

CHAPTER 8 = POPULATION

3 main causes of population change

- (1) birth rate=measures number of births (2) death rate=measures number of deaths
(3) migration=movement of people in and out an area.

Population studies=the study of people, where they live, why, how long for and different types of life around the world

Population density=The amount of people living in a square kilometre.measurement of population per unit area.

Birth rate=Number of live births per one thousand of the population

Death rate=Number of deaths per one thousand of the population....also known as the Mortality Rate.

Population cycle-demographic transition

Stage 1 (high fluctuating stage)-sudan	Stage 2 (early expanding stage)-ethiopia	Stage 3 =(late expanding stage)-brazil, india	Stage 4 =(low fluctuating stage)=ireland	Stage 5 (senile stage)-sweden
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(NB) Natural increase=when more people are born than die in a year the population grows

Natural decrease=when there are more deaths than births in a year the population drops.

The population cycle

People studying changes in population are called **demographics**.

Demographic transition model/population cycle model=that shows the changes in the birth rates and death rates in a country overtime.

The 5 stages of the population cycle(NB)

(1)high fluctuating(stationary) stage=the stage when a country is undeveloped .Total population is low but balanced due to high death rates cancelling out the birth rates.the birth rates are very high cause of role of women the women become housewives and get married young and start a family they can't afford to get educated .the birth rates are also very high because children are used as a economic asset when they are young they are rubbish pickers or can work in a farm.the older kids mind the elderly parents that's why they have a lot of kids.the death rates are very high due to the poor medical care there is few medicines antibiotics but not enough there also isn't any vaccinations programmes.

(2)early expanding stage=that's the stage where the country begins to develop.total population rises the death rates fall due to the development and improvements in food supply,healthcare and sanitation.Birth rates are high .mali is a country in this stage.there is aid so death rates decrease the aid improves medical care .bilateral aid gets you vaccination programmes,build hospitals,train nurses and doctors.you'll also get food and clean water.get irrigational schemes aid gives animas ,better crops.better water supplies.

(3)late expanding stage=Brazil,india,russia and china are countries in this stage.thats when the country is developing well.total population is rising rapidly.gap between birth and death rates narrows due to family planning and fewer children being needed to work as a result of mechanisation in farming.natural increase is high.population is still growing but not as rapidly as in stage 2.death rate is falling because of government investment in medical care like vaccinations,hospitals and in food and water supplies better water treatment plants,better crops and farming techniques.birth rates falls the role of women .women work in factories kids no longer viewed as a economic asset.employers don't employ women having lots of kids and its expensive.the role of the government.china has put a one child policy and india promote women to have fewer children.

(4)low fluctuating stage=ireland,england,sweden,poland are in this stage.country becomes developed.total population is high but is balanced by low birth rate and a low death rate. Most people survive into old age.parents plan their families and there is a desire for smaller families.there is low birth rate are the cost of a child is expensive.on average children cost parents 8,000 euro per year for 18 years 144,000 euro.kids are an economic drain for the parents.educating your children is very expensive if you want a quality of life you can't have a lot of children.

(5)senile stage=germany is in this stage if the cycle.when the population is high but it is going to decline due to an ageing population.there is a continued desire for smaller families,with people opting to have children later in life.death rates greater than birth rates.population is falling.problem is that (15-64) are the tax payers.there is a high dependency ratio.economically active over economically inactive 0-14 childrens allowance creche,65 + pension,medical care,travel pass.they have to raise childrens allowance extend maternity leave in sweden its 18 months.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE(NB)

(1) food supply=

A growing population needs an increasing food supply. The agricultural revolution brought about population growth because there was more food available. The machinery and new farming methods such as crop rotation and selective breeding allow farmers to produce more food. Fertilisers and pesticides allow farmers to grow more crops which means that there is more food available and less chance of a famine. That then lowers the death rates and the population grows.

(2) war=

War increases death rates in an area and decreases birth rates. It also puts a strain on health services, water supplies, sanitation and farming that leading to even higher death rates. The population of Germany decreased during the first and second world wars. Birth rates increased when the soldiers returned from the war. Many parts of Africa are war torn at present affecting the population levels in those countries.

(3) Technological development=

Technology has led to an increase in food supply. Tractors and machinery have made farming more productive. Irrigation schemes provide much needed water to grow crops in areas that suffer from drought. Technology has also improved people's mental health. Medical equipment and new drugs mean that people can live longer. All of that reduces death rates and causes the population to grow.

(4) health

A good healthcare system lowers the death rate. Vaccines and antibiotics are widely available in developed countries and people now survive illnesses and diseases that previously caused widespread deaths. Access to doctors and hospitals also decreases the death rate. The availability of clean drinking water reduces the spread of disease as does proper sanitation. Many of the fatal diseases that are widespread in the developing world rarely occur in richer countries like Ireland because our living conditions are so much better.

(5) education

Education leads to lower birth and death rates. If people are educated they are more likely to have smaller families. They understand natural family planning methods better and raise healthier children. Educated women know more about a healthy diet, personal hygiene and sanitation and how all of these things can help their children to live long, healthy lives that's why education is a priority in the millennium development goal.

(6) the place of women in society

The role of women in society has a huge influence on population growth and women play different roles in different countries. In Ireland many have a career outside the home and plan their families so they can work. In less developed countries the main role of women is that of a mother and men expect to have large families. Women in less developed countries get married at a young age and have more babies than women in Ireland. Many of these women are uneducated they don't know about family planning. That leads to higher birth rates. As a country develops and women become more educated they also gain equality and choose to have smaller families. The birth rate then drops.

Population growth in the future

Pessimistic view=is that the population will continue to rise at an explosive rate for years, its pessimistic as such numbers would put enormous pressure on land and food supplies.

Optimistic view=people with this view believe that birth rates will drop as education and healthcare become more widely available in areas with the highest population growth. believe that people will have smaller families and while population will continue to grow it will level out to about 8 billion people by 2050.

How social and historical factors affect the uneven distribution of population

Brazil and the west of Ireland are two regions where population density has changed due to social and historical factors.

Brazil-high population density

- It is the largest country in south america, 5th largest country in world.
- population density varies. before 1500 8 million people lived in brazil .
- .population density was low at that time
- .these people were hunter gatherers so lived wherever food was plentiful. in 16th and 17th centuries the portugese colonists arrived in brazil and settled along the east coast. they cleared land along the coast to grow crops such as sugarcane and coffee on their plantations. these were then exported to europe.
- the population densities along the east coast rose rapidly because of high birth rate and continued arrival of european settlers.
- climate along the coast suited the europeans as did the accessibility to trade routes back to europe. as plantations grew so did the need for labour.
- europeans brought slaves from africa to work on plantations. as industry began to grow in Brazil in the 19th and 20th centuries so did the cities and european migrants continued to arrive in the country.

Migration into the interior

- Brazilian government encouraged people to move into the interior of Brazil during the 1960s. capital city called Brasilia was built 1,000km inland and new roads were built throughout the rainforest such as the Trans-amazonian Highway
- .people were offered land to encourage them to move and natural resources such as iron ore were exploited to create employment. much of rainforest was cleaned to make land available for agriculture.

Population distribution today

- Brasilia is 4th largest city in brazil population 2.5 million people.
- many physical and social factors made it difficult to develop the interior of brazil. the amazon river basin is very hot and humid and people are not attracted to living there , heavy rainfall reaches the minerals through the soil making it infertile. many farmers sold their land to companies and ranchers the interior now home to huge farms where cattle are reared for beef or cash crops such as soya beans and bio fuels are grown. dense rainforest makes it difficult to travel around the area and access the many resources available.

Disadvantages of developing in the Amazon

- 1 Native people known as Amerindians have been forced to leave their land. They have low immunity to European diseases and many have died from measles and influenza. Their population has dropped drastically to less than 200,000.
- 2 Many plant and animal species have been destroyed in the clearing of the rainforests to make way for development of agriculture and exploitation of natural resources.

The west of Ireland-low population density

The west of Ireland over the last number of centuries the population in the west has fluctuated for a number of reasons.

Population before great famine

- population of Ireland was increasing
- farmers subdivided their land and gave plots to their sons meaning there were a lot of farmers with small farms.
- the food supply increased with the introduction of potatoes, productivity was high on small farms and with more food to eat there were lower mortality rates.
- people married young and had large families.

The Great Famine (1845-1852)

- occurred 1845-1852, potato crop failed cause of blight cutting of population food source.
- 1 million people migrated to the UK and USA. Migrants mostly young couples and birth rates dropped during this period too. Many farmers abandoned their land in hope of a better future somewhere else.

After the famine

- population of west of Ireland continued to fall.
- farmers stopped subdividing their land the oldest son inherited the farm and land from his parents. That often forced the youngest sons to emigrate or move somewhere else within Ireland to earn a living.
- people waited until their mid 20s to get married. The eldest son waited for all his brothers and sister to get married or emigrated before he married. That had reduced birth rate and caused the population to decrease.
- Many people had relatives making a good life for themselves abroad so they were also encouraged to emigrate decreasing the population.

The west of Ireland today

Rural depopulation is when people move from country area to city or abroad

- that still happens in west of Ireland. It is difficult to make a living from farming in the west of Ireland because the land is mountainous with peaty soils and so isn't fertile. There is also a lot of rainfall. The west is not as industrialized as other parts of the country so there are fewer employment opportunities for young people. Recent economic crisis has been particularly hard for people in the west. Many areas are experiencing the same rates of emigration as occurred in the last century which is reducing birth rate

How resources and terrain affect population change

The availability of resources and physical landscape affect population density. people may be attracted to live in one place for the following reasons.

- (1) **soils** people are attracted to areas that have fertile soils
- (2) **people** are attracted to areas that have a favourable climate
- (3) **drainage**=people live in areas where there is good drainage and less chance of flooding.
- (4) **resources**=people are attracted to areas with mineral wealth and a good supply of resources.

Dublin Region

Why do so many people live in this area?

- ① dublin is a seat of government and the centre of decision making for the whole country
 - ② many companies have their head offices in this city. dublin is the centre of financial and commercial activity for the whole country eg the irish financial services centre. Is located there.
 - ③ it is an important centre of education with a number of universities , institutes of technology and other third level colleges.
 - ④ there is an educated workforce which attracts industry to the region
 - ⑤ Dublin has excellent transport links including Dublin ports, Dublin airport and road and rail links to all parts of the country. it is a route focus or nodal point for Ireland's transport network.
- there is excellent farming land in the greater dublin area to supply the growing population with food. dublin is an important service centre

Italy

- population 60 million
- population is distributed unevenly throughout the country.
- resources and terrain play a huge role in the distribution of italy's population.
- factors influencing 2 regions in italy-plain of Lombardy and southern Italy mezzogiorno.

Factors affecting

① The north italian plain(the plain of lombardy)

-region of italy includes venice and industrial triangle cities of milan, turin and Genoa. thats the most important economic region or core region in italy.

<p>① Climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It has a continental climate ➤ Warm summer average Temperatures of 24 degree celsius ➤ Cold winter average 2 degree celsius ➤ Rainfalls during winter month ➤ Climate very suitable for agriculture 	<p>② relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ contains low lying land at the bottom of italian alps ➤ river from alps used to generate H.E.P which helps attract industry to this region. 	<p>③ soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ region drained by river po. ➤ rich alluvial deposits provide soil with mineral and make it fertile and productive for agriculture 	<p>④ minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ lead and zinc some minerals which provide raw materials for this industry in this region
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<p>⑤ economic activities <u>North italian plain has important economic activities in these 3 sectors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ primary=continental climate + rich alluvial soils suitable for agriculture and made this region one of most productive in europe.mixed farming practised in this regions and agricultural products include parmesan cheese and gorgonzola. ➤ secondary=cities of milan,turin and genoa make up industrial triangle of northern italy industries include car manufacturing,textile and steel. There are huge employment opportunities in this sector.oil refining and chemical industries are found in coastal locations with well developed ports such as genoa. ➤ Tertiary=The cities of north are important service centres for the region.tourism is also important in the region.tourism is also important in this region. 	<p>⑥ communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flat land of the north italian plain is suitable for construction of transport links such as motorways and railways ➤ .milan is an important route focus for access to europe through tunnels under the alps. ➤ The region is accessible from europe and other parts of italy.
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② the mezzogiorno

-southern region of italy very different to industrialized north.includes city of naples and the smaller industrial triangle of bari,brindisi and taranto.

<p>① climate</p> <p>The mezzogiorno has a meditarian climate .Summer temperatures average is 35 degrees celsius and the region experiences hot,dry spells.can lead to severe drought and water shortages.that makes agriculture difficult in the region.</p>	<p>② relief</p> <p>The apennine mountain range runs through the centre of the region.40% of the land is mountainous and another 40 percent is hilly.this makes agriculture difficult</p>	<p>③ soils</p> <p>Because most of the terrain is upland ,soil tends to be thin.deforestation in the region causes a lot of soil erosion.this means that agriculture is quite unproductive and limited .farms are small and productivity is low.</p>
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<p>④ <u>minerals</u></p> <p>➔ The mezzogiorno region has very few mineral resources</p>	<p>⑤ <u>economic activities</u></p> <p>➔ doesn't have a wide range of economic activities that the north Italian plain has.</p> <p>➔ Agriculture is limited because of the physical factors mentioned above. Campania most important agricultural region because soil is rich in minerals from volcanic eruptions. Olive oil and wine are produced here.</p> <p>➔ little industrial development cause the region is so far from the industrial core of the north. its peripheral location makes the region unattractive for industry. Bari, Brindisi and Taranto are the industrial triangle of the south and industries have been given grants from the government to locate here</p> <p>➔ tourism is growing in the region but there are still high levels of unemployment and migration out of the region.</p>	<p>⑥ <u>communications</u></p> <p>➔ The terrain makes it difficult to develop transport links between the north and south.</p> <p>➔ road and rail transport is restricted to the narrow coastal lowlands.</p>
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Population structure=any population grouping display the characteristic structure for example in age/sex composition the structure of rapidly increasing population difference in recognisable ways from that a lot of slow growing or static population

population pyramids

population pyramids are used to show the gender and age profile of a population they provide us with the following information=

- ① the percentage of males and females of the total population or the number in thousands or millions and each of the age band number
- ② how many people are in each of the age groups each bar on the pyramid represents the percentage of the population in 5-year age bands.
- ③ we can determine the birth rates by examining the percentage of the population of the base level
- ④ we can determine the death rates by examining if there's a drop in the size of the age bands as groups increase
- ⑤ the structure of the Pyramids shows the life expectancy of the population
- ⑥ the shape of the Pyramids tells us how developed the country is. A developing country will have a population pyramid that looks like a traditional pyramid wide at the base and narrow at the top while a developed country's pyramid will have a different shape.
- ⑦ The population pyramid shows the percentage of the population that is dependent; these are the age groups that are not working and not contributing to the economy of the country. Those in the population that are retired and youth who are in education need to be supported financially and therefore dependent.

EXAMINE THE POPULATION PYRAMIDS OF BRAZIL, IRELAND AND GERMANY TO SEE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STRUCTURES OF THE POPULATION IN THESE COUNTRIES. DIAGRAM IN BOOK PG 144.

<p><u>Brazil</u> Brazil is a country with a rapidly increasing population in 2010 the population was just over 190 million. The population pyramids give us information about the birth rates, death rates, life expectancy and future population growth.</p>	<p><u>Germany</u> the population of Germany in 2012 with 82 million it is a developed country and a core economic region in the European Union. the population of Germany has been in decline in recent years studying its population pyramid gives us information about birth rates, death rates, life expectancy and what's to expect in the future with regards to its population structure</p>	<p><u>Ireland</u> Ireland Ireland population 2010 with 4.5 million developed countries that population is going slowly study in the population pyramid gives his loss of information but the structure of Ireland's population</p>
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Birth rates

<p>in the 0-4 age band tells us that the birth rates are high in Brazil so it has a rapidly growing population this could be due to the following factors =</p> <p>(1)woman have a traditional role in society</p> <p>(2).there is a lack of education about family planning</p> <p>(3) there is a high rate of infant mortality. Parents have more children in the hope that some of them will survive.</p> <p>(4)children are needed to look after their parents when they get old</p> <p>(5). Children in Brazil work from an early age and are seen As an economic benefit.</p>	<p>The narrow base on germany's population pyramid tells us that birth rates are low,not changing or static over declining in recent years this is due to the following factors=</p> <p>(1)women playing important role in German Society and many work outside the home .many choose a career ver having children</p> <p>(2).population is highly educated and practices family planning .</p> <p>(3).there is a very good health care system in Germany and so infant mortality rates are low.</p> <p>(4)children are not required to work or look after the parents in old age</p>	<p>while there is a slight increase in the age bands towards the base of the population pyramid the birth rate is low his may be due to the following factors=</p> <p>(1)there is low Infant mortality rate</p> <p>(2). There Access to family planning</p> <p>(3) The role of women has changed in Ireland. Many women in Ireland work outside the home and choose to have fewer children .Women are opting to put their career before having children and are choosing to have children later in life.</p>
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Death rates

<p>the pyramid shape and the top half of this population pyramid tells that death rates are high in Brazil this may be due to the following factors=</p> <p>(1) there may be a lack of clean water especially in the heavily populated cities</p> <p>(2) health services are not widely available</p> <p>(3) living standards are low in many areas</p> <p>(4) the lack of a balanced diet could lead to malnutrition</p>	<p>the shape of Germany's population pyramid as it's moved up to the age bands that the death rate is low this is due to the following factors=</p> <p>(1) a high standard of living means that the population is healthy and the people look after themselves</p> <p>(2) there is an excellent Health Service</p> <p>(3) there are high standards in sanitation and water and a few other diseases than in the developing regions of the world</p>	<p>the shape of the population pyramid tells us that Ireland has a low death rate with little difference between the age bands as you move through the pyramids this is because</p> <p>(1) there is good access to healthcare and vaccination against disease</p> <p>(2) Ireland's a developed country with the highest standard of living</p> <p>(3) people are educated and healthy living and there is clean water supply and sanitation</p>
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Life expectancy

<p>the narrow peak on Brazil's population pyramid tells that few people survive into old age there are fewer men than women in the old age bands also this could be due to the following factors =</p> <p>(1) older people need more healthcare and it is not available to them</p> <p>(2) People in Brazil, especially men working hard in harsh conditions and may suffer illnesses because of this.</p> <p>(3) older people are more prone to picking up diseases which may spread because of lack of sanitation and clean water.</p>	<p>The wide peak in the older age band tells us that Germany has the highest life expectancy with almost 4 million of its population living in to the 80s this is due to=</p> <p>(1) access to healthcare</p> <p>(2) good services</p> <p>(3) high living standards</p>	<p>The wide peak at the top of Ireland population pyramid says that there's a high life expectancy women tend to live longer than men like in all developed countries and this may be in part be due to the more physical roles men play in work and live in because women tend to take better care of their health generally Ireland's high rates of life expectancy may be due to the following=</p> <p>(1) good care for the elderly</p> <p>(2) good health services</p> <p>(3) high standards of living</p>
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The future of the population structure of these countries

<p>there is a clear decrease in the percentage of the population of the lower age bands of the population pyramid brazil population growth has been declining in recent years this may be due to the following factors =</p> <p>(1)the role of women in society is changing woman may choose to have fewer children</p> <p>(2). The education of women about family planning reduces birth rates.</p> <p>(3). access to health care and vaccinations means fewer infant mortalities</p> <p>(4). basic sanitation and water supply has improved</p>	<p>with more people living in to old stage and lower birth rates Germany is going to have a very high percentage of its population in the old age bands of the population pyramids in the future this so mean that there will be a lot of dependence in the population and the government will have to ensure they had enough funds to support its aging population</p>	<p>Ireland's population is going to slow and we can expect to see people live longer than the increase in the cost of pensions for the government in the future.</p>
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Who studies population pyramids?

- ① .if birth rates are high,the government may need to plan for the extra pressure put on education services.
- ② if the number of people contributing to the workforce is low there might be a need to bring in migrants to fill the needs of the economy.
- ③ .if the population is aging,the government needs to ensure there will be enough health care facilities to take care of their needs in the future.

•population density

The density of population in an area has significant effects on the social and economic geography of the area.

Problems associated with area of high population densities

- ① overcrowding
- ② .shortage of clean water and pollution
- ③ lack of open space

Problems associated with Areas with very low population densities

- ① low mortality rate
- ② .abandonment of agricultural land
- ③ political/economic isolation

High population density

examples of areas with high population densities= Kolkata in India and Hong Kong in China

Case study-->Kolkata Calcutta

- India has a population of over 1 billion people.kolkata(calcutta) is a city in Eastern India.
- over 14 million people living in the city which is built along the banks of the river hooghly
- .the population of kolkata has grown rapidly because of rural to urban migration.
- many people have moved from settlement in the countryside to the city and recent decades.
- people move there in the hope that they will have a better life in the city with better job opportunities and services available to them.

problems associated with areas of high population density ->kolkata

- ➊ overcrowding =there simply isn't enough living space for all the people who migrate to kolkata many people end up living in shanty towns at the edge of the city.these shanty towns are called bustees.people make homes out of whatever material they can find-cardboard,galvanised metal,pieces of wood and plastic.many migrants are living on the streets of kolkata these people are called pavement dwellers.the overcrowding there makes it very difficult to provide services for the people who live there.
- ➋ lack of open space= much of what was once space on the outskirts of the city is now home to millions of bustee dwellers.these busy dwellers are expanding out into the countryside surrounding kolkata.an available space within the city itself is occupied by homeless street dwellers.that means that little space is left for any kind of recreational activities for the people of kolkata.
- ➌ lack of clean water=the sewage pipes in kolkata aren't able to cope with the pressure of such high population density.they can leak and pollute the water supply.when the monsoon rainfalls sewage pipes overflow and contaminate the water supply.there is a serious shortage of clean water,especially in bustees.people are forced to use water that could be polluted,causing the spread of disease.

Hong kong

- Hong kong was a colony of great britain until 1997,when china took back authority over the region
- .it has a population density of over 6,300 people per km².
- hong kong is a wealthy region with a developed industrial sector.a lot of land is not suitable for building on however and **there are many problems because of high population density like=**

- ➊ overcrowding=as there is limited available land for building,the land that is suitable is intensively used and this leads to overcrowding.the high rise apartment buildings accommodate as many residents as possible.people live in cramped conditions and disease and illness can spread quickly.the high rise buildings are an eyesore and block out natural light.overcrowding has also led to noise pollution

② the shortage of clean water and pollution=the high population level puts a lot of pressure on hong kong's water supply.the water in the harbour has been polluted by sewage and waste.the air is polluted as a result of traffic jam in the city.

③ lock of open space=the high population level puts huge pressure on the land in hong kong and to deal with this,land has been reclaimed from the sea.these areas are called polders and there has been alot of building on them.there is a shortage of open space in the central business district (CBD) of the city and very little sunlight makes its way through the tall buildings.

Low population densities

-examples of areas with low population densities include west of Ireland and Mali Africa.

The west of ireland

The west of ireland has a low population density and suffers from emigration and rural to urban migration.the physical landscape makes it difficult to develop agriculture and communications.its peripheral location makes that region unattractive for industry.the low population density brings many problems like=

1.low marriage rates=many young people leave the west of ireland in search of better employment opportunities and access to good services and facilities.that means that fewer people get married and settle and have children in the west of ireland.that results in a decrease in birth rates.which in turn may lead to rural school closing down and a loss of services in rural areas.

2.abandonment of agricultural land=many of the farms in the west of ireland are small and unproductive.its difficult to make a living there and so it is an unattractive career for young people.instead of inheriting the farm they choose a career somewhere else.many of the farmers in west are older and less inclined to use modern methods of farming.some farms become neglected as there isn't anyone left to take them over.

3.political and economic isolation=the peripheral location of the west of ireland means

Mali

Mali is a very poor country located in northeast africa.it was a french colony and became a independent state in 1960.it is a landlocked country with part of north extending into sahara desert.the population of mali in 2011 was about 15 million and the population density was just 13 per km².this low population density has caused many problems for the people in mali.

1.low marriage rates=because agriculture is so difficult in mali many young people especially men go to cities looking for work.this means that marriage rates in rural areas are low.this in turn causes birth rates to fall and population goes in decline.it becomes more difficult to provide services such as education and healthcare when there are few people in an area.

2.abondmnet of land=increase in temperatures and desertification makes agriculture almost impossible in many parts of mali.overgrazing and overcropping have caused soil erosion.people leave the country side and move to the cities in the hope of being able to make a living.this is called rural to urban migration.land that was once used for agriculture is abandoned.

3.political and economic isolation=because mali is a landlocked country goods must be transported by land and through its neighbouring countries.this makes it very difficult to attract

<p>that it is far away from the markets of Europe and the centre of decision making in the core region of Dublin. The infrastructure of the west is less developed than other parts of the country. This makes it difficult for the region to attract industry and results in fewer employment opportunities for people there.</p>	<p>investment of any kind. Infrastructure has not been developed and irrigation schemes are needed to help increase agricultural productivity</p>
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The north/south divide

In the world as a whole sharp social inequalities exist among regions related in part to population characteristics for example child mortality and life expectancy. Inequalities are obvious. Most wealthy countries are in the northern hemisphere and most poorer countries are in the southern hemisphere.

• **North-south divide** = refers to the economic division of countries in the world

An unequal world.

north

- developed countries with strong economies, most of the population employed in the tertiary sector.
 - have highly productive primary sectors they are industrialized, enjoy high standard of living
 - access to education and healthcare, social welfare schemes to look after the needy in society.
- The governments in the north are elected democratically and generally serve the needs of their people.

south

- The countries of the south are very different; these are developing countries where many people rely heavily on the primary sector.
 - The population is expanding rapidly due to the lack of education and family planning.
- There is little access to healthcare and poor standards of living. Governments are often corrupt and many countries are involved in wars. Money is spent on arms rather than basic needs of people.

Differences between north and south

(1) child mortality rates

There is a huge difference in infant and child mortality rate between north and south. There are many reasons for high child mortality rates in the south. =

1. the healthcare = many people in the south have little or no access to medical treatment. Very few hospitals and shortage of medication meaning children may die of illness that isn't curable in the north. If there are complications during birth there is little chance of baby surviving. There aren't available hospitals

(2) life expectancy

A newborn child in Ireland would be expected to live 80 years of age. A newborn in Mali would be expected to live 53 years of age. Life expectancy is higher in north than south

Differences in life expectancy between north and south

to mothers in south like in north.as people in north have access to medical care and treatment when there ill and there are hospitals for children which decreases number of deaths.

②.there is a lack of vaccinations in the south= so children in south don't receive them that protect them from childhood diseases like north do.many children in south die from diseases that are curable in north because they cannot afford the vaccinations and medical treatment.

③education=most children in the north attend school where they learn about basic healthcare.there is a lack of education in the south however and people can be unaware of the threats to their children's health.mothers may not realise the importance of good hygiene and having a balanced diet. Many parents cannot read nor write so it's difficult to educate them about the importance of such things.this isn't the case in the north where it's easy to communicate the importance of a healthy diet and hygiene.

④.clean water= clean water is plentiful in north but not in south lack of clean water causes spread of disease one of biggest threats to child's lives in south is diarrhea.drinking dirty water makes the condition worse and children become dehydrated and die.it is practically unheard for a child to die from this in north.

⑤hunger=fewer people die,suffer from hunger in north while malnutrition and famine are huge threats to people of the south.when famine occurs children die because they don't have enough food lack of nutritious foods make children malnourished and prone to disease which also increases mortality rates.

①.health=there are better healthcare facilities available to people in North jsptiald are equipped to save lives and people have access to doctors and medicine. This may not be the case for the people living in the south. Many children and mothers die during childbirth due to the lack of medical equipment and care.

②vaccinations =children in North are vaccinated against disease while most children in South have access to that.

③food=people in the North eat a more balanced and healthy diet than those in the south. Many people in the south suffer from malnutrition because they don't get enough nutrients. They don't have a good immune system; it is easier for them to become ill. Many areas in the south suffer from drought and famine whereas in the North people have access to good food supply.

④.clean water= the north has clean water supplies but many people in the south don't have access to clean water. This increases the risk of disease spreading especially in areas with high population density.

Countries with high birth rates=(1)zambia (2)mali

Countries with low birth rates=(1)germany (2)sweden

People on the move-People migrate between regions for a variety of reasons both attractive and repellent. Migration impacts both the place left behind and on the place the migrants settle.

•**Migration**=is the movement of people from one place to another

•**A migrant**= is a person who leaves one place to another.

2 types of migration

① **internal migration**=when people migrate within the same country or region for example moving from west of Ireland to dublin.

② **international migration**= is when people migrate from one country to another for example from Ireland to Australia

•**Emigrant**=person who leaves one country to live in another

•**Immigrant**=a person who live in a country from another

Other nationalities that come to live in Ireland are called **immigrants**.

Reasons for migration

-reasons can be economic, social, political or environmental usually push and pull factors at work

•**Push factor**=what makes someone want to leave a place

•**Pull factor**=what attracts people to live in a place.

•**Economic migration** =moving to find work or follow a particular career path

•**Social migration**=moving. Somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends

•**Political migration**=moving to escape political persecution or war.

•**Environmental**=causes of migration include natural disasters such as flooding.

•Some people choose to migrate, e.g. someone who might decide to move to another country to enhance their career opportunities. That's called **voluntary migration**

•**Forced migration** =not having a chance and having to migrate eg someone who moves due to famine or war.

Barriers to migration which may stop people from moving even though they want to like=

① **poverty**=there isn't enough money to migrate

② **Personal reasons**=some people have ties to their families that prevent them from moving, there could. Be no one to look after parents if they left.

③ **Visas**=some countries require a visa so foreigners can enter a country legally. This may be a barrier to some people as they might not have a visa

Causes of migration=>Push and pull factors

<u>Push factors</u>	<u>Pull factors</u>
➔Lack of job opportunities, services, safety	➔Higher employment, more wealth, better services
➔High crime	➔Good climate
➔Crop failure	➔Safer less crime
➔Drought, flooding	➔Political stability
➔Poverty	
➔War	

	<p>➔More fertile land Lower risk from natural hazards.</p>
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•Individual migration=when a person voluntarily chose to move from one place to another. Usually happens when a person feels they will have. A better quality of life somewhere else.

<p><u>Push factors</u></p> <p>➔Unemployment lack of jobs opportunities</p> <p>➔Lack of services education and health services might it be widely available</p> <p>➔Lack of facilities as population of rural areas decline so does the facilities available for the local people.</p> <p>➔Many young people migrate because of the limited social life in many rural areas.</p>	<p><u>Pull factors</u></p> <p>➔Employment people are attracted to areas where jobs will be available to them.</p> <p>➔ Dublin is Ireland's capital and core region with career opportunities especially in the services sector. People move abroad to places where jobs are available. Many young people emigrate to Australia, Canada and USA where there are jobs in a variety of sectors including the construction industry</p> <p>➔Better services=people migrate to places where there is access to education and health care many people who migrate from West of Ireland to Dublin attend 3rd level colleges end up staying in the region this is where most jobs are.</p> <p>➔Better facilities=people migrate if they think they will have a better quality of life in another area. The pull factors that encourage people to move to Dublin and abroad include a better social life, better standard of living and in the case of moving abroad better weather.</p>
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Organised migrations

Organised migration=are the movements of people planned by a government .

2 examples of organised migrations are=

- ❶ the plantation of ulster
- ❷ .the European colonisation of South America.

<p>❶ .plantation of ulster It began in 1609 when english and Scottish protestants settled on and that was taken from the native Irish. That happened for a number of reasons= (1)king James I of England wanted to stop rebellion from taking places and the whole island of Ireland</p> <p>(2).the settlers believed that they would have a better life in ulster and they were offered good farmland and low rent</p>	<p>❷European colonisation of South america After Christopher colombus discovered the new world in 1492 Spanish and Portuguese settlers moved to South America the treaty of tordesillas was signed in 1494 dividing South America between the 2 nations. All land east of division was given to Portugal and land west of division was given to Spain. European settlers were attracted to south America for a number of reasons=</p> <p>(1).spanish soldiers and adventurers called conquistadors came to South America in search of wealth. They took gold and other valuable stuff in Peru and the Aztecs in Mexico.</p>
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<p>(3).king James wanted to spread the protestant religion to Ireland which was a Catholic country. He also wanted to spread English customs to Ireland.</p>	<p>(2.)settlers set up large plantations to grow crops that couldn't be grown at home such as cotton. Sugar and coffee they became very wealthy by exporting these goods back to Europe</p> <p>(3).european missionaries travelled to South America to convert the native people to Christianity.</p>
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<p><u>Effects of the plantation of ulster</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ➊ planted towns such as Coleraine and Londonderry also known as derry was built and had a market in the centre that was either square or diamond shaped with streets leading into it. They were used as a place where farmers could sell their produce to the townspeople ➋ the settler brought with them new ideas about farming and improved farming practises they introduced new crops and increased productivity. Ulster began to export grains and increased the numbers of their herds so that they were able to sell produce at the markets ➌ the plantation brought new religions to ulster - protestants and presbyterians These are still the religions of the majority of the population in northern Ireland today and catholics are in the minority. The plantation brought about unrest between catholics and protestants which resulted in the troubles that still exist to an extent today ➍ before plantation Irish was spoken language that was replaced by english language during plantation now english is first language of ulster ➎ planters brought with them English and Scottish traditions and culture. 	<p><u>The effects of the European colonisation of South america</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ➊ europeans brought new languages like portugese now spoken in Brazil Spanish spoken in rest of continent making it second most spoken language in the world. ➋ Settlement=developed along the coast there are still the locations of some of the most densely populated cities in South America. Rio de Janeiro in Brazil is an example ➌ the aztec civilisations were wiped out by the conquistadors. Much of the native amerindian populations were also wiped out due to European disease such as measles and influenza. Their immune systems were unable to cope with such illnesses ➍ european settlers brought African slaves to South America to work on their plantations south America has a very diverse multi racial society because of the mixture of amerindians (natives) Africans and Europeans that have been living there for hundreds of years ➎ many South American today are of the Christian faith which was brought to South America by Europeans.
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EXAM QUESTIONS-SAMPLE ANSWERS

-examine population change in Ireland and in a developing country

Ireland and Zambia

Name one example of a developing country that you have studied

Zambia is an example of a developing country that I have studied

Name one problem faced by this country in its development

Health problems and high death rates

State one suitable type of aid that would help this country

Bilateral aid.

Identify 2 life chances that differ between young people in the developed world and people in the developing world

- ①. access to good health care and food supply
- ②. the role and education of women.

Explain how the life chances you have identified above impact the lives of young people in the developing world

Impact of life chance 1=access to good healthcare and food supply

In Ireland food is plentiful especially (agricultural revolution, fertilisers, pesticides, machines) people don't die from malnutrition/undernutrition/famine women don't need to have lots of children in the hope a few survive the birth rates are low however in Zambia there is often drought and overcropping/overgrazing/desertification. the children suffer from mal/undernutrition. women have more children as some will die young. they are used as a economic aid and to take care of parents when older. Ireland healthcare is good. child mortality rates are low because of vaccinations, maternity hospitals. birth rates are low, population falls. while in Zambia there is poor healthcare the infant and child mortality rates are high there is a lack of maternity hospitals/medicines the women have more children to compensate.

Impact of life chance=the role and education of women

In Ireland the women do primary, second level and third level education then get a job, travel marry older and have fewer children. the birth rate falls Ireland is in stage 4. while in Zambia they only do primary school, some secondary finish at 12. 50% of the women get married by 18. they start a family young. The birth rates grow rapidly, the population grows rapidly and Zambia is at stage 2. The dependency ratio is 0-14.

Explain how the type of aid you identified before would help reduce inequality in developing country

Bilateral aid =where one government gives money to another that then can be used for vital services such as education and healthcare, food and water supply, HIVs, AIDS etc to then develop the country's infrastructure. the death rates will then decrease as they will have access to healthcare, clean water and food supply preventing malnutrition, diarrhea, cholera

Identify and explain two pull factors in a named city of your choice that would encourage businesses to locate there.

Chosen city=dublin

Pull factor 1=dublin is a world leader in key innovative sectors.its home to world class companies and research centres in sectors such as ICT,life sciences,gaming,financial services etc.

Pull factor 2= there is Higher employment as in the capital city meaning there's better services which also results in more wealth.

Countries in stage 4 of demographic transition model experience low birth rate explain one reason why this occurs

Most people survive into old age.parents plan their families and there is a desire for smaller families.there is low birth rates and the cost of a child is expensive.on average children cost parents 8,000 euro per year for 18 years 144,000 euro.kids are an economic drain for the parents.educating your children is very expensive if you want a quality of life you can't have a lot of children.

Name 2 problems for governments associated with falling birthrates

- 1.population going to decline due to ageing population
- 2.there is a high dependency ratio.economically active over economically inactive

Name one cause of migration

Lack of job opportunities

What is meant by term push factor

What makes someone want to leave a place

Provide one example of a push factor

War

Identify 2 barriers that a person who wishes to leave their country might face

- 1.personal reasons some people have ties to their families
- 2.poverty=there isn't enough money to migrate.

Describe the positive and negative impacts of migration on the places that people move to-Impact of migration to place they move to

Positive

The positive impacts on the place is that There is an economic growth in the place.there is better services,skilled workers.migration helps reduce any labour shortages.there's a lot of career opportunities for everyoneMigration boosts the working-age population. Migrants arrive with skills and contribute to human capital development of receiving countries.

Migrants also contribute to technological progress.Migrants are more prepared to take on low paid, low skilled jobs.a richer and more diverse culture

Negative

The negative impact of migration on the place are the services. there's demand for health care services and places in schools increases the government must provide adequate services to fill the needs of the growing population. the housing an increase in population as that there is a growing demand for housing. House prices rise as demand rises this may lead to the development of overspill or dormitory towns to provide housing for these people. the facilities transport links and infrastructure may need to be developed to cope with the growing demand this puts a lot of economic pressure on the destination area.

Explain one consequence of migration on the places people leave

Consequences of migration

Impact of migration on the place left behind

A consequence of migration on the places that large numbers of people choose to leave is that marriage rates go into decline and birth rates drop. That may lead too school s closing down if there aren't enough students. .other facilities may also close and sports clubs may find it difficult to keep their teams going it becomes more difficult to attract t industry because there is not skilled labour force

Another consequence(extra point just incase asked for 2)

Another consequence of migration is that farms become less productive without young people to develop them. The average age of farmers in Ireland is 55 years and only 5 percent of farmers are under 35 years old. This means that farmers use more traditional methods and farms are less productive.

Name 2 benefits to government of using population pyramids

(1)The population pyramid shows the number of children in the country and, therefore, governments will know how many schools and teachers will be required in the future.

(2)Population pyramids also help governments to plan for care of the elderly. They allow governments to plan for nursing homes and pension provision.

Describe one problem that may be caused by ireland's population structure in the future

problem=birth rates decreasing

description=More and more people want to have fewer children in the generation we are living today. women want to get their job and travel first and therefore don't want much children. the cost of a child is also expensive. on average its about 8,000 euro per year.. therefore women have less children because of having less children the population falls and we can expect people live longer than the increase in the cost of pensions for the government in the future.

Explain one consequence of low birth rates to a countries economy

One consequence of low birth rates to a country's economy is with more people living to old stage and lower birth rate there will be a very high percentage of the countries population in the old age bands of the population pyramid in the future meaning that there will be a lot of dependance in the population and the government will have to ensure they had enough funds to support its aging population.

Name 2 problems associated with an ageing population

- (1) increased healthcare costs
- (2) decline in working age population

Describe the impact of gender inequality and education on the lives of females living in developing world countries

In developing countries like zambia that i have studied its a male dominated society and women don't have rights. Women face considerable barriers to attending equal status to men in terms of education, health etc. barely any females in zambia complete primary school and only a few do secondary school because of their gender..the poor education has consequences and impacts on their lives. women are disproportionately affected by poverty and health issues like HIV/AIDs because of their lack of access to resources and cultural influences.

Outline how your life chances as a young person differ to those of a young person in a developing country-zambia

Life chance 1=inequality and education

In ireland ,males and females are treated equally.while in zambia women don't have rights while men do so there is gender inequality.i have the chance to a education ,primary,2nd level,3rd level then i can get a job while a girl living in zambia can't even barely attend a primary school .in ireland a person my age would be in school, now while in zambia 50% of females are married by the age of 18.it is really unfair that they don't get an opportunity to education.

Life chance 2=healthcare

Healthcare is different here in ireland i have access to good healthcare ,vaccinations,hospitals so when i'm sick its just easy to cure while people in zambia don't have that.they can easily die from diseases that are curable here.They dont have these kind of chances.a lot of women die during birth and the children as well in zambia because of not having proper medical care,they have very few hospitals so that's why there is a high death rate in that country.women have a lot of babies because they don't have the access to that protection and because they use children as an economic asset and often a lot of their children die so they have loads in hope some survive to be able to take care of them when they are older.

Explain why population is important to these sectors

-education=population is important to department of education because education lowers the birth rates as education teaches you about stuff and provides economic growth.

-health=its important so they can identify community health problems and to diagnose and investigate health problems and hazards in the community.