

YEAR 8 GEOGRAPHY - HOW ARE POPULATIONS CHANGING?

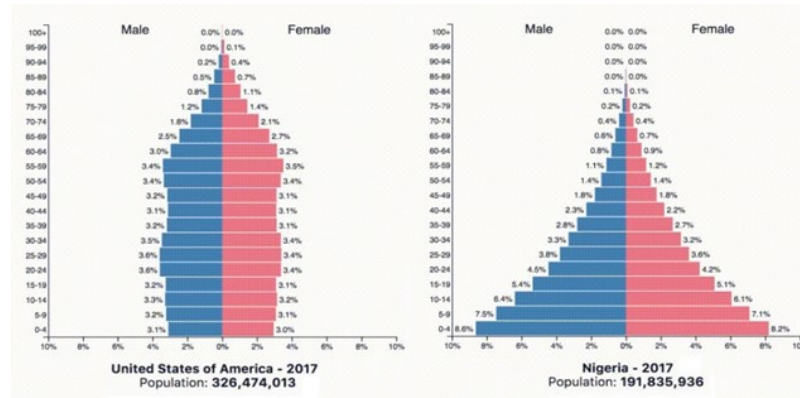
1. KEY VOCABULARY

Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Population distribution	The pattern where people live and how populations are spread out.
Birth rate	The number of births per 1000 of the country's population each year.
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 of the country's population each year.
Natural increase/decrease	The difference between the birth rate and death rate.
Underpopulated	When a country doesn't have enough people to make use of the resources and technology available.
Overpopulated	When a country has too many people and not enough resources to maintain a reasonable standard of living.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.

2. WHY IS POPULATION SO UNEVENLY DISTRIBUTED

Settlements have built up in areas with natural resources that can support a population, such as water, soil, the ability to grow food and job opportunities. Areas that are often sparsely populated tend to have fewer resources and be harder to live in, such as mountainous areas, deserts or isolated places.

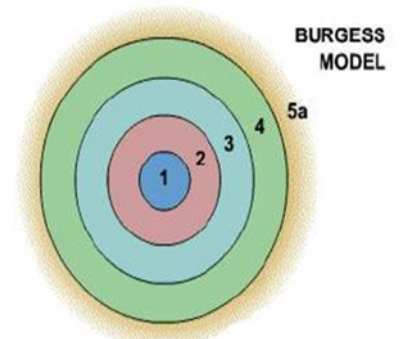
3. POPULATION PYRAMIDS



Population pyramids are used to analyse the structure of populations. They show the age and gender distribution of a given population. The shape of the pyramid depends both on the number of people in each age group and the proportion of males to females.

4. THE BURGESS MODEL

- 1 – Central Business District (CBD). Inner area, no regular street pattern, high density buildings. Now centre for shops and offices.**
- 2 – Inner City. Rectangular grids of streets. Often high density, terraced housing. Built near to factories for workers.**
- 3 – Inner Suburbs. Housing estates often filling gaps between main roads, widely spaced. Often semi-detached housing.**
- 4 – Outer Suburbs. Modern estate, curved roads, cul-de-sacs, widely spaced.**



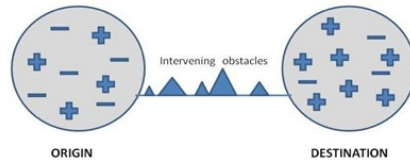
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5. KEY VOCABULARY

Immigrant	Someone who moves permanently to a different country.
Voluntary migrant	Someone who chooses to move to a different location.
Forced migrant	Someone who has no choice but to move to a new location.
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.
Push factor	Something that drives someone away from a certain place.
Pull factor	Something that attracts someone to a certain place.
Urbanisation	The increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas.
Rural-urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside (rural) to towns and cities (urban) within a country.
Intervening obstacles	Something which may reduce the likelihood of a migrant being able to move from one area to another – i.e Crossing borders
Migrant	Someone that moves from one place to another, with the intention of living temporarily or permanently in the new location.
Immigrant	Someone who moves permanently to a different country.

6. PUSH AND PULL THEORY

Lee's Push-Pull Theory



PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF MIGRATION

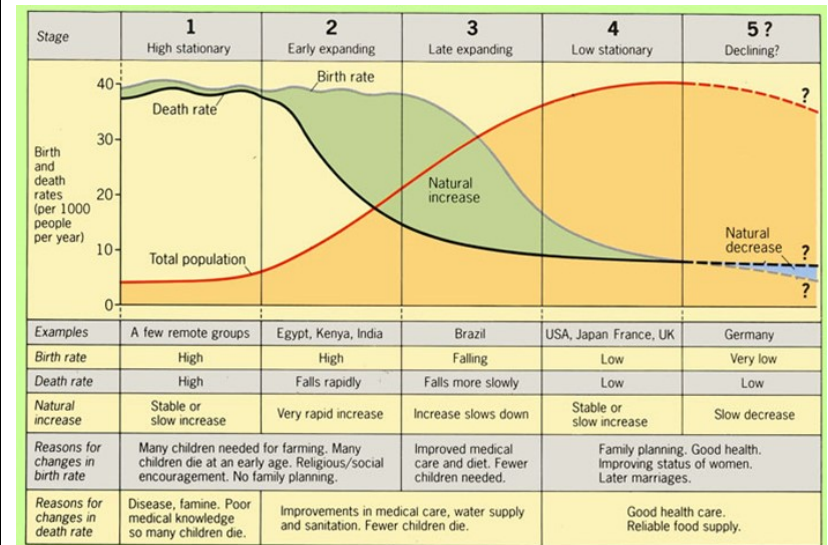
PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
<p>Lack of jobs Lack of healthcare Lack of suitable housing Crime Poverty Flooding Unreliable crops lack of schools little to no income Natural disasters</p>	<p>Better jobs Higher income Access to schools Lack of crime No natural disasters No flooding Access to food Better quality housing</p>

Push factors are the reasons that you wish to leave an area that you have been living. Pull factors are the good things about a place that draw you to there to make you want to move.

7. THE MIGRATION OF MEXICANS TO THE USA

The migration of Mexican-born immigrants living in the USA soared between the years of 1970 and 2007 including many entering the country illegally, this is very dangerous and migrants are at risk of being caught and deported. Reasons for their migration however, are easy to understand. The USA is a rich and attractive nation. Mexico has problems with crime rates, drug use and corruption as well as poor education. The Mexicans that have migrated have filled jobs as farm labourers at harvest time, in factories or as cleaners. These are dirty low paid jobs that Americans don't want to do however, the migrants are happy to do any available work.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



The demographic transition model shows how development data such as birth rate, death rate and total population change as a country develops. There are five key stages which countries can go through.