

## 1) Key Terminology

**Inhabitant** = Someone who lives in a place

**Population** = all the inhabitants of a particular place

**Distribution** = how something is spread out

**Densely Populated** = a lot of people per km<sup>2</sup>

**Sparsely Populated** = few people per km<sup>2</sup>

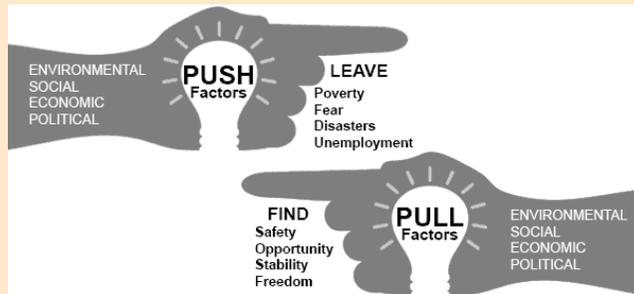
**Aging population** = when a place has an increasing average age

## 2) Migration

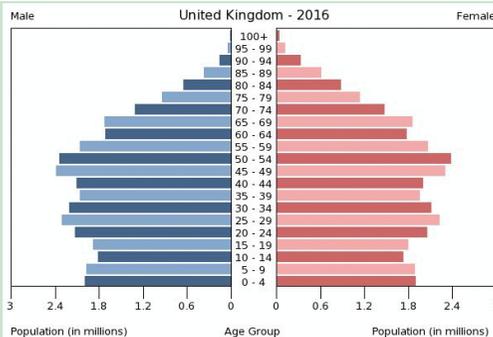
**Migration** = when people move from one place to another to live

Migration is caused by push and pull factors

- Push factors encourage people to leave a place
- Pull factors encourage people to move to a place

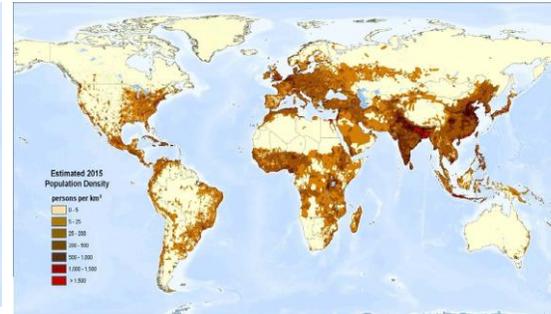
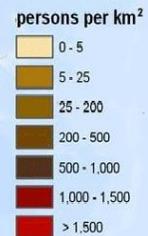


## 3) Population Pyramids

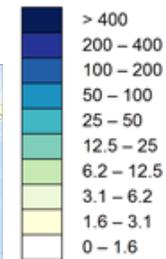


# Population

Estimated 2015  
Population Density



Density (birds/km<sup>2</sup>)



## 4) Population Challenges

Rapid population growth puts a lot of strains on society.

- Countries may no longer have enough resources, such as food, energy and water.
- Education may be strained as there are too many children

Aging Populations

- Aging populations can lead to high levels of dependents (people not of working age)

## 5) China

**Challenges in China: China struggled with a rapidly growing population. This led to strains on resources.**

**Solutions in China: China introduced a one child policy, this forbid families from having more than one child.**

**Pros:**

**This successful slowed rapid population growth.**  
Families who followed the rules got free education.

**Cons:**

Many woman were forced to have abortions.  
In some cases the government forced sterilisation.  
The one child policy led to an aging population.  
Female babies were abandoned as families.

## 6) Megacities

A megacity is an urban area with a population over 10 million such as:

- Mumbai
- Lagos
- Beijing

Megacities are formed by high levels of migration from the countryside.

This often made up of working age people seeking employment.

This can lead to strains on public resources.

## 7) UK Population

- The UK has a denser population in the South East, centred around London.
- Most major cities are built on rivers around the UK. This is historically for easy trade by boat as well as a good water supply.
- The North West is sparsely populated and this is partly due to highland areas in Scotland.

The UK has an aging population.

- This can lead to a strain on public healthcare.
- The UK has a lot of migrant workers.
- This allows for a larger workforce.