

## How Do We Measure Population?

**Census:** Official count of a country's population.

**Birth Rate:** Number of births per 1,000 people per year.

**Death Rate:** Number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.

**Population Density:** Number of people per square kilometre.

## How is Earth's Population Changing?

- Global population has rapidly increased, especially since 1950.
- Estimated to reach around 10 billion by 2100.
- Growth is fastest in some LICs (e.g. Nigeria).

## Where Are All the People on Earth?

- Most people live in Asia (especially China and India).
- High population densities in cities and coastal areas.
- Sparse populations in deserts, mountains, and cold regions.

## Is the Population Growing Everywhere?

- Not all countries are growing – some are shrinking (e.g. Japan).
- LICs tend to grow faster due to higher birth rates.
- HICs often have slower growth or natural decrease.

## Impacts of a Growing Population

**Pressure on resources:** food, water, energy.

**Strain on services:** healthcare, education, housing.

**Environmental degradation:** pollution, deforestation, climate change.

## How is the UK's Population Changing?

- Growing steadily due to births, longer life expectancy, and migration.

- Urban areas like London, Manchester and Birmingham are expanding.
- Ageing population due to improved healthcare.

## Is an Ageing Population a Problem?

**Challenges:** Increased demand for healthcare and pensions, fewer workers.

**Benefits:** Experienced workforce, growth in certain industries (e.g. care sector).

**Solutions:** Encourage immigration, raise retirement age, support families.

## What is Migration?

**Migration:** The movement of people from one place to another.

**Immigration:** Moving into a country.

**Emigration:** Leaving a country.

**Push Factors:** War, poverty, natural disasters.

**Pull Factors:** Jobs, safety, better living conditions.

## Is Migration Always Voluntary?

**Voluntary Migration:** Choosing to move for a better life.

**Forced Migration:** Fleeing due to war, persecution, or disaster.

**Refugees:** People forced to leave their home country.

**Asylum Seekers:** People seeking protection in another country.

## How Are People Moving in the UK?

- Movement from rural to urban areas (urbanisation).
- Counter-urbanisation: moving from cities to countryside.
- International migration to cities for work and study.

## What Will the Future Population Look Like?

- Slower global growth expected.

- Ageing populations in many HICs.
- Continued urbanisation and migration.
- Population could stabilise or decline in some regions.

- Development can lead to better healthcare, education, and family planning.

## Is Population Linked to Development?

**LICs:** Higher birth rates, lower life expectancy, faster growth.

**HICs:** Lower birth rates, longer life expectancy, slower growth.

## Key Terms

**Census:** Official population survey.

**Birth/Death Rate:** Measure of births or deaths per 1,000 people per year.

**Population Density:** People per km<sup>2</sup>.

**Migration:** Movement of people.

**Ageing Population:** More elderly than young people.

## Revision Questions

- 1) What is a census?
- 2) Where is global population growing fastest?
- 3) Why do people migrate?
- 4) Name two impacts of a growing population.
- 5) What is an ageing population?
- 6) What are push and pull factors?
- 7) What is the difference between immigration and emigration?
- 8) How is the UK's population changing?
- 9) Give one example of forced migration.
- 10) How is development linked to population change?

