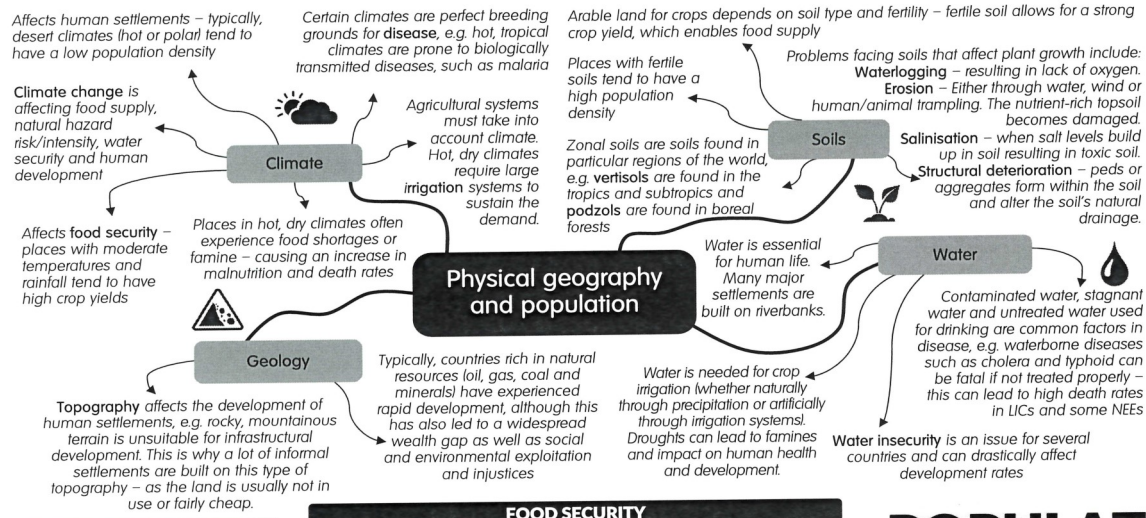


Year 13— Topic 2—Population and the Environment



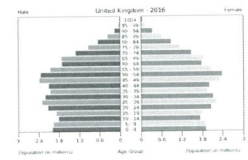
POPULATION ECOLOGY

- Overpopulation:** when population exceeds the available resources.
- Underpopulation:** when there is an excess of resources for the population.
- Optimum population:** when there is an equilibrium between population and resources like ideal population size.
- Carrying capacity:** the largest population size that an environment can cope with.
- Ecological footprint:** the environmental impact of a population.
- The demographic dividend** is when the number of people in a population's workforce outnumbers the number of dependents (children and elderly). This is seen as a huge benefit for a country.
- The age-sex composition** of a population is usually represented in a population pyramid.
- Cultural influences on populations include:
 - gender equality** (enabling women to have an education and a career often results in lower fertility and birth rates),
 - gender preference** (preference for boys in some places may result in female infanticide, skewing the age-sex composition)
 - religious controls** (where contraception may be inaccessible, resulting in high fertility rates, and abortions are illegal, resulting in high birth rates and high maternal mortality).

Malthusian theory: population will increase geometrically but food supply will continue arithmetically, eventually resulting in famine and fluctuations in total population.

Boserup theory: technological advancements will allow food supplies to keep up with geometric population growth.

Simon theory: human development allows for a healthier population, while raw materials have become easier and cheaper to access.



This pyramid tells us there is a large working-age population and the balance between males and females is relatively even.

POPULATION and THE ENVIRONMENT

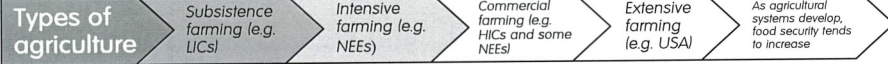


This map shows global population density. The key refers to the number of people living in each country.

FOOD SECURITY

- Ways to increase food security include:**
- Increase food production (growing more crops / grazing more livestock). This can be expensive and there is risk associated as food production largely relies on climate.
 - G/M crops – to produce disease-resistant crops or food with extra nutrition. This method has caused controversy as altering genes in crops has led to concern about the safety of the practice for both humans and the environment.

Positive feedback cycles increase the pressure on ecosystems. Negative feedback cycles reduce the pressure on ecosystems.



Health

The epidemiological transition model shows how trends in disease change as countries develop:

- Age of pestilence and famine
- Age of receding pandemics
- Age of degenerative and man-made disease
- Age of delayed degenerative disease

NGOs: some are involved in treating diseases, such as providing medicines, or preventing diseases, e.g. through malaria nets, HIV/AIDS awareness and education.

International agencies (IGOs): the World Health Organization (WHO), UN (especially UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN).

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Biologically transmitted disease: an infectious disease, passed on through insects, animals or people, e.g. malaria. It is passed on to humans via mosquitos and is common in hot tropical climates such as that of sub-Saharan Africa (the perfect breeding ground for mosquitos). Lack of access to healthcare and poor sanitation in some areas means malaria is common in poorer areas (particularly in LICs). Malaria can be prevented with nets and mosquito repellent.

Non-communicable disease: a disease that is not considered contagious and cannot be passed on between people, e.g. lung cancer. This disease is non-contagious but can be fatal if not treated effectively/quickly. Lifestyle, genetics and air quality are linked to rates of lung cancer. LICs/NEEs tend to have higher rates of the disease than LICs due to increased air pollution (largely from industry and vehicle exhausts) as well as trends in lifestyle (such as smoking).

GLOBAL POPULATION FUTURES

The DTM shows how birth and death rates tend to decrease over time with development, leading to a population increase. Countries in stage 5 may be experiencing population decline.

- The global population is predicted to continue increasing into the near future.
- LICs and NEEs are expected to continue to see rapid population increase.
- More LICs are predicted to start seeing a natural decrease and an ageing population.
- Environmental factors will change how populations develop:
 - Skin cancer and cataracts are likely to increase as a result of ozone depletion.
 - Vector-borne diseases and risks associated with natural hazards are likely to increase as a result of climate change.
 - Climate change will also affect agriculture and food production.
 - Water stress and droughts will result in a higher number of people living in a place of water insecurity.
 - Heatwaves and cold spells as a result of climate change are likely to affect health of vulnerable populations.

As LICs develop, healthcare, sanitation and education improve. This results in lower death rates, causing population increase (natural increase).

Migration can also cause a change in population. This includes economic migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. This can create opportunities, such as increased workforce, or threats, such as strains on resources.

Economic migration may cause a demographic shift. Young men are most likely to migrate for work. Qatar has a big migrant workforce so has a large young male demographic.

Some HICs are experiencing an ageing population (e.g. Japan) as birth rates decline and advanced healthcare reduces mortality. (This is known as a natural decrease.)

SYNOPTIC GEOGRAPHY

- Changing places:** how do populations alter a place?
- Hazards:** why would people choose to live in a place that is at risk from natural hazards?
- Global systems:** how does globalisation affect the distribution of populations?
- Ecosystems:** how does the environment affect where people live?