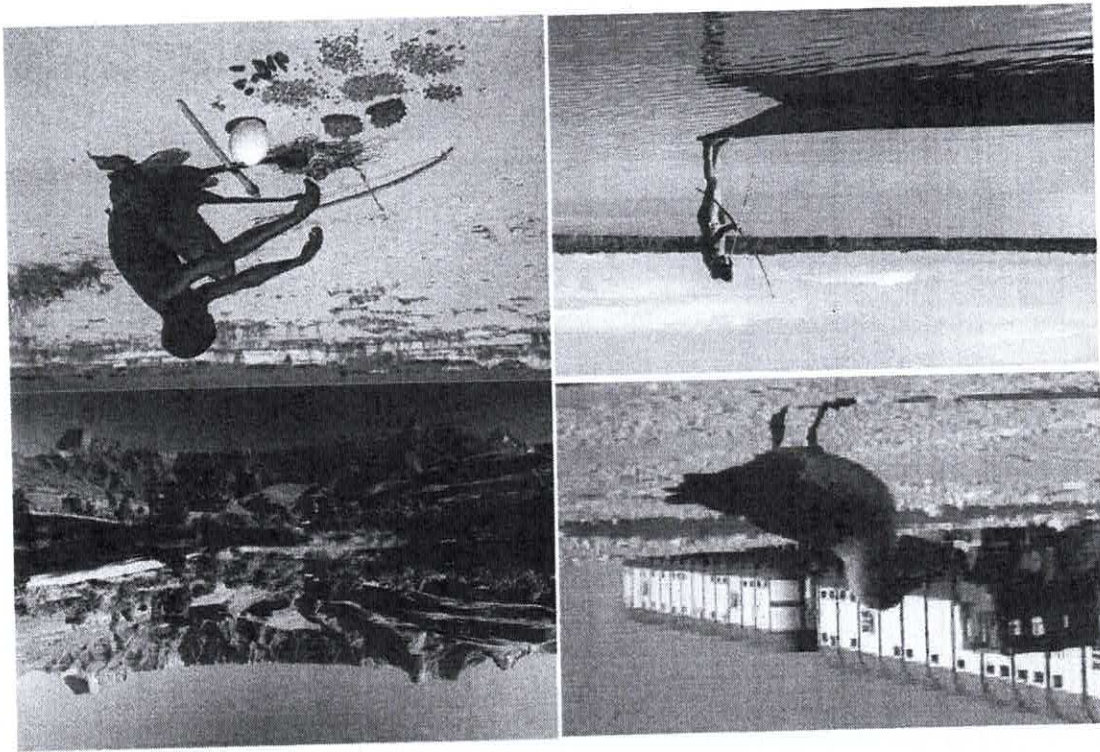


Unit 1 Population distribution and density

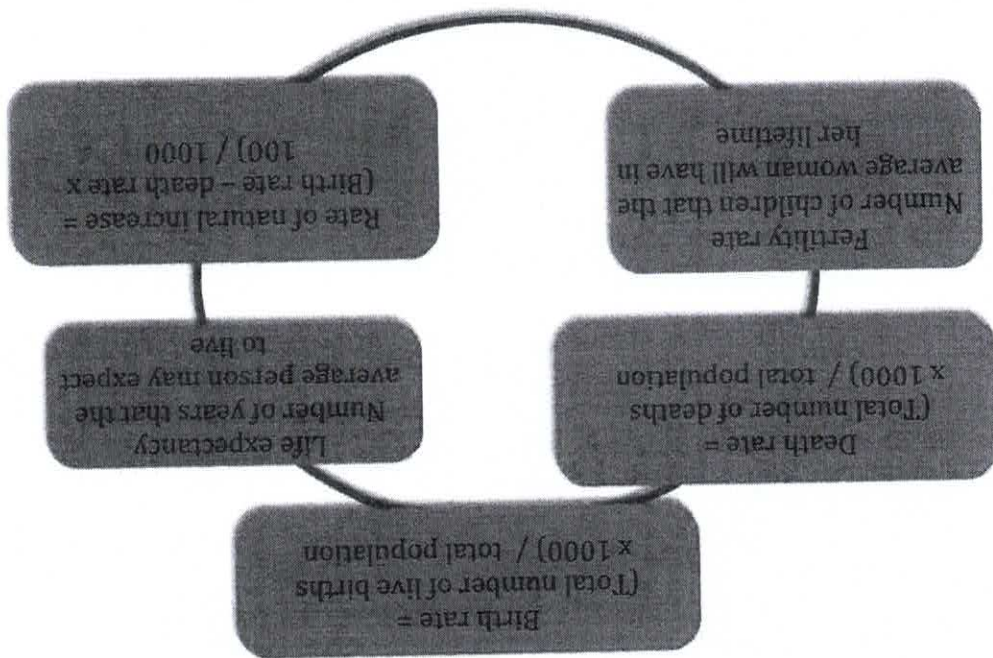
1.1 Distribution and density

- Population distribution describes how people are spread out on the Earth.
- The population of the world is spread out unevenly.
- Population density is the measurement of how many people there are in an area.
- The following photographs represent sparsely populated regions.
- A reason is given for low population densities in mountainous regions, cold regions, densely forested tropical regions, and desert areas.



1.2 Census

- Information about population is collected during a census.
- A census is a questionnaire issued by governments, usually every ten years.
- Census questionnaires ask for information about age, sex, ethnic group, religious belief and occupation.
- Everyone must be included in the census, by law.
- Governments use census information to make plans for the country's future

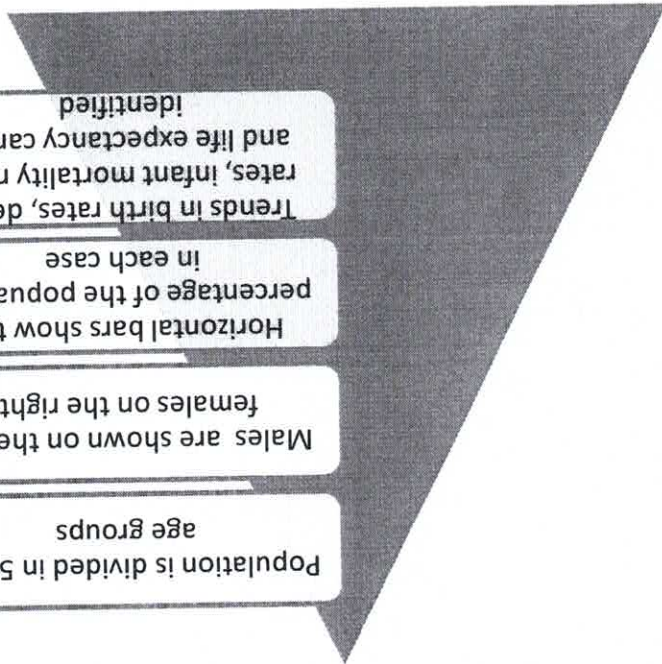


2.1 What measures are used to describe a population?

- World population growth is caused by birth rates being greater than death rates.
- Birth rate – the number of births per 1 000 people per year.
- Death rate – the number of deaths per 1 000 per year.
- Natural increase – population increase because the birth rate is higher than the death rate.
- Natural decrease – population decrease because the death rate is higher than the birth rate.
- Life expectancy and fertility rates are described in the diagram below.

Unit 2 Population structure

Population structure



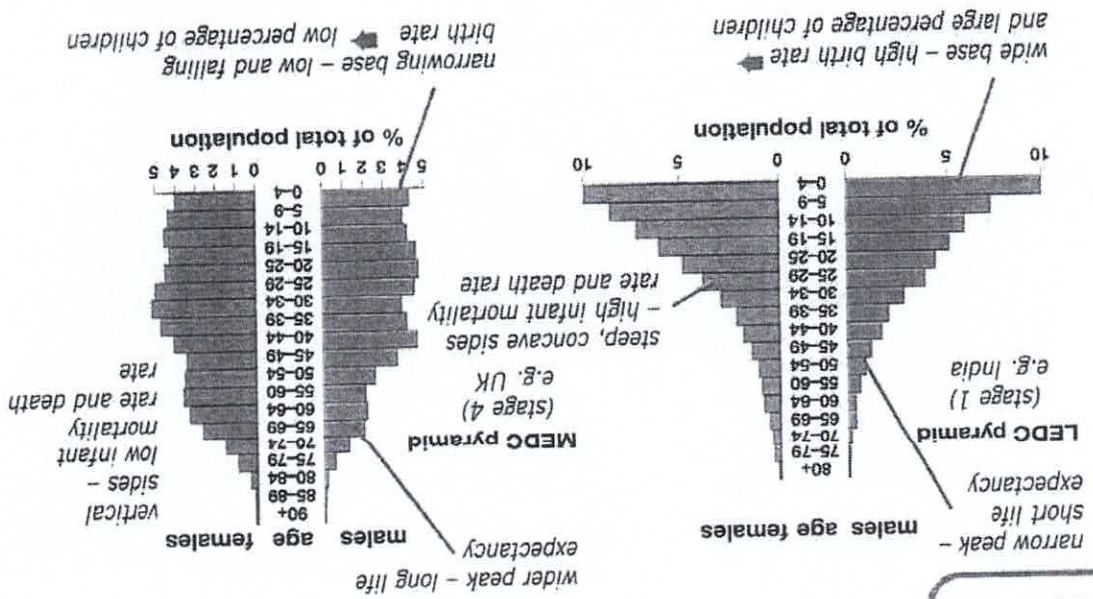
- Population structure is the make-up of a population in terms of age, sex and life expectancy.
- Population structures are shown as population pyramids.
- Less economically developed countries (LEDCs) and more economically developed countries (MEDCs) have different shaped pyramids.

2.3 The age and gender structure of a population

Factors that make populations change			
Factors influencing birth rate	Factors influencing death rate	Factors influencing life expectancy	Factors influencing fertility rate
Age and gender structure of a population	Poor medical services	Improvement in health-care and sanitation	Healthcare
Level of education	Unhygienic conditions	Level of education	Religion
Religion	Malnutrition	Poverty	Population policy
Economic intervention, birth control and contraception	Age structure	Contraception	
Poor nutrition and sexual drive	Socio-economic conditions		
Wars	Inadequate housing		
Migration	Wars		
Natural disasters	Natural disasters		

2.2 What makes a population change?

Population structure



Population structure