

Population

Background:	
1.	The world's population is not spread evenly. (A)
2.	There are many factors that influence where we live. These factors have caused some places to be densely populated, whilst others are sparsely populated. (B)
3.	Total population is constantly changing, both within countries and world-wide. (C)
4.	We can look at changes in population by comparing past and predicted population structures. (D)
5.	The level of development within a country will influence it's population structure. However, as countries develop economically, these structures will change. (E)
6.	In many developed countries the population is ageing. This process brings many impacts. (F)
7.	Migration is also an important population process world-wide and is one of the biggest drivers of population change. (G, H)

A. Population distribution (4)	
Population density	The number of people who live within 1km ² .
Population distribution	How people are spread out over an area.
Densely populated	Places which contain many people per km ² .
Sparsely populated	Places which contain few people per km ² .

B. Factors influencing population	
Physical (4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The relief of the land (flat or steep). Natural resource availability. Climate. Fertility of the soil.
Human (3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transport links. The availability of jobs. The availability of local services e.g. hospitals, education.

C. Population change (5)	
Birth rate	The number of births per 1000.
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000.
Natural increase	The difference between birth and death rates.
Population explosion	A sudden rapid rise in the number of people.
Demographic transition model	A model which shows the changes a population is likely to go through over time.

E. Population structure differences	
Developing countries (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High birth rates, so a large young dependent population. A lower life expectancy, so a small elderly dependent population.
Developed countries (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A declining birth rate, so a small young dependent population. A rising life expectancy, so a large elderly dependent population.

F. An ageing population (4)	
Life expectancy	The average age you are expected to live to in a country.
Possible problems (3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure on the NHS, waiting times could increase. The government may have to support the funding of pensions. Government investment into more care homes and carers might be costly.
Possible benefits (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Grandparents can help look after their grandchildren, reducing the cost of childcare for parents. Some elderly have more disposable income so spend more in shops.
Solutions (3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the retirement age. Raise taxes. Offer incentives for couples to have children e.g. longer maternity pay.

D. Population structure (4)	
Population structure	The number/ proportion of people in each age range, for each gender.
Population pyramid	A graph showing population structure, by age and sex.
Economically active	Those people who work, receive a wage and pay tax.
Dependent population	Those who rely on the economically active for support e.g. the young and elderly.

G. Migration (5)	
Economic migrant	A person who leaves one area or country to go to another, to seek better job opportunities.
Push factor	Things that make people want to leave an area.
Pull factor	Things that attract people to live in an area.
Host country	The destination country for a migrant.
Source country	The home country of a migrant.

H. Impacts of migration	
Positives for the source (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Money sent home (remittances) can support families. Potential for increased trade between host country and source country.
Negatives for the source (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer economically active citizens. Less tax, as fewer working people in the country.
Positives for the host (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants can work in jobs that are difficult to fill, therefore contribute tax. New shops and restaurants open, which is positive for the economy.
Negatives for host (1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Potential pressure on public services e.g. health care.