

# POPULATION

## China One Child Policy

*What is it?* - The one-child policy, established in 1979, meant that each couple was allowed just one child.

*Why did they introduce it?* - In 1950 the rate of population change in China was 1.9% each year

Benefits	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increased access to education</li> <li>childcare offered</li> <li>Healthcare offered to families that followed this rule.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those who had more than one child didn't receive the benefits and were fined.</li> <li>The policy did not work in rural areas where people wanted children to work.</li> <li>Hard to enforce policy in rural areas.</li> <li>Forced abortions.</li> </ul>

### Implications:

- The birth rate in China has fallen since 1979 to 0.7%.
- Due to a traditional preference for boys, large numbers of female babies have been aborted (In 2000, it was reported that 90% of foetuses aborted in China were female).. Today it is thought that men outnumber women by more than 60 million.

## UK Ageing Population

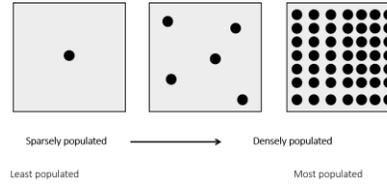
A population where the proportion of older people is increasing

This was caused by:

- Free healthcare
- Increased wealth = women wanting to work so have less babies

Benefits	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wealthy = spend more money</li> <li>Voluntary work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less people earning a living = less tax</li> <li>High demands on healthcare</li> </ul>

## Where is everyone?



- Largest population in world found in Asia (China)
- The maritime climate (warm summers and cold wet winters) are where the densest populations are located.
- Antarctica is the only continent where there is no permanent population

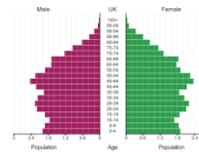
## Population Change:

Increase	Decrease
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medicine</li> <li>Food supply</li> <li>Improved education</li> <li>Improved technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease</li> <li>Wars</li> <li>Access to contraception</li> </ul>

## Population Pyramid

Population pyramids are bar charts that show how many people of different ages are living in a place or country.

x-axis = the number of people,  
y-axis = their ages.  
bars on the left = the number of males  
bars on the right = the number of females

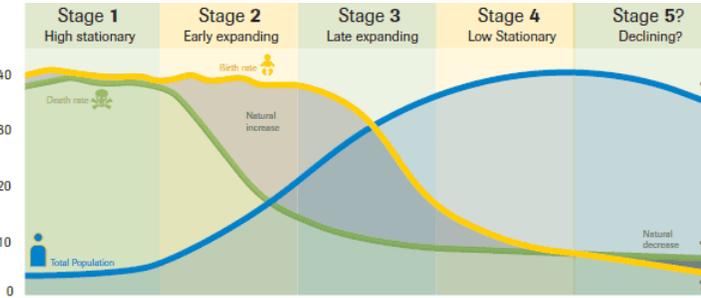


The wider the base the more births, the taller it is the older population live to.

## Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

A model that shows how the birth rates and death rates for a country change over time, as it develops economically.

- Stage 1 - High stationary** - Total population is low but it is balanced due to high birth rates and high death rates.
- Stage 2 - Early expanding** - Total population rises as death rates fall due to improvements in health care and sanitation. Birth rates remain high.



- Stage 3 - Late expanding** - Total population is still rising rapidly. The gap between birth and death rates narrows due to contraception and fewer children being needed to work. The natural increase is high.
- Stage 4 - Low Stationary** - Total population is high, but it is balanced by a low birth rate and a low death rate. Birth control is widely available.
- Stage 5? Declining?** - Total population is high but going into decline due to an ageing population. There is a continued desire for smaller families, with people opting to have children later in life.



**PUSH** = What makes people want to leave

**PULL** = What attracts people to a new place.

Jobs/ schools/ weather

## Migration

Mexico/ USA border:

- There is a 2000 km border between the USA and Mexico
- in 2012 there were 34,000 illegal immigrants a moth
- \$6 billion a year back to Mexico.
- Certain villages such as Santa Ines have lost two thirds of their inhabitants.

## Key Words-

**Birth rate** – The amount of babies born per 100,000 people

**Death rate** – The amount of deaths per 100,000 people

**Population Density** - the amount of people that live in a certain space.

**Population distribution** - How the people are spread out.

**Population structure** = the make up of the population

**Demographic Transition Model** = A model that shows how the birth rates and death rates for a country change over time, as it develops economically.

**Sparsely populated** = Not many people living within a certain area

**Densely populated** = Large amounts of people living within a certain area

**Uneven population** = There is an uneven amount of people living within a certain space

**Ageing population**= A higher proportion of older people to younger people

**External migration** = movement to another country

**Migrant** = Someone who moves from one place to another, with the intention of living temporarily or permanently in the new location.

**Immigrant** = Someone who moves to live permanently in a different country.

**Refugee** = Those that have no choice, who move due to war or natural disasters

**Emigration** - When people are leaving a country

**Migration** = Moving from one area to another. It can occur internally or between countries.

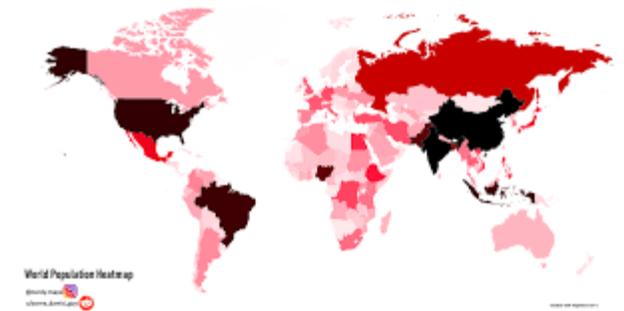
**Push factor** = A reason for why someone would want to move away

**Pull factor** = A reason why people would want to move to a place

## How to revise:

To revise you should reduce these notes further, use colour and images. You could make a mind map/ poster/ revision cards/notes/ presentation/ song/ answer the following questions.

1. Define migration
  2. Where do most people live in the world?
  3. Explain the demographic transition model
  4. What type of population does the UK have?
  5. Describe migration in a place you have studied.
  6. Give 3 pull factors that would attract you to a location
  7. Explain the implications of the one child policy
  8. Outline reasons why the population has changed.
  9. Compare the issues the UK faces in regards to population compared to China.
  10. Using the map above, describe the population distribution.
  11. Using the demographic transition model, compare the stages China, Mexico and the UK are at.
  12. Evaluate whether the one child policy should have been introduced.
1. Justify why many people migrate illegally.



## Command Words:

**Analyse** - Take apart an idea, concept or statement and criticise it.

**Assess** - Come to a conclusion about the overall value or significance of something; discuss its positive and negative aspects to show balance.

**Compare** - Identify similarities and differences.

**Define** - State the meaning of an idea or concept.

**Describe** - Set out the main characteristics of something; DON'T EXPLAIN.

**Discuss** - Set out both sides of an argument (for and against) and come to a conclusion; there should be some evidence of balance.

**Evaluate** - Make a judgement about the effectiveness of something; discuss its strengths **and** weaknesses and come to a conclusion about its overall success or importance.

**Explain** - Give reasons why something happens.

**Give** - Produce an answer from recall.

**Justify** - Support an idea or argument with evidence; for the outcome chosen, the positives must outweigh the negatives.

**State** = name

## Describe the Distribution...

When asked to describe the distribution use CLOCC.  
As a minimum use place names and compass points.

- Compass points
- Longitude/ Latitude
- Oceans
- Continents
- Countries

