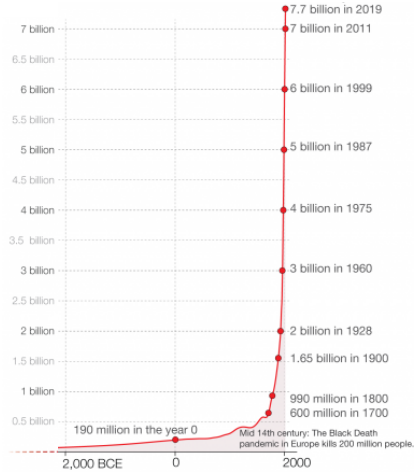


# GEOGRAPHY 7.2. POPULATION

## Population key terms

### 1. World Population Growth



### 2. Natural Change

$$B.R - D.R = N.C.$$

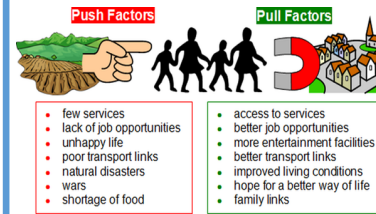
If you take the birth rate (B.R.) of a country and subtract the death rate (D.R.), you will have a number representing natural change; an increase or decrease in population.

Most countries in the world have naturally rising populations, although a small minority are seeing decreasing population size. The most developed countries tend to have very slow growth or slow decline, whilst the least developed countries tend to have rapidly rising populations.

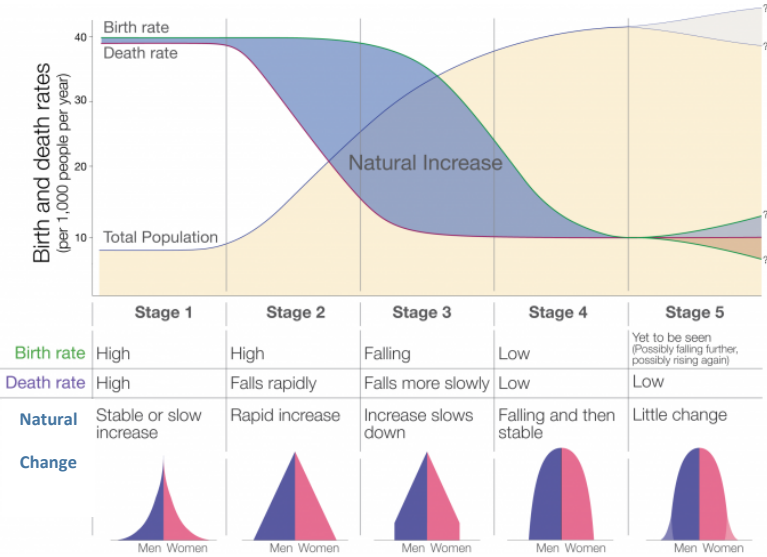
- Population distribution
- density
- natural increase
- natural decrease
- natural change
- birth rate
- death rate
- life expectancy
- infant mortality
- population pyramid
- demography
- demographic transition model
- dense
- sparse
- push factor
- pull factor
- migration
- migrant
- immigrant
- refugee
- asylum seeker
- displacement

### 7. Migration

Many people across the world move to live in other places; sometimes it's within a country, sometimes to a different country all together. Some people migrate by choice, others by force or fear for example. Motivation to leave a place is called a 'push factor', the attraction of an alternate place is called a 'pull factor'.



### 3. The demographic transition model



### 4. and 5. Population Pyramids

#### Key terms definitions

Birth rate	The number of live births per 1000 of population per year.
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 of population per year.
Natural Change	The outcome of difference between annual birth and death rate
Natural Increase	A growing population due to more births than deaths per year
Natural Decrease	A shrinking population due to more deaths than births per year
Ageing Population	A population structure within a country with a large proportion of senior and elderly citizens—typical in more developed countries
Youthful Population	A population structure within a country with a large amount of children and youths relative to the amount of adults and seniors—typical of less developed countries.
Overpopulation	A situation whereby there are simply too many people; this will stress natural resources, economic and social systems within countries and globally.
Dependency Ratio	The number of economically active citizens (tax payers) compared to the economically dependents (young and elderly)
Optimum	A stable population with an even distribution of age groups; this is the position all countries would like to achieve.

Densely populated area: Southern France



Sparsely populated area: Sahara Desert



### 6. Global Population Density (people per km<sup>2</sup>)

