

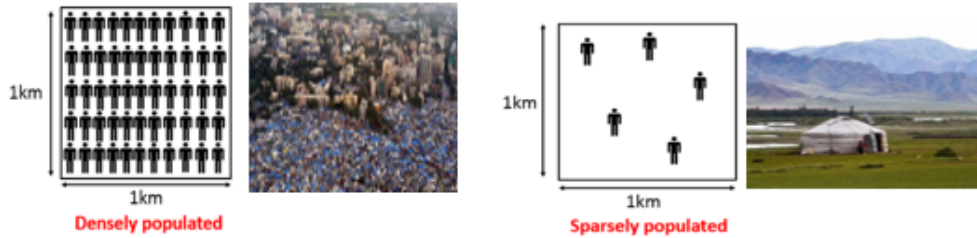
# Year 7 Geography: Spring: Population

**Population density** = how many people there are living in a certain area

**Population distribution** = how evenly these people are spread around

**Densely populated** = lots of people living close together

**Sparsely populated** = people live far away from each other



**Settlement** = a place where people live

**Urban** = a densely populated built up area such as a town or city

**Rural** = the countryside



**Human causes of settlement growth:**

- Employment, Transport/trading links, Resources (education, health care, housing)

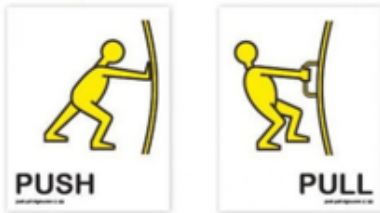
**Physical causes of settlement growth:**

- Fresh water, fertile land, mild climate, flat land, natural resources, proximity to the sea, defensive position.

**China's One child policy**

**Effects:** gender imbalance with boys outnumbering girls; women forced to have abortions; young children suffered from 'Little Emperor Syndrome' as they thought they were special being the only child; helped reduce social problems like unemployment, slum housing and crowded schools.

**What does push and pull mean?**



**Migration** = moving from one country to another

**Push factors:** poverty, lack of services (e.g. education), natural disasters, climate change, lack of jobs, famine.

**Pull factors:** job opportunities, education, housing, food and water, moderate climate, family/friends.

**Push factors** are negative factors that make you want to leave a country

**Pull factors** are positive factors that make you want to move to another country

**Benefits to the host country** (the country that is the new home to the migrants): young, skilled workers; do undesirable jobs that locals don't want to do; new cultures and languages.

**Problems to the host country:** social tension with the locals; stretches the provision of housing, healthcare and education; culture clash.

**Benefits to the home country** (the country the migrants have left from): more jobs available; resources become more available for the people living there.

**Problems to the home country:** people left behind are older with less skills, less tax.

**Population pyramid** = a pyramid that represents the population by their age and gender

**Birth rate** = the number of babies born per every 1000 people

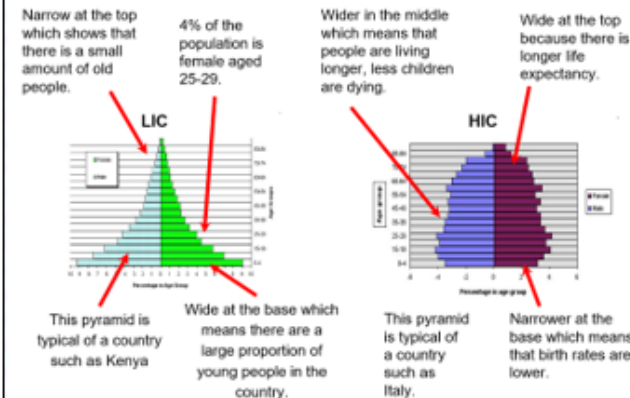
**Death rate** = the number of deaths per every 1000 people

**Life expectancy** = the average age people live until

**HIC** = High Income Country (rich)

**LIC** = Low Income Country (poor)

**Interpreting Population Pyramids**



**High death rates in LICs:** dirty water supplies, disease, poor access to medical services.

**High birth rates in LICs:** children can work to bring money in.

**Low death rates in HICs:** good housing conditions, good sanitation, advanced and easily accessed healthcare.

**Low birth rates in HICs:** women concentrate on careers, contraception.

**Youthful population causes:** lack of education, lack of contraceptives, high death rates (e.g. Nigeria)

**Ageing population causes:** good health care, better diet, good sanitation (e.g. Japan)