What you should know	What you should be able to do
Population is the number of people living in a place at a fixed point in time Populations can be measured **over time and over space** **Global population** has grown most rapidly in the last 250 years The **distribution** of a population is how it is spread out on the land The **global population** is not distributed evenly A **dense** population is where a high number of people live in a relatively small area of land e.g., urban areas A **sparse** population is where a small number of people live in a relatively large area of land e.g., rural areas	**Describe** the distribution of global population **State** which continents are most densely populated **State** which continents are sparsely populated **Suggest** reasons why global population has changed
Population pyramids are two histograms (bar graphs) joined together Population pyramids show the **structure** of the population of a place Population pyramids show the **percentage** of a population that are **male or female** and the percentage of the population in certain **age groups** A **youthful population** has more young people under the age of 15 years than working age or older age groups An **ageing population** has more older people over the age of 65 than working age or younger age groups **Dependency ratio** is calculated by adding together the number of people aged 65 and above with the number of people aged 15 and under, then divided by the number of people between 15 and 65 and multiplied by 100 A **dependent** is someone 15 or under, 65 or over or someone who cannot work and need help from government services A **high** dependency ratio means there are more people that are 'dependents' who need help from the government than there are working age people to pay for government services A **low** dependency ration means there are more working age people to pay for government services than there are 'dependents' **Birth rate** shows how many babies are born per 1,000 population **Death rate** shows how many people die per 1,000 population **Infant mortality rate** shows the number of babies who die before their 1st birth per number of babies born **Life expectancy** is the average age a person can expect live to in a place **Fertility rate** is the average number of babies born per woman **The Demographic Transition Model** shows how populations can change over time and consists of 5 'stages'	**Describe** the population structure of a developing country **Describe** the population structure of a developed country **Explain** why life expectancy is different in different countries **Describe** what happens in the different stages of the DTM
The Gambia has a **youthful** population The birth rate in The Gambia is high, the death rate is high, the life expectancy is low, and the fertility rate is high The Gambia has a **high dependency ratio** Populations can be managed by governments or individuals **Sustainable population development** means giving people choices about the number of babies they have	**Define** the keyterm 'youthful population' **Explain** why The Gambia has a high birth rate **Explain** how different methods can be used to manage
Russia has an **ageing** population The birth rate in Russia is low, the death rate is rising, life expectancy is falling, and fertility rate is low Russia has a **rising dependency ratio** Populations can be managed by governments or individuals The Russian government is encouraging families to have more children	**Define** the keyterm 'ageing population' **Explain** why Russia has a low birth rate **Explain** how different methods can be used to manage
China has an ageing population The birth rate in China was managed through the One Child Policy as the birth rate was very high The One Child Policy has now become the Two Child Policy as China has a **very high dependency ratio**	**Explain** why China implemented the One Child Policy **Explain** why China changed to a Two Child Policy
Refugees are people that have been forced to leave their home because of disaster, natural hazards, war, persecution, or famine **Economic migrants** are people who leave one place to find work and a better quality of life in another place **Asylum seekers** are people who have left their home country are seeking safety and refuge in another country	**Explain** the differences between refugees and economic migrants

Kemnal Keys: Geography — How are populations changing?

What you should know	What you should be able to do
1) On a world map show which continents have high population density and which continents have low population density	**2) Draw a mind map to show the reasons that global population grew**
3) Draw a table to show the different stages of the Demographic Transition Model	**4) Draw a rough sketch of a population pyramid for a developed country. Add labels.**
5) Draw a rough sketch of a population pyramid for a developing country. Add labels.	**6) Design a poster to promote either an increase in birth rate or a decrease in birth rate, depending on your choice of country**