move from one place to another</p>	<p>Economic migrant– A choice to move to improve the standard of living by gaining a better paid.</p>
<p>Natural increase– when the birth rate of a place is higher than the death rate. Natural increase is the extra population each year.</p>	<p>Push and pull factors– push factors are things that make people want to leave an area; pull factors are the things that attract people to a new place.</p>
<p>Demographics– the data relating to the population of a place.</p>	<p>Census– a survey of the population of a country usually carried out every 10 years.</p>



World population has increased over time, especially since 1950. There is a difference in the way populations have changed in HICs compared to LICs. In HICs, populations have grown steadily and more recently they have stabilised. In LICs, populations have increased rapidly. The number of people living in LICs is far greater than the number of people living in



Factors affecting population change.

Birth rates might be higher in a country because of the following factors:

- Children work for the family
- There is a high infant mortality rate meaning that parents will have more children in the hope that some survive.
- Lack of family planning and contraception.
- Cultural tradition to have a large family.

Birth rates might be lower in a country because:

- The status of women has improved meaning that women have a choice to go to work or have a family or both!
- Access to family planning and contraception.
- Childcare is expensive so people have fewer children.

Death rates might be higher in a country because of the following factors:

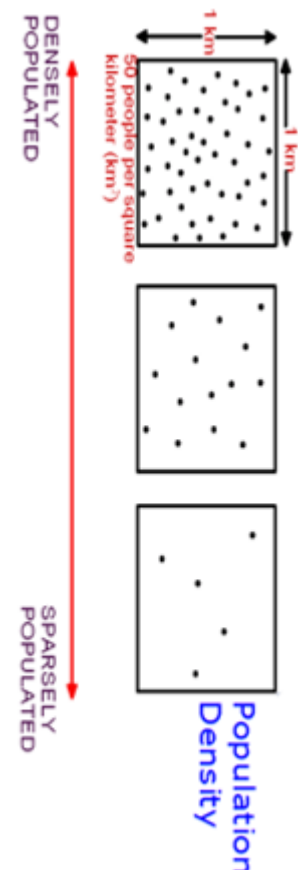
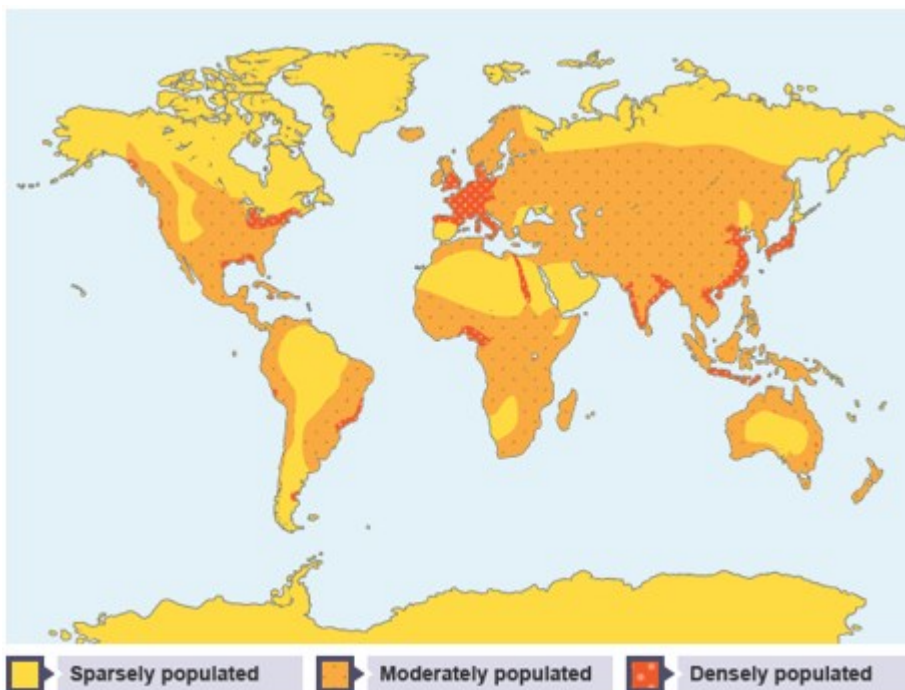
- War
- Poor access to healthcare
- Food shortage (famine)

Death rates might be lower in a country because:

- Access to education and healthcare
- Good harvest and reliable food supply
- Clean water supply.

Where does everyone live?

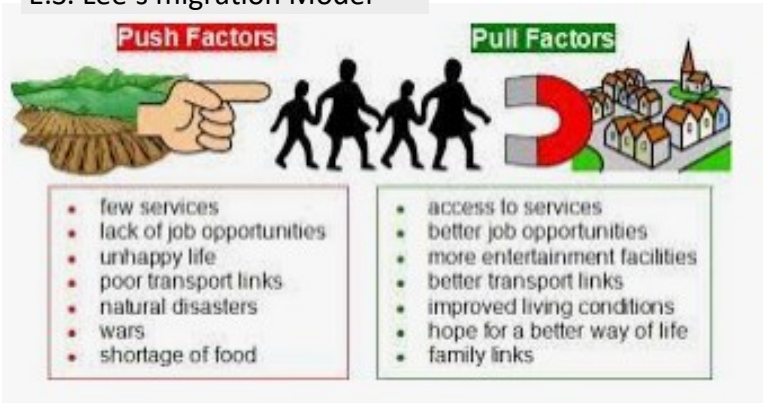
When we are describing where people live we use place names and a description of the population density– this is usually sparsely or densely populated.



Migration—Why do people move?

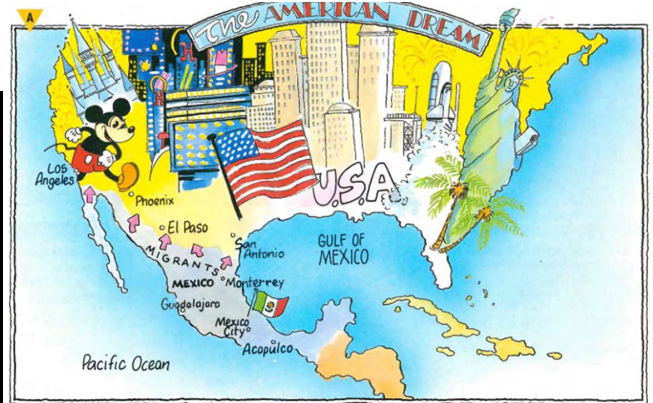
What are the impacts of people moving on destination countries?

E.S. Lee's migration Model



1. Urban growth
2. Skilled work force
3. Seasonal workers
4. New ideas
5. Mix of food and culture

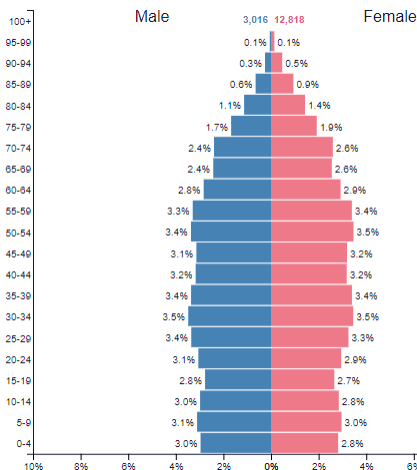
Case Study—Mexico to USA



Mexico	The USA
<p>Rural area loose workers. Gender imbalance as most migrants are young men. Migrants send home money which helps the Mexican economy—approx. \$6bn a year.</p>	<p>Increase in illegal border patrols—high cost Increases the workforce in the USA—low cost labour. Enriched culture—new food, language and music. Larger market for businesses in the USA.</p>

census 2021

The UK's population structure



The results of the 2021 census were released on 28th June, 2022.

The Census is a survey of the people who live in a country. Nearly every country in the world carries out a census and this helps us to understand how populations are changing.

The UK's diverse population

The UK's population is diverse! Due to migration over 1000's of years, the UK is home to people who were born in many other different countries.

Diversity in Birmingham— Birmingham has a very multi-cultural population. In 2016, 85% of the population was white British with 8% Asian, 3.5% Black/ Africa/ Caribbean and 3.5% of mixed ethnic background.

A population pyramid shows the demographics of a country. It shows us the proportion of male and females along with the percentage of the population broken down into age

Extra resources & wider reading

Oak Academy Population Unit

BBC Bitesize

UK Census

