

Geography

People and the planet



Student name:

Population

Knowledge and Assessment Organiser



**What are the causes and effects
of a changing world
population?**

Contents

Front cover and contents page	1-2
What's the story?	3-4
The World Map	5
Curricular Concepts	6
Sustainability – Key term glossary/facts	7-8
Big Question and Small Question breakdown	9
Essential knowledge	10-18
Question breakdown	19
Genre map	20
Revision cycle	21
Skill Questions	22
Examples of students' answers	23-24
Articles for wider reading and flipped learning	25-28
Retrieval quizzes and answers	29-33

What's the Story?

Dhaka is bursting at the sewers!!!!



After decades cleaning the sewers of Dhaka, Bangladesh's crowded capital,

Sujon has seen plenty of misery. But the tragedy of 2008 was the worst. After a day of heavy rainfall left the streets flooded – as usual – seven workers were assigned to clear a blocked manhole in Rampura, in the centre of the city. Normally, cleaners cling to ropes to stop them getting sucked in by surging water when they clear blockages. But this group were new to the job. “They didn’t know about the impending danger or how to work in that situation,” says Sujon. “So, sewer water swallowed them.”



During Bangladesh's relentless monsoon season, Dhaka is submerged several times a month. The overburdened drains clog and the low-lying city fills with water like a bathtub.

On the sides of the roads, in the blinding rain, the army of sewer cleaners goes to work. Some poke bamboo sticks into the manholes. Others are plunged, into the liquid filth and forced to scoop out the sludge with their bare hands. **“The world's worst job”**, global media declared last year after pictures of the workers neck-deep in waste went viral.

According to UN Habitat, Dhaka is the world's most crowded city. With more than 44,500 people sharing each square kilometre of space, and more migrating in from rural areas every day, the capital is literally bursting at the seams – and the sewers. The cleaners, who make about £225 per month, risk their health and their lives to prop up infrastructure that is groaning under the weight of the population.

Least liveable city...

To live in Dhaka is to suffer, to varying degrees. The poor are crammed into sprawling shantytowns (slums), where diseases spread quickly and fires sporadically burn down homes. Slum-dwellers (people who live in the slums) make up around 40% of the population. The middle and upper classes spend much of their time stuck in never ending traffic jams. The capital regularly tops “least liveable cities” rankings. This year it sat behind Lagos, Nigeria, and the capitals of war-ravaged Libya and Syria.

Too many people, too few resources...

Overpopulation is usually defined as the state of having more people in one place that can live there comfortably, or more than the resources available can cater for. By that measure, Dhaka is a textbook example.

Cities can be densely populated without being overpopulated. Singapore, a small island, has a high population density – about 10,200 per sq km – but few people would call it overpopulated. The city has grown upwards to accommodate its residents in high-rises, some with rooftop “sky-gardens” and running tracks.

Overpopulation happens when a city grows faster than it can be managed.



By the end of this unit of work, you will understand the global population distribution, reasons for migration, how we compare populations and to understand how we control over population.

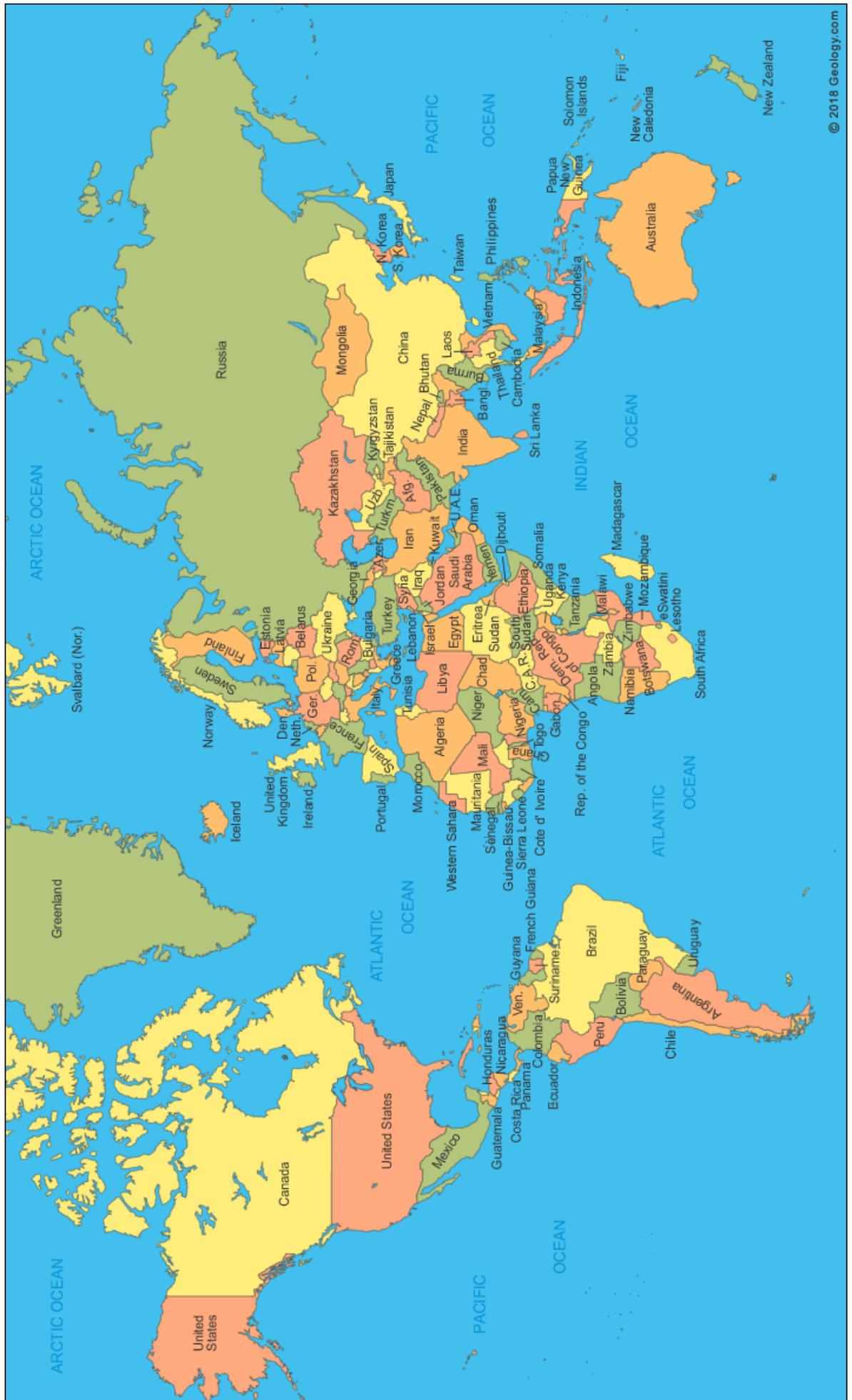
Why does this matter?

- Which areas of the world have different populations and why?
- We need to understand how population impacts both HIC's and LIC's
- Can we control over population before the impacts are irreversible?

Sounds familiar?

You might have studied the impacts of population in countries such as India...

World Map



Curricular Concepts

Have you ever noticed how some of the things you study in one subject appear in another subject too?

Students are able to understand their work more and remember more if there are clear links between subjects. Throughout your learning at Colton Hills, we will be asking you to think about some of the most important ideas in the world to enable you learning to be deeper than ever before. Look for these 'curricular concepts' in your learning.



**SOCIAL
JUSTICE**



**CULTURAL
DIVERSITY**



**CIVIC
RESPONSIBILITY**



**TECHNOLOGICAL
PROGRESS**



**PRECIOUS
PLANET**



**HEALTHY
LIVING**



**ETHICAL
ENTERPRISE**



**CREATIVE
ARTISTRY**

Population & Migration Key Words & Definitions

Population a group of people within an area

Distribution the spatial property of being scattered about over an area or volume

Densely an area with lots of people living in it

Sparsley an area that has a few people living in it

Birth rate number of births in a year per 1,000 population

Death rate number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population

Infant mortality the number of babies out of every thousand that dies before the age of one

Demographics the statistics of a population e.g. age, income, education

Demographic transition model the transition of high birth rates and death rates to low birth rates and death rates that occurs as part of the economic development of a country from a pre industrial to a post industrial economy

Migration the movement of persons from one country or locality to another

Push factors things that make people want to leave an area

Pull factors things that encourage a person to an area

Immigrant a person who leaves one country to permanently settle in another

Migrant a person who leaves his/her country of origin to seek residence in another country

Refugee a person who has been forced to leave his/her home because of fear of persecution

Dependency ration the ration of people who defined as dependant (under 15 years old and above 64 years old)

Population pyramid a bar graph showing the population divided into males and females in different age groups

Census the process of obtaining information from every member of a population

Policy a plan of action adopted by a individual or a social groups

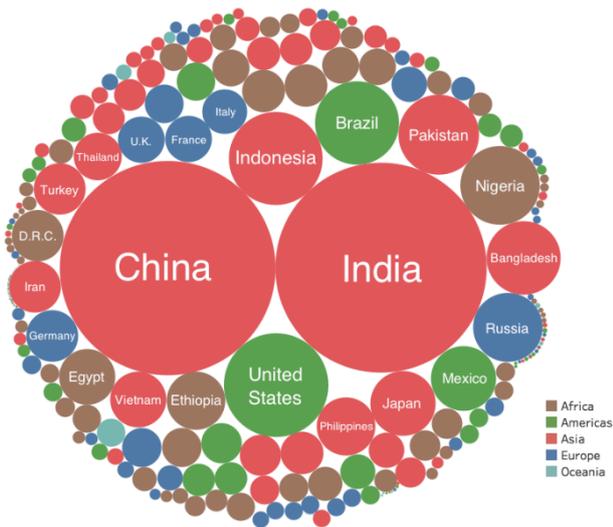
Aging population occurs when the average age of a population is getting older

Life expectancy the average number of years a person is expected to live

Replacement rate the total fertility that exactly balances births and deaths, so the population growth is zero

Exponential growth a change in population that is proportional to the size of the population

Countries by Population Size



Did you know...?

The world has added 1 billion people to its population over the last twelve years. Around 83 million people are added to the population every year. The population is predicted to grow even further in the future and will reach 11.2 billion by the year 2100. The median age of the world's population is 30 years old.

Half the world's population lives in 7 countries



Did you know...?

In 2020, the total world population was **7.75 billion people**. Mainly due to the rapid growth of developing countries, the human population will continue to grow in the coming decades and is expected to exceed approximately 10.87 billion by 2100 according to a global population forecast by the United Nations.



What are the causes and effects of a changing world population?



Small Question

1. What is happening to the world's population and why?

Small Question

2. What is the population distribution in the UK like?

Small Question

3. How do birth rates in HIC'S compare to LIC'S?

Small Question

4. What do population pyramids show about a country's population?

Small Question

5. What is migration? Why do people migrate?

Small Question

6. Where are people migrating from? Where are they going?

Small Question

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of migration?

Small Question

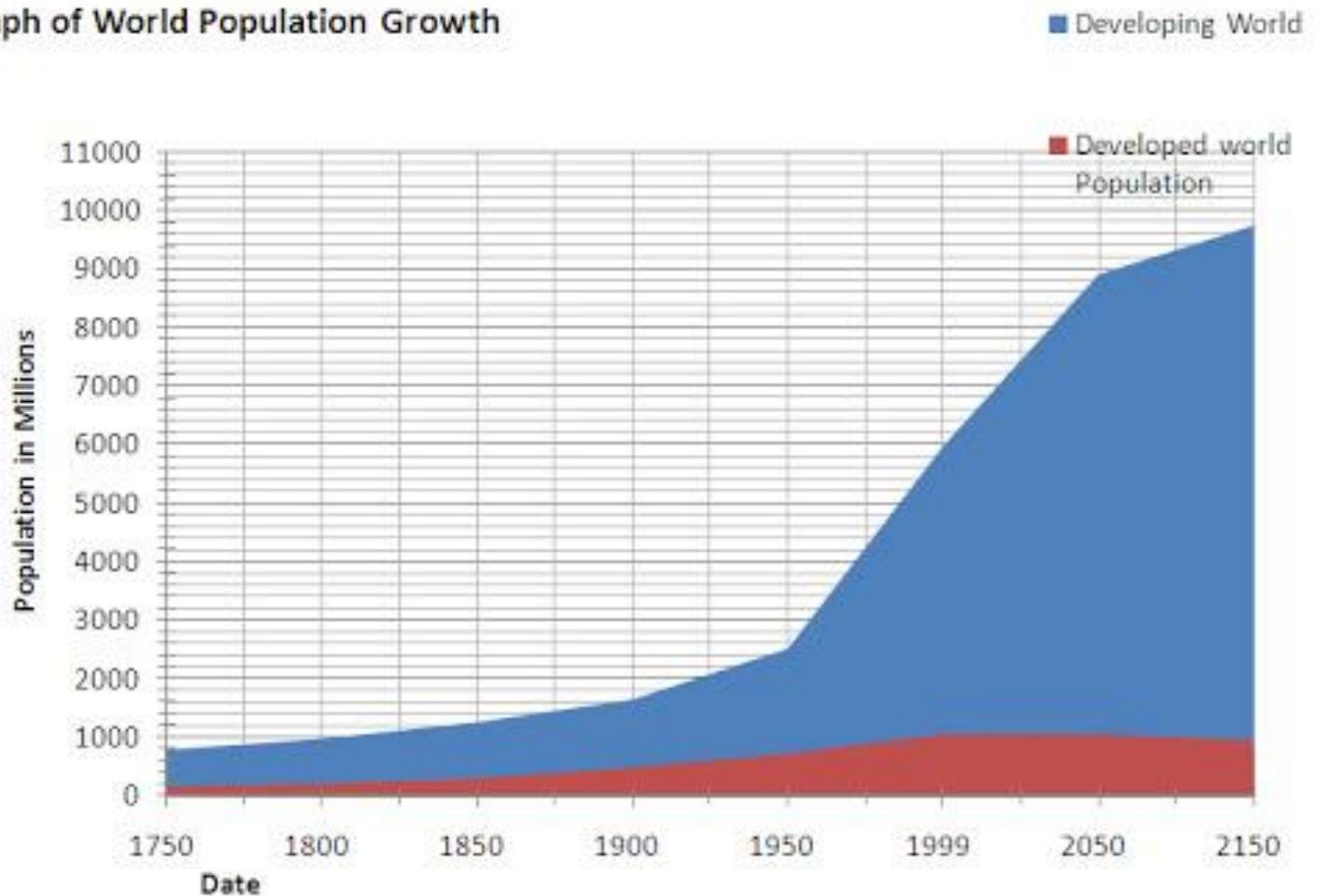
8. What are the issues with overpopulation?

Small Question

9. How can over population be controlled?

Essential knowledge: World population

A Graph of World Population Growth



Reasons for increasing population

Falling death rates

- Better food availability.
- Better diets.
- Better access to clean water.
- Vaccinations and hospitals.
- Better hygiene
- Decrease in poverty
- Safer working conditions

Increasing birth rates

- Need for children to work on farms.
- Need for children to look after parents when they are older.
- No access to contraception
- Lack of education
- Desire for larger families
- Better food and water supply.

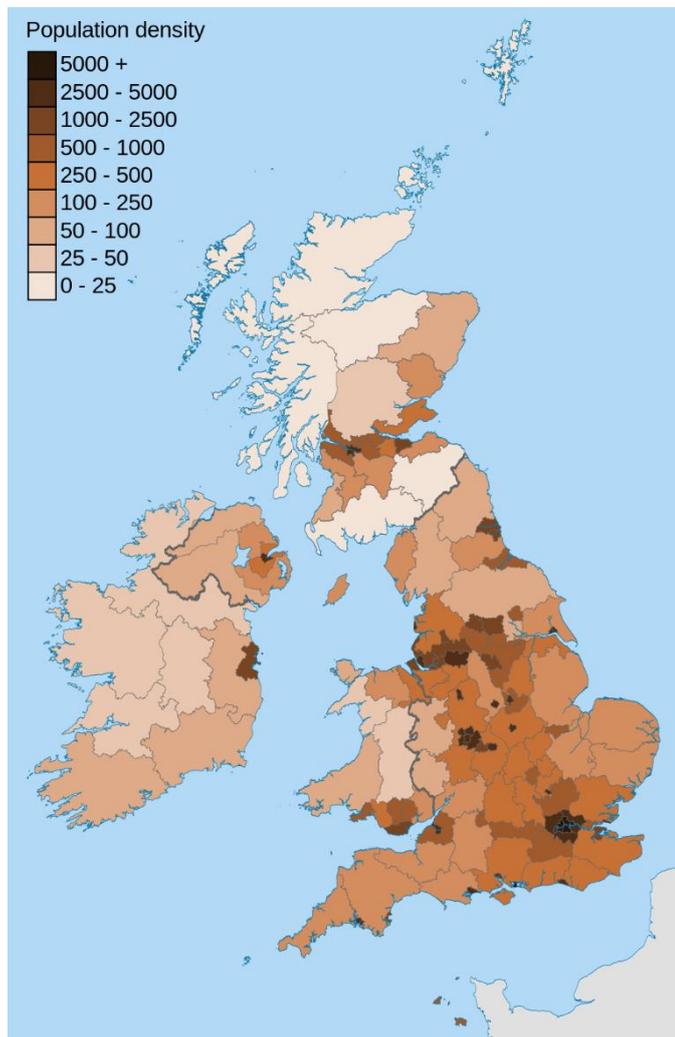
Did you know...?

The world's population has been growing by 1.1% each year. The total world population in 2020 is currently around 7.8 billion people. Around 50.4% of the population is male and 49.6% is female.



Essential knowledge: Population distribution in the UK

Key terms	Description
Dense population	A large amount of people living per KM ² .
Sparse population	A small amount of people living per KM ² .
Choropleth map	A map that uses colours to show the amounts of geographical data. The darker the colour, the higher the amount.



Did you know...?

There is a dense population in the south/southeast and some central parts of England. There are more people in these areas for several reasons:

- There is a good climate (sunny).
- Flat land that is easy to build on.
- There is a stronger economy, so there are more jobs.
- There are large cultural centres, like London and Birmingham (opera houses, ballet, musicals, theatre and nightlife).

Did you know...?

There is a sparse population in the north and south of Scotland and central Wales. This is because:

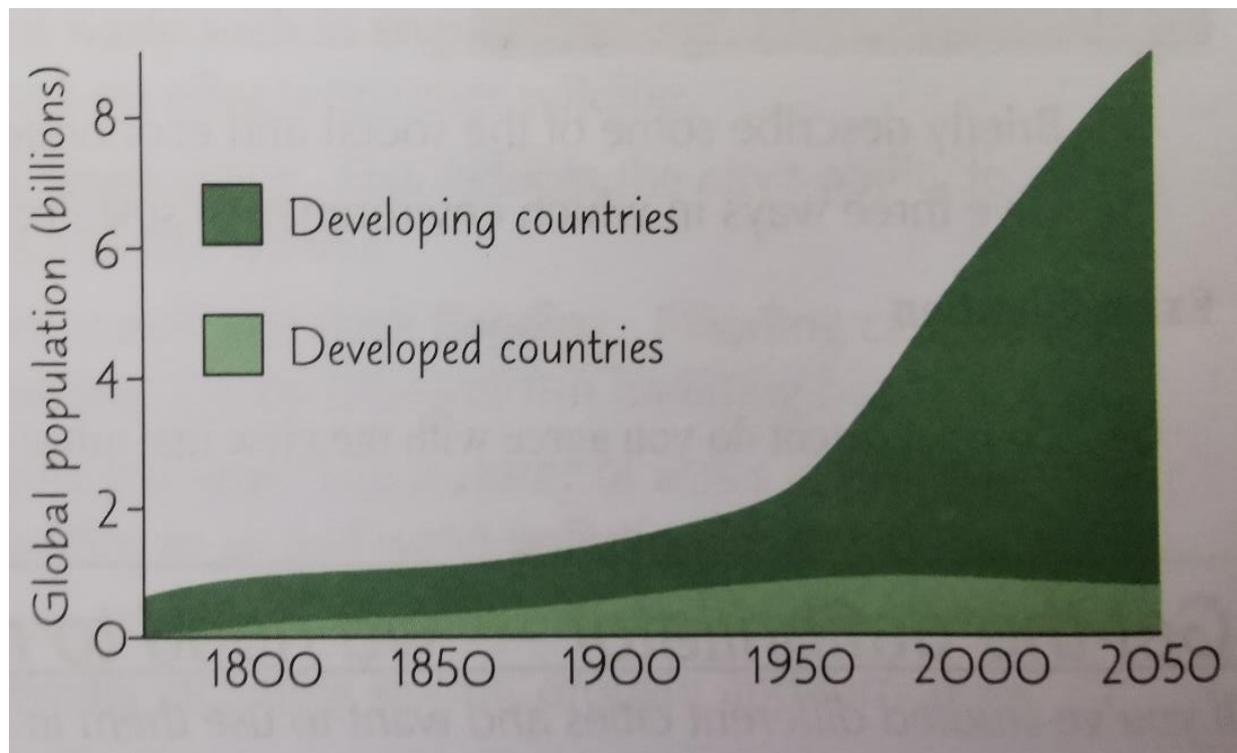
- Poor climates and difficult terrain
- Weaker economies and less jobs
- Mountainous land

Thinking point

You live in the second most populous city in the UK. Why do you live here?

If you could move to anywhere in the UK, where would you move to and why?

Essential knowledge: How do birth rates in HIC'S compare to LIC'S?



Key dates	Description of population change
1804	The world's population reached 1 billion. Before this date, war, famine (lack of food) and disease stopped the world population growing.
1800-1900 HIC'S	The population in England and Wales increased rapidly from 9.4 million to 32.5 million. This was due to improvements in medicine and food production.
1800-1900 LIC'S	The populations of developing countries remained stable. Death rates remained high as there was little food and medicine.
1950 LIC'S and NEE'S	Global population grew rapidly. Most of the growth occurred in LIC'S and NEE'S as life expectancy increased as food supply improved and medical care got better.
2050	Population growth in some HIC'S countries is set to decline as children are expensive to raise and women focus on careers.

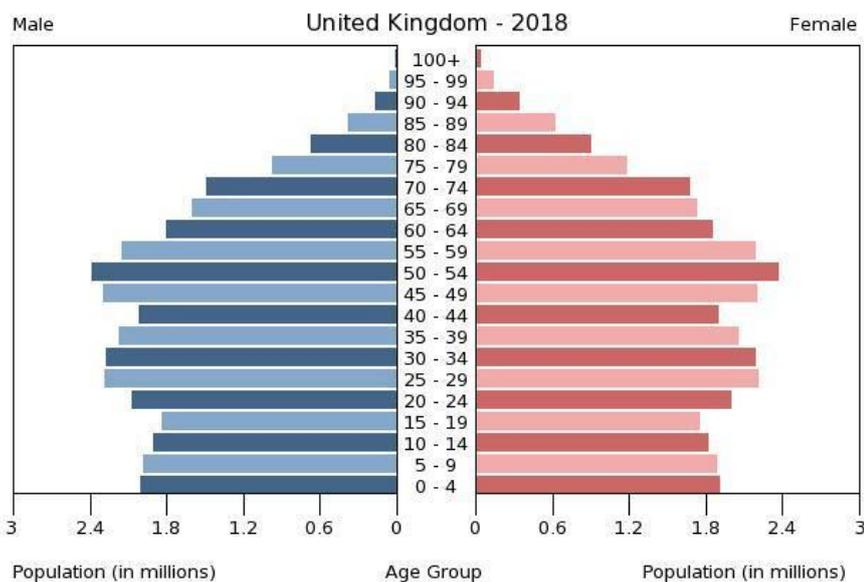
Thinking point

What do you think will happen to future population growth in HIC'S and LIC'S?

Do you think the world could become overburdened by too many people?



Essential knowledge: What do population pyramids show?



Did you know...?

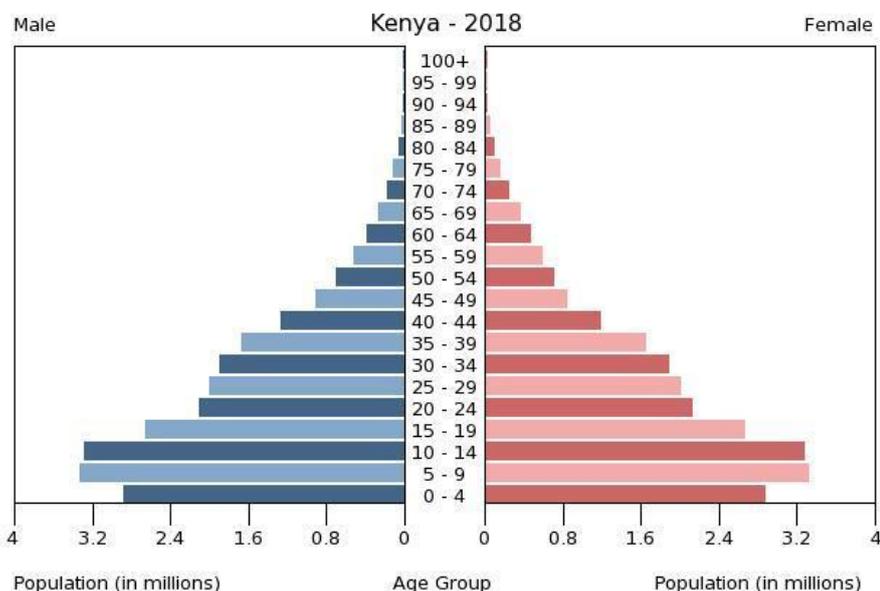
The population pyramid for the UK (a HIC) shows a small amount of people under 19, so there is falling birth rates. This is because women are focused on careers, so choose to have fewer children.

There is a lot of people between 20-75 showing there is a lot of economically active people.

There is also a lot of people over 75, so there is a high life expectancy. This shows good healthcare as people live long lives.

Thinking point

How might the government use the data from this population pyramid to suggest services for its people?



Did you know...?

The population pyramid for the Kenya (a LIC) shows a large amount of people under 19, so there is high birth rates.

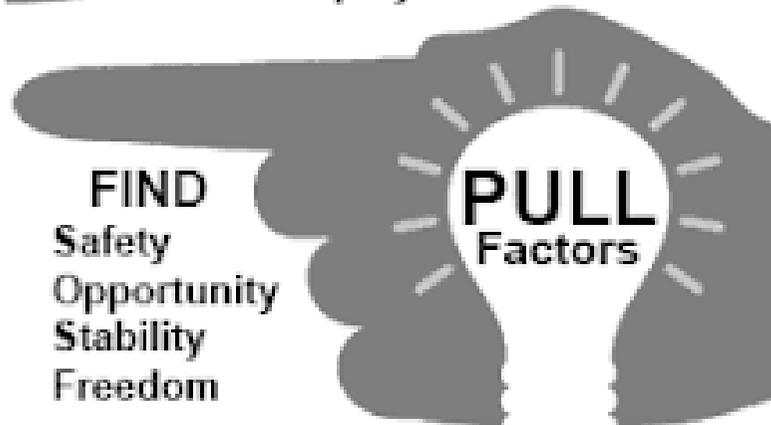
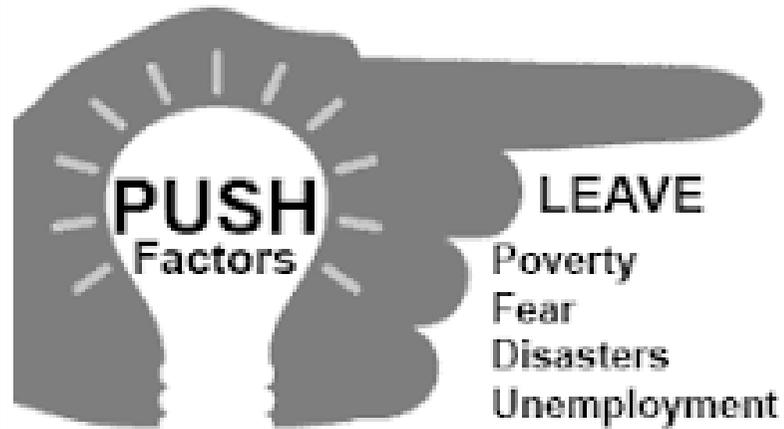
The amount of people between 20-75 falls rapidly showing a high death rate, and not many people working.

There is also very few people over 75, so life expectancy is very low as medical care is poor.

Essential knowledge: Why do people migrate?

Key terms	Description
Migration	When people move permanently from one place to another.

- Low wages
- War
- A poor environment
- Relying on farming jobs
- Poor schools and hospitals
- Natural disasters



- Better schools and hospitals
- Jobs
- Better climate
- Stable government
- Less natural disasters

Essential knowledge: Migration examples

Mexico to the USA

Why do people leave Mexico?

- Adult literacy rates is only 55%
- Life expectancy is 72 years
- 40% of people are unemployed



Why do Mexicans want to migrate to the USA?

- 99% adult literacy rates
- Life expectancy is 76 years
- Many job opportunities with good pay

Syria to Europe

Why do people leave Syria?

- There is a civil war
- 11 million people have left
- Syria once was a safe a prosperous place

The Calais Jungle

- Many migrants have aimed to reach the UK, for safety from war
- This led to the 'Calais jungle', as migrants set up temporary homes



Gambia to Italy

Why do people leave the Gambia?

- There are fees to go to school
- There are few jobs
- Reliance on farming jobs

Why is the journey dangerous?

- To migrate from the Gambia, most people cross over in the sea in overcrowded boats
- Rebels make the journey dangerous



Did you know...? Migration can be dangerous and a risky business. In 2018, over 3,000 people died or went missing while migrating to another country. Not all countries have open borders, so people will risk lives to live a better life.

Essential knowledge: What are the advantages and disadvantages of migration?

Did you know...?

There has been over 230 million migrants globally. Most migrants move from LIC'S to HIC'S.

Advantages and disadvantages of migration

<p>Advantage to the migrant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety • Better lives • Better jobs • Better schools and hospitals 	<p>Disadvantage to the migrant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous journeys • Leaving family behind • Leaving their home
<p>Advantage to the 'host' country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant's work paying taxes • Most will speak English • Helping people in need 	<p>Disadvantage to the 'host' country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict with local people • Illegal entrance to the country • Pressure on schools and hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure on housing
<p>Advantage to the 'country of origin'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remittances (money) are sent back home contributing to the economy 	<p>Disadvantage to the 'country of origin'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'economically' active people are leaving <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly are left behind • Often the most skilled people are leaving (doctors and nurses)

Thinking point

Do you think migration is beneficial to the United Kingdom? Why?



Essential knowledge: What are the issues with overpopulation?

Key term	Definition
Overpopulation	When the number of people exceeds the capacity of available resources (food, electricity, water) and also services (schools and hospitals) to sustain the population without adverse effects on the environment.

Economic

- Children go to work instead of school
- Competition for jobs
- People will work in the 'informal' sector meaning taxes don't get paid
- Poor education leads to poor quality jobs

Social

- Food supply
- Water supply
- Not enough housing
- Electricity supply
- Lack of schools
- Not enough hospitals

Environmental

- Forests are cleared to grow food and make room for houses.
- Many factories and pollute the air and water.



Thinking point

Where in the world do you think overpopulation is a problem?

Do you think overpopulation could cause more issues in some countries than others?

Do you think the UK is overpopulated? Why?

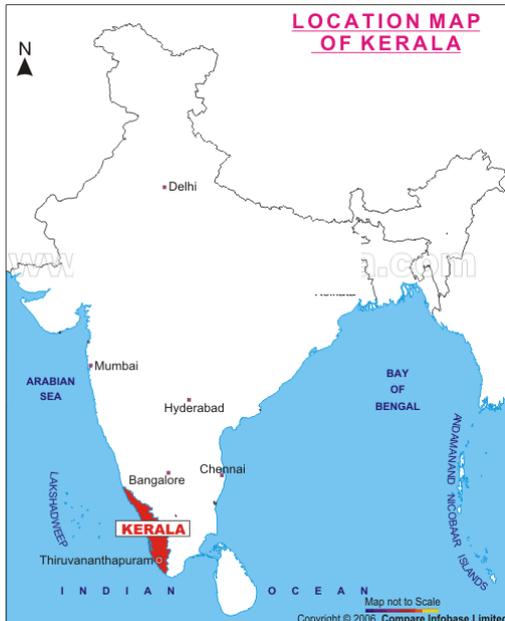
Did you know...?

Overpopulation is occurring due to improved medical care and food supplies, increasing life expectancies.

Population is expected to keep on growing. This means more resources are used, which leads to deforestation and soil erosion.



Essential knowledge: How can overpopulation be controlled?



Did you know...?

Kerala was suffering from overpopulation, as it had a strain on the resources and services available to its people. There has been issues with the environment, like deforestation and water pollution. Instead of a law, they implemented a 'non-birth control' policy in 1952. The government spent money on educating women and healthcare clinics.



Has the policy been successful?	
Success	
Attitudes	Attitudes towards women in Kerala are positive, there are more girls in school than boys and women can hold top jobs.
Healthcare	Over 95% of children are born in hospital. Infant mortality (the number of children who die before 5) is much lower than the rest of India.
Older mothers	Women in Kerala tend to have their first child five years later than in the rest of India.
Role model	Kerala has set a good example to the rest of India to set up schools.
Resources	Mothers can apply for supplies of food and free school meals.
Birth control	Birth control is available, so couples can plan when they want to have children. Women in Kerala on average only have two children.

Thinking point

Do you think there could be more effective ways of controlling population growth?

Do you think this was more 'humane' than the 'one child policy' that has been used in China?



Question Breakdown

Identify...	Describe...	Explain how / why...	To what extent?	Do you agree?
1 mark	2 or 4 marks	2, 4 or 6 marks	6 marks / 9 marks	
<p>This question requires you to identify a feature, process or characteristic. All you have to do is state the answer.</p> <p>E.G. Identify the push factors.</p>	<p>Make sure you say what you see!</p> <p>E.G Describe the population pyramid trends.</p>	<p>Here, you have to show your knowledge as well as understanding. Say what you see and then explain why you can see it or why something is happening.</p> <p>Using the word “because” is crucial.</p> <p>Remember to check how many marks it is worth. That determines how many points you need to include.</p> <p>E.G. Explain the differences in birth rates in HIC’S and LIC’S.</p>	<p>These questions are asking if you agree, usually with a statement they provide.</p> <p>For example: ‘Migration is very positive for host countries’. To what extent to you agree with this view?</p> <p>You have to agree and disagree for these questions, so explain why migration is both good and bad for a country that receives migrants. You will need to include case study specifics to access Level 3 marks (7+). You also need a conclusion in which you decide which side of the argument you agree with and why.</p>	

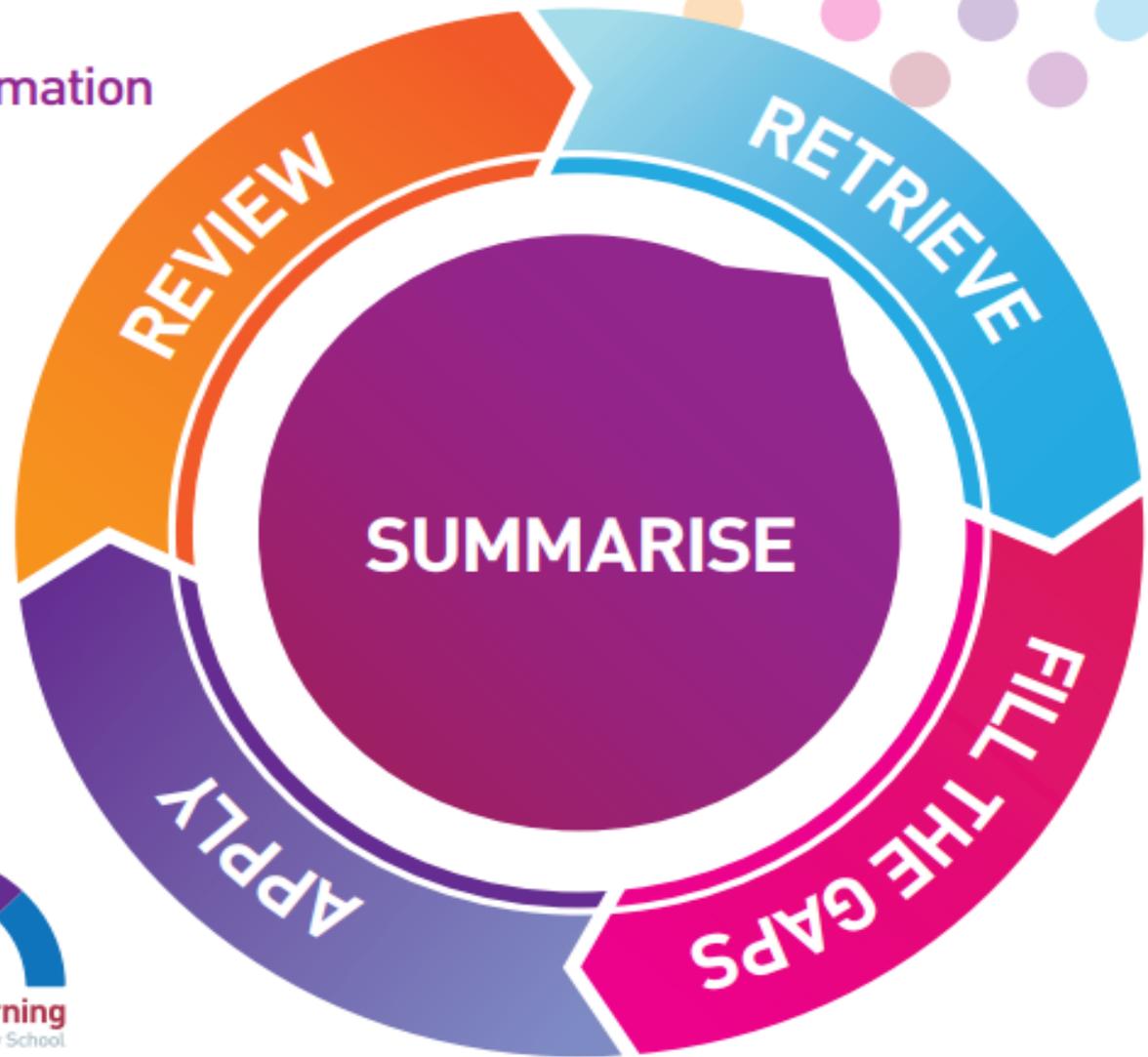
Geography Genres

Genre	Recount	Describe	Explain	Evaluate	Justify
Definition	This requires you to recall key information	This is where you highlight in detail key processes or landforms, for example	Give reasons for processes and landforms	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the response to a process	Make a decision and give your reasons or opinion for doing so
Useful tips	Use lots of key words	Include a number of examples using detailed evidence to support points	Use the word 'because' to provide reasons for the points made	Use the phrases, "this worked well because" or "this was important because". Link your evaluation back to the original context.	Use knowledge you have gained to explain and give examples as to why you have made your decision.



Revision Cycle

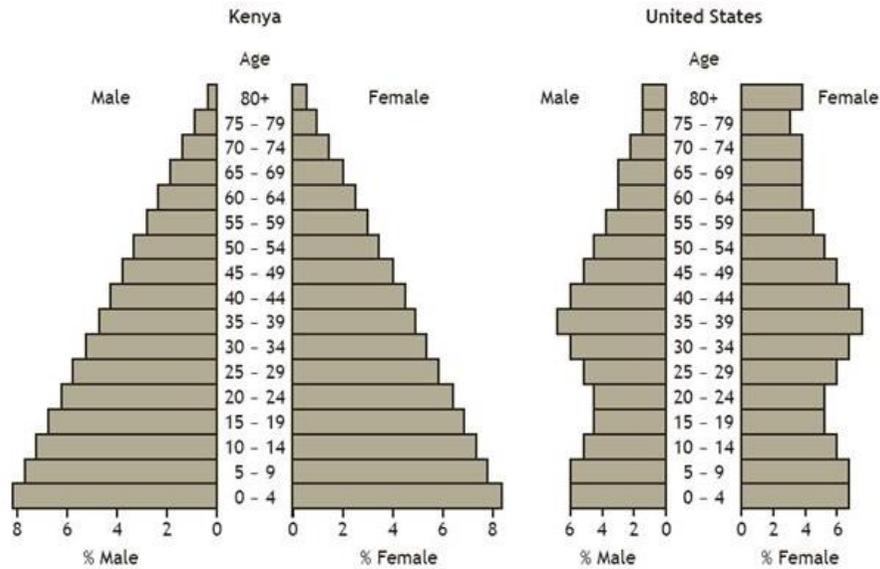
1. **SUMMARISE:** shorten information
2. **RETRIEVE:** find out what you know
3. **FILL THE GAPS:** look at what you don't remember
4. **APPLY:** practice using the information
5. **REVIEW:** reflect on how you have done and repeat



Skills Questions

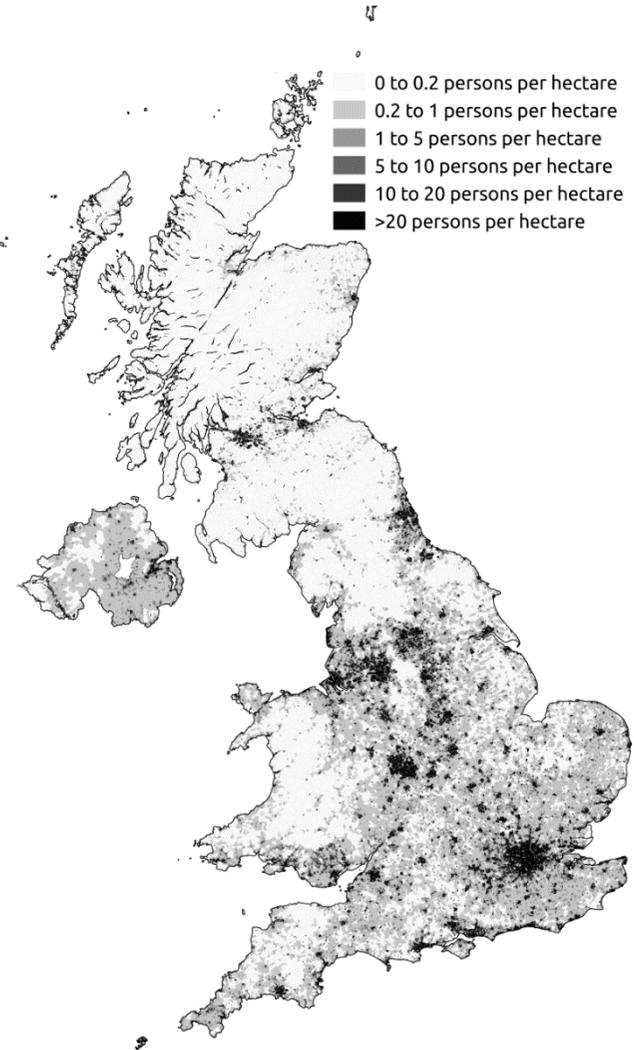
Study figure 8- population pyramids for Kenya and the United States.

Diagram Q8 — Population Pyramids for Kenya and the United States



Describe the birth rates and death rates for the two countries. (4 marks)

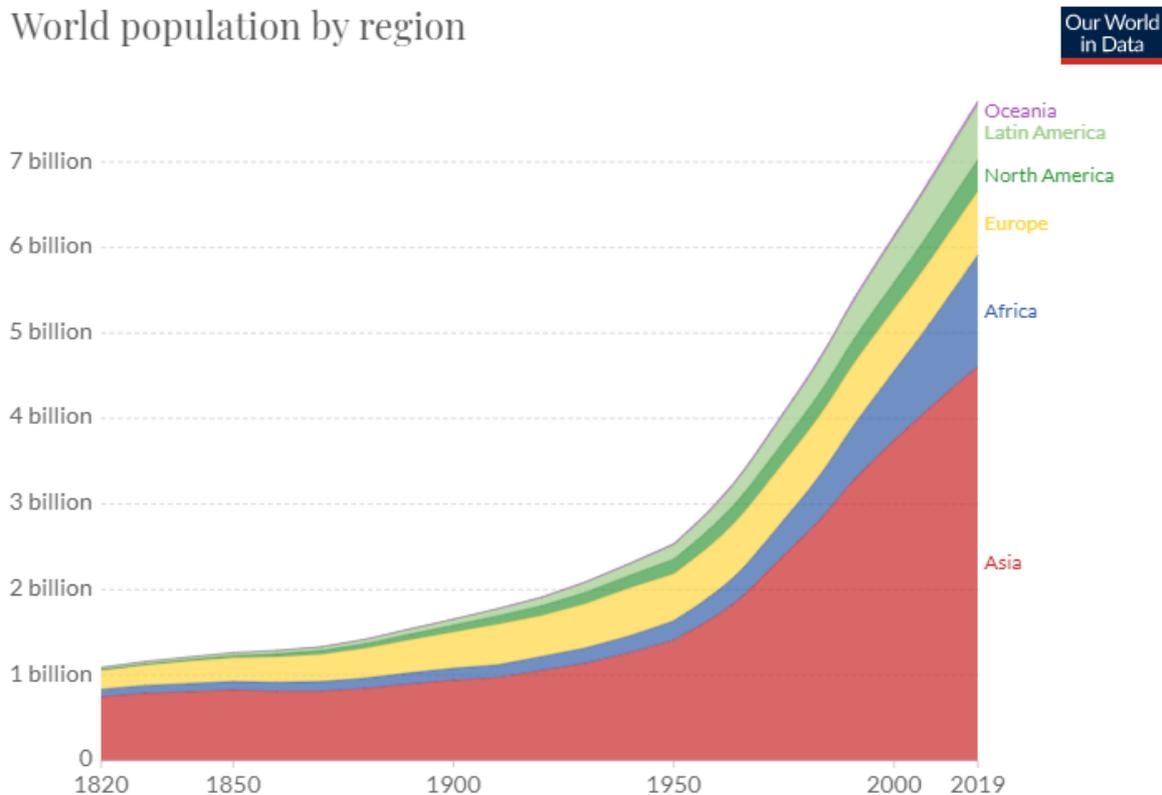
Study figure 9- a choropleth map showing the population distribution of the UK.



Describe the distribution of the population in the UK (4 marks)

Student Responses

Study figure 10, an area line graph showing world population growth.



Using figure 10, explain world population has grown (6 marks)

The following example has some good bits but is far from being great. How can it be improved?

- 1 World population has grown, as there has been increasing birth rates, and
- 2 falling death rates in many major regions of the world. Falling death rates has
- 3 occurred, as there is more farm machinery, such as irrigation systems and tractors
- 4 meaning that there is more food supply so people don't die from famine. One of
- 5 the biggest reasons why death rates have also fallen is because there is
- 6 vaccinations against diseases such as polio and tuberculosis, so people don't die
- 7 of diseases that could have been prevented.

Choose a case study of migration that you have studied in class.

To what extent do you think migration is beneficial to the host country?

(9 +3 SPAG)

The following example has some good bits but is far from being great. How can it be improved?

- 1 Migration is where people move permanently from one place to another.
- 2 Migration happens because there are push factors that are negative reasons for
- 3 why people should leave an area. For example there is a war going on, such as
- 4 the one in Syria.
- 5 On the hand migration is beneficial to host countries, like the United Kingdom.
- 6 Migrants will work, so they help pay taxes to the government. Most migrants will
- 7 speak English, so they will settle in well. If migrants stay in their own countries,
- 8 their lives are at risk, so the UK should help them. This gives the UK and its
- 9 citizens 'a feel good factor'.
- 10 On the other hand migration is not beneficial because it puts pressure on services
- 11 like hospitals and schools.
- 12 In conclusion, migration is very beneficial to the United Kingdom, as migrants
- 13 have contributed millions to the economy.

Articles and websites for Wider Reading and Flipped Learning

1. BBC Bite size- population and migration.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zkg82hv/revision/3>

2. Seneca learning- Population and migration reading resources

<https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/seneca-certified-resources/geography-ks3-1/>

3. A geo factsheet on world population trends currently, but also predictions into the future.

https://www.geoib.com/uploads/7/6/3/9/7639044/geofactsheet_175_population_trend-2050-birth_dearth.pdf

4. 'Tutor 2 U' – Push and Pull factors in migration.

<https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/the-push-pull-factors-of-migration>

5. 'Geography in the news' – Mexico to the USA migration

<https://www.geographyinthenews.org.uk/issues/issue-11/mexico-to-usa-migration/ks3/>

6. 'Internet geography'- Population control in Kerala

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/case-study-india/>



China considers paying couples to have a second child

After abolishing the one-child policy, Communist party mulls financial incentives to parents who have more than one baby



Authorities are now concerned that the country's dwindling workforce will not be able to support an increasingly ageing population.

China is considering introducing birth rewards and subsidies to encourage people to have a second child, after surveys showed economic constraints were making many reluctant to expand their families, the state-owned China Daily has reported.

The idea was revealed by Wang Peian, vice-minister of the National Health and Family Planning Commission, at a social welfare conference on Saturday, the newspaper said.

Births rose to 17.86 million in 2016, the highest level since 2000, after the country issued new guidelines in late 2015 allowing all parents to have two children amid growing concerns over the costs of supporting an ageing population.

"That fully met the expectations but barriers still exist and must be addressed," Wang was quoted as saying.

"To have a second child is the right of each family in China but affordability has become a bottleneck that undermines the decision."

A poll conducted by the commission in 2015 found that 60% of families surveyed were reluctant to have a second baby, largely due to financial constraints.

China's birth rate, one of the world's lowest, is fast becoming a worry for authorities rather than the achievement it was considered at a time when the government feared over-population.

China began implementing its controversial one-child policy in the 1970s in order to limit population growth, but authorities are now concerned that the country's dwindling workforce will not be able to support an increasingly ageing population.

The policy was ended in 2015. The Communist party credited it with preventing 400m births, contributing to China's dramatic economic take-off since the 1980s.



WORLD

Poor feel the strain as Earth's population nears seven billion

By Richard Hall

The world's population is set to hit seven billion by the end of this month, and could more than double by the end of the century.

According to demographers at the UN Population Fund, the number of people sharing Earth's land and resources did not reach a billion until 1804 and took 123 years to double that in 1927. The pace of growth then accelerated, hitting five billion in 1987 and six billion in 1998.

Looking ahead, the UN projects the population will reach 10 billion by 2083 and up to 15.8 bil-

lion by 2100. In the sub-Saharan Africa, the demographic news is sobering as the region staggers under the world's highest birth rates and deepest poverty.

"Overall, this is not a cause for alarm - the world has absorbed big gains since 1950," said John Bongaarts, a vice president of the Population Council. But he warned that strains were intensifying with rising energy and food prices, environmental stresses and more than 900 million people undernourished.

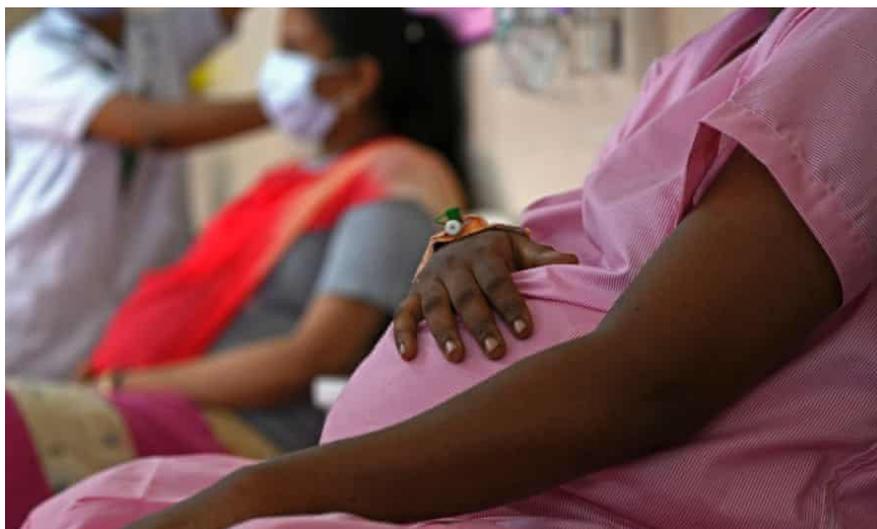
"For the rich, it's totally manageable," Bongaarts said. "It's the poor who will be hurt most."



India states considering two-child policy and incentives for sterilisation

Pradesh, Assam and Gujarat have announced draft legislation which would see anyone with more than two children denied benefits and in some cases jobs.

The state of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state with a population larger than Brazil, has announced draft legislation which would see anyone with more than two children denied state benefits, subsidies and government jobs. After a family has two children, there will also be incentives if one of the parents undergoes voluntary sterilisation.



The bill was put forward by the Uttar Pradesh state government, controlled by the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), who also rule the central government. The state's chief minister Yogi Adityanath is considered one of the most hard-line nationalist figures in the party and will be up for re-election in the state elections next year.

The state government said the bill was due to the "limited ecological and economic resources at hand" which made it "necessary and urgent that the provision of the basic necessities of human life are accessible to all citizen".

However, while India is expected to overtake China as the world's largest population in the next decade, many have questioned the necessity and motives of the proposed two-child policy in Indian states. Though the state of Uttar Pradesh has a large population of 240 million, research shows that the birth-rate in the state nearly halved between 1993 and 2016 and continues to fall, with predictions that by 2025, the average number of children per mother will drop to 2.1.



When you can answer all the questions on this page without looking at any notes, you are ready for the exam!

World population and distribution

- 1) How much has world population been growing each year?
- 2) What was total world population in 2020?
- 3) What % is the world population male?
- 4) What % is the world population female?
- 5) Overall the world population is.....?
- 6) Which countries have a faster growing population?

- 7) Which of the following are **NOT** reasons for growing population due to falling death rates?
 1. Better diets
 2. Increase in poverty
 3. Better hygiene

- 8) Which of the following are **NOT** reasons for growing population due to increasing birth rate?
 1. Access to contraception
 2. Lack of education
 3. Need for children to work on a farm

- 9) What does dense population mean?
- 10) What does sparse population mean?
- 11) **TRUE or FALSE** - A choropleth map uses colours to show geographical data – the darker the colour the higher the amount
- 12) **TRUE or FALSE** – There is a denser population in the NE of England
- 13) **TRUE or FALSE** – There is a sparse population in the N and S of Scotland and central Wales
- 14) Give one reason why there would be a sparse population in an area of the UK
- 15) Give one reason why there would be a dense population in an area of the UK

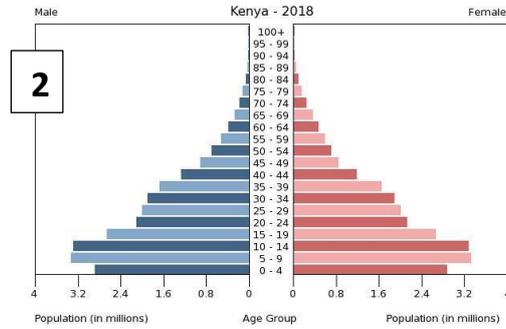
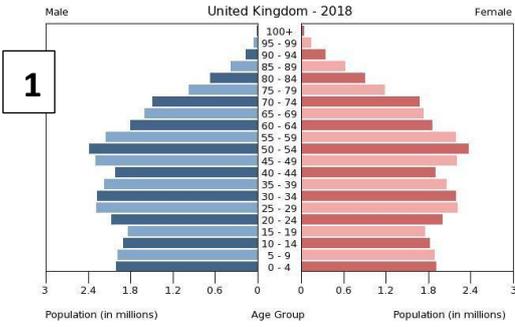
Comparing birth rates in HIC's and LIC's

- 1) In what year did world population reach 1 billion people?
- 2) How much did population in England and Wales increase by in 1800-1900?
- 3) **TRUE or FALSE** – Death rates remained low in LIC's in 1800-1900?
- 4) In which countries did global population grow rapidly in the 1950's?
- 5) In 2050 what will happen to population growth in HIC's?

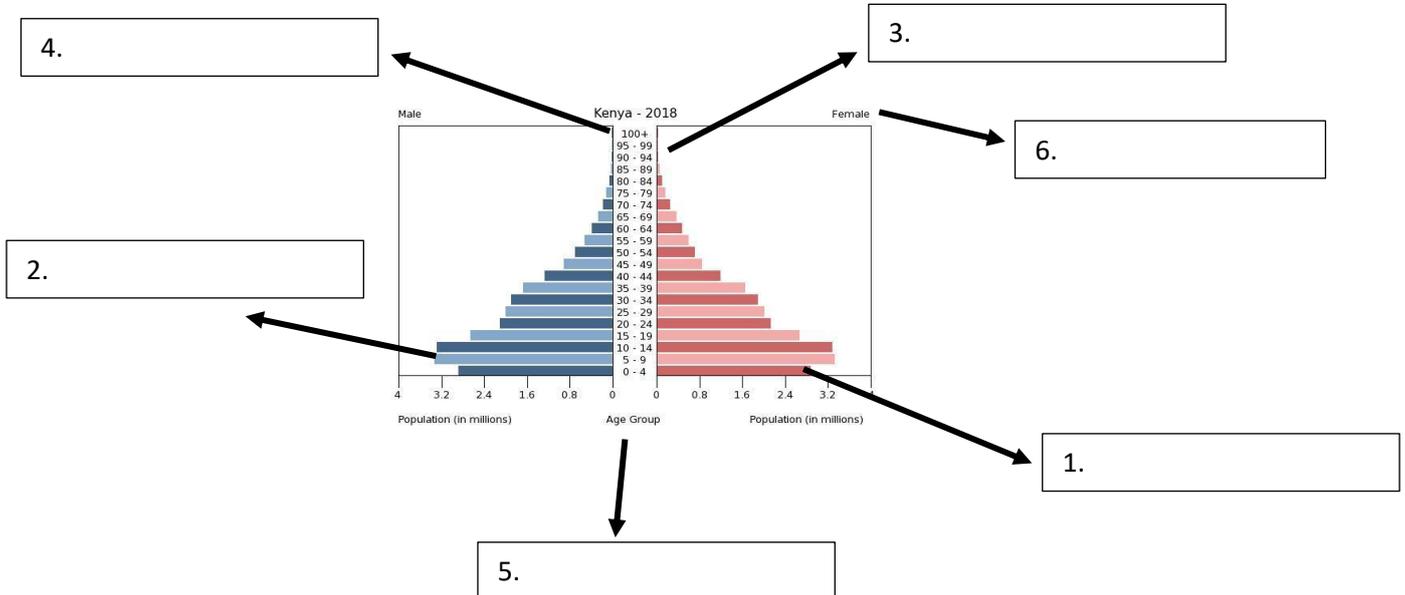


Population Pyramids

1) Label each pyramid with whether they are a LIC or HIC



2) Label the population pyramid below with its features





Why do people migrate?

- 1) **TRUE** or **FALSE** – Migration is when people move permanently from one place to another
- 2) Name 3 push factors that would make someone leave a place/area/country
- 3) Name 3 pull factors that would make someone move to a new place/area/country
- 4) In 2018 how many people lost their lives or went missing while migrating to another country?
- 5) What is the Calais Jungle?
- 6) Give 2 push factors as to why people would migrate from Mexico to USA

Advantages and disadvantages of migration

- 1) How many million migrants have there been globally?
- 2) Migrants move mostly from which type of country to which other type of country?
- 3) Name 2 advantages of migration
- 4) Name 2 disadvantages of migration
- 5) What are remittances?

Issues with over population and how can we control it?

- 1) **TRUE** or **FALSE** – Over-population is when the number of people does not exceed the capacity of available resources and services
- 2) **TRUE** or **FALSE** – Over-population is occurring due to higher life expectancies
- 3) **TRUE** or **FALSE** – An economic issue with over-population is there is no competition for jobs
- 4) **TRUE** or **FALSE** – A social issue with over-population is there is not enough schools/housing and low food and water supply
- 5) **TRUE** or **FALSE** – An environmental issue with over-population is forests are being cleared (deforestation) to grow food and make room for houses
- 6) What was the policy that Kerala introduced in 1952?
- 7) How many % of the children in Kerala are now born in a hospital?
- 8) How many years later do women in Kerala have their first child compared to the rest of India?
- 9) What can mothers in Kerala apply for?
- 10) How have attitudes changed in Kerala?

Retrieval Quiz – Answers



World population and distribution

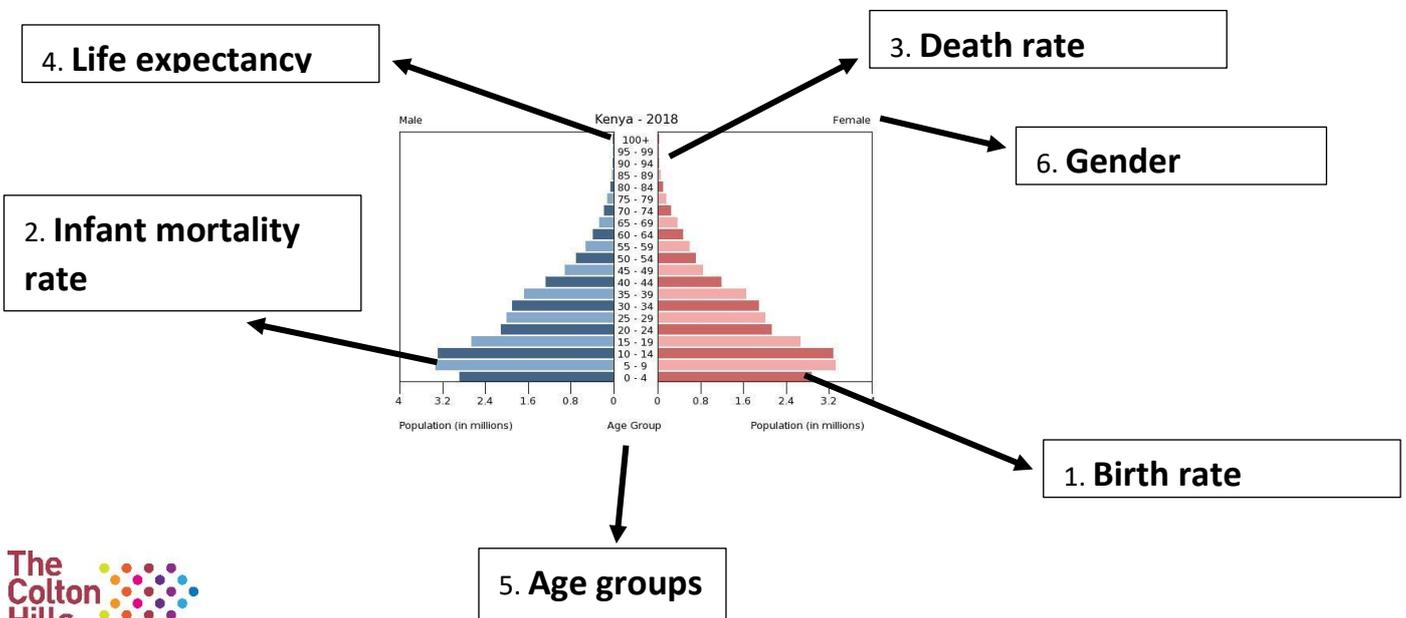
- 1) 1.1%
- 2) 7.8 billion people
- 3) 50.4%
- 4) 49.6%
- 5) Increasing
- 6) Developing countries
- 7) 2. Increasing poverty
- 8) 1. Access to contraception
- 9) A large amount of people living per KM²
- 10) A small among of people living per KM²
- 11) **TRUE**
- 12) **FALSE**
- 13) **TRUE**
- 14) Poor climate/difficult terrain/less jobs/poor economy/mountainous land
- 15) Good climate/flat land to build/more jobs/better economy/large culture centres

Comparing birth rates in HIC's and LIC's

- 1) 1804
- 2) 9.4 -32.5 million people
- 3) **FALSE** – Very little food and medicine available
- 4) **LIC's** and **NEE's**
- 5) Decrease/decline

Population Pyramids

- 1) Pyramid 1 – HIC/Pyramid 2 – LIC
- 2)





Why do people migrate?

- 1) **TRUE** – Migration is when people move permanently from one place to another
- 2) Lack of jobs, poor education and medical care/hospitals, poor public transport, poverty, natural disasters, low wages, war.
- 3) Better opportunities, higher wages, more jobs, better hospitals/medical care and education, safety, stable government, freedom
- 4) 3,000 people
- 5) Migrants aiming to reach the UK for safety from war
- 6) **PUSH FACTORS** - adult literacy rate in Mexico is 55%/Life expectancy in Mexico is 72 years old and unemployment in Mexico is 40%

Advantages and disadvantages of migration

- 1) 230 million people
- 2) LIC's to HIC's
- 3) Safety/better lives, jobs, schools and hospitals/migrants work pays taxes to host country/most migrants will speak English/host country is helping people in need
- 4) Dangerous journeys/leaving family and friends behind/leaving their homes behind/could be conflict with local people in host country/illegal entrance to host country/ pressure on schools and hospitals in host country/pressure on housing in host country
- 5) Remittances is money that migrants send home to family that contribute to their economy

Issues with over population and how can we control it?

- 1) **FALSE** – Over-population is when the number of people **does** exceed the capacity of available resources and services
- 2) **TRUE**
- 3) **FALSE** – An economic issue with over-population is there **is** competition for jobs
- 4) **TRUE**
- 5) **TRUE**
- 6) 'Non-birth' policy – women were educated and healthcare clinics were built
- 7) 95%
- 8) 5 years later
- 9) Supplies of food and free school meals
- 10) Attitudes towards women have become positive/more girls in school compared to boys/women can now hold top jobs