Key Knowledge

China's One Child Policy: One way of limiting the amount of people in your country is to have a one child policy. In 1979 China came up with a rule of law that stated each family could only have 1 child each. China is one of the largest countries (by land mass) in the world. There population during the 1970's reached over 1 billion people. Fresh water supplies, energy resources, food and transport services were all placed under immense pressure.

Thailand, South East Asia.
Over 28 percent of Thailand population is over the age of 65.
This is a special pill that women take to become pregnant. This encourages higher birth rates so the hope is to increase the number of younger people in the country.

Germany, Central Europe.
By 2060, experts say, the country could shrink by an additional 19 percent, to about 66 million
A total of $265 billion a year is being spent on families in a system of benefits and tax breaks that includes allowances (money) for children and stay-at-home mothers, and a tax break for married couples.

Illegal immigration: Mexico to the USA
There are thousands of miles of desert between Mexico and the USA. Most illegal migrants make that journey by foot.
According to the government, since 2016 the number of illegal migrants has declined. In order to mitigate this the USA have built a wall, increased punishments for companies that employ illegal immigrants and encouraged people to migrant within the appropriate channels.

Key Context

-Current patterns and trends linked to population growth: **The global population is increasing**
How populations grow: **By higher birth rates, lower death rates and increased migration**
The social, economic and environmental consequences of Population growth: **Less natural resources, increased pollution, higher taxes and more jobs created**
How growing populations are controlled: **China's one child policy (1979) limited population growth however caused an ageing population**
The causes, impacts and responses to ageing populations: **Healthier lifestyles and pensions cause ageing populations. Higher retirement ages and increased taxes are impacts. Investment in the NHS and increasing the retirement age are responses.**
The causes, impacts and responses to migration within North America and Europe: **Better healthcare and improved technology are causes. Pressure on services and more taxes and impacts. A more rigorous points systems and hard line border control are responses.**
Illegal immigration: Poor conditions and quality of life are the causes. Increased pressure on border control are the impacts. Building a wall are responses

Key Vocabulary

Keyword definitions

Population - is the number of people living in a certain place.

Migration - is the movement by people from one place to another

Sparse - is a small number of people over a large area

Dense - is a large number of people over a small area.

Birth rate - is the number of births per 1,000 people

Death rate - is the number of deaths per 1,000 people

Overpopulation - is the growth in the number of people within an area that exceeds the normal capacity.

One Child Policy – Policy introduced in China whereby couples could only have one child

Ageing population – where a high percentage of the population is over 60

Refugee – A person fleeing from war, conflict or persecution

Illegal migrant – A person who migrates without the appropriate authority

Social – An impact relating to people

Economic – An impact relating to wealth and has financial implications

Environmental – An impacting relating to nature and wildlife

Life Expectancy – Number of years a person is expected to live until

GNI – Gross national Income, the average salary earned within a country