



Y9 Golden Thread –
How does geography impact people the environment and the economy?

KS3 Geography – Y9: Population and Development Knowledge Organiser



Here are some key words from this topic. Can you add anymore?

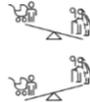


The Big Picture

How are people distributed across the world?



How does population change over time?



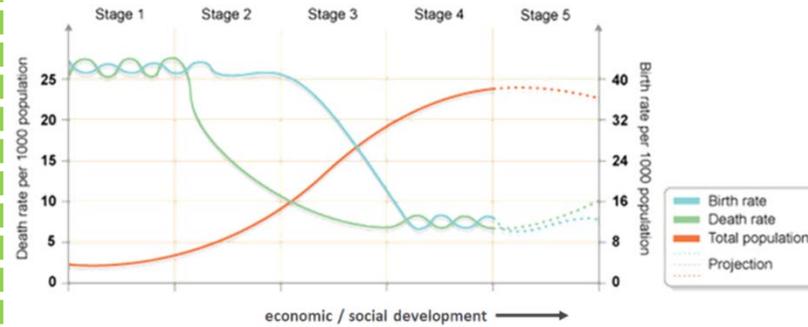
How can we manage population growth?



Why is there uneven development around the world?



How can the development gap be reduced?



The Demographic Transition Model is a way to show how birth rates and death rates affect population growth over time. This is influenced by development. Different countries pass through different stages in the model at different times and different speeds.

In the early stages of the model birth rates and death rates are high, but they both decline as a country becomes more developed over time. If death rate is higher than birth rate there is population decrease, but if birth rate is the higher one then the population will increase.

Development indicators are methods used to measure how developed a country is. These can then be used to compare different countries. Economic indicators of development include GDP per capita, and social indicators of development include literacy rate.



population (n)	the inhabitants of a particular place.
distribution (n)	the spread of people across the world.
development (n)	the progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.
aid (n)	the transfer of resources from a HIC to a LIC.
migration (n)	the movement of people from one place to another – usually a permanent change.

CEIAG Link: For this topic we can make links to a variety of professions:

- Data analyst/statistician
- Demographer
- Aid worker
- Census engagement manager
- Politician

If you are interested in the above careers, don't forget you can do some research and speak to Mrs Ackroyd.

Family planning through making contraceptives cheap and accessible helps to reduce birth rates.



Financial incentives can be used to both reduce and increase birth rates, through reduction of taxes or stopping financial support for those with larger families.



Encouraging migration of young people into a country can also help increase birth rates.