

POPULATION KEY TOPICS

Trends: YearAD/figure in Billions (1000,000,000)

1830	1930	1960	1980	1987	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6

Definitions: Birth/Death Rates
 Natural Difference.....
 Natural Increase – BR>DR
 Natural Decrease - DR>BR

Population Cycle/Demographic Transition Model:

Stage	High Stationary	Early Expanding	Late Expanding	Low Stationary	Senile
Birth Rate	High	High	Declining	Low	Low
Death Rate	High	Falling Rapidly	Low	Low	Increasing
Difference Inc/Dec	None -	Large Inc.	Getting smaller Inc.	None -	Growing Dec.
Pop.Size	Low	Growing	Growing but slowing	Maximum	Declining

When did Europe have these characteristics?
 What countries have these characteristics NOW?

What are the economic conditions of countries at each stage?

Factors affecting Population Growth (note: growth can be up or down)

Food Supplies (quantity and quality)
 Health
 Technology
 War
 Education
 Role of Women in society

Do these increase or decrease population?
 How do they do this?

Example of Brazil, Germany and Ireland)

Population Distribution:

1. World Wide: Where on the earth are the largest and smallest concentrations of population?

Lots	Not so Many	Few
N.USA/Europe/S.E.Asia	Everywhere else	Deserts/Rain Forest/Mountains

2. National Level: Case Study of Population Density in Sweden
Factors affecting population density

Climate	too hot/cold vs. temperate
Soils	Infertile vs. Fertile
Relief	Mountainous vs. Lowland
Mineral Wealth	Lack of resources vs. plentiful supply of resources
Communications	Inaccessible vs. accessible
Manufacturing	presence of employment vs. lack of employment

3. Local Level: Case study of County Dublin

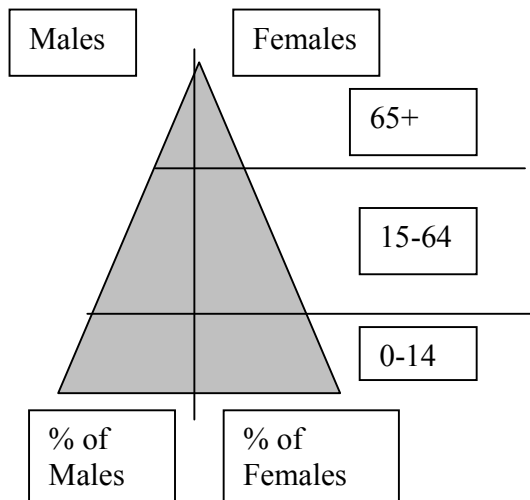
4. Population Distribution sometimes varies through time:
Case study of Brazil & Ireland

Brazil : European Settlers on coast – gradually moved inland – today the rain forest is being cleared

Ireland: Huge population growth in the west in 1800’s but famine reduced this – most people now live in the east of the country.

Population Structure: Age/Sex Pyramids

0-14	15-64	64+
Children	Workers	OAP's
Economically Dependent	Economically Independent	Economically Dependent



How are population pyramids useful?
 Pyramids are easier to understand than the actual numbers. Population Information can be interpreted at a glance.
 Governments can use population pyramids to decide on the different types of services and amount of services it must provide eg. number of schools, how much it will have to spend on pensions, planning job creation.
 Discuss these. Can you think of other uses?

Compare/Contrast
Brazil & Germany (Developing/Developed)
Dublin City Vs. Tallaght (City Vs. Suburb)

- Other topics:**
1. Effects of High/Low population densities
 2. NB: Migration/immigration/emigration
 3. Refugees/Asylum seekers (forced migration Vs voluntary migration)