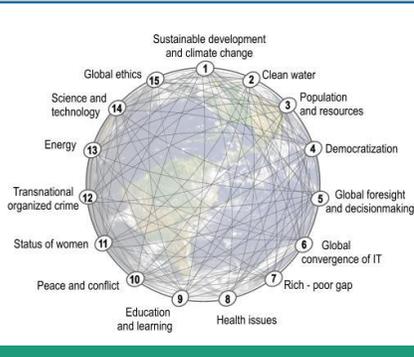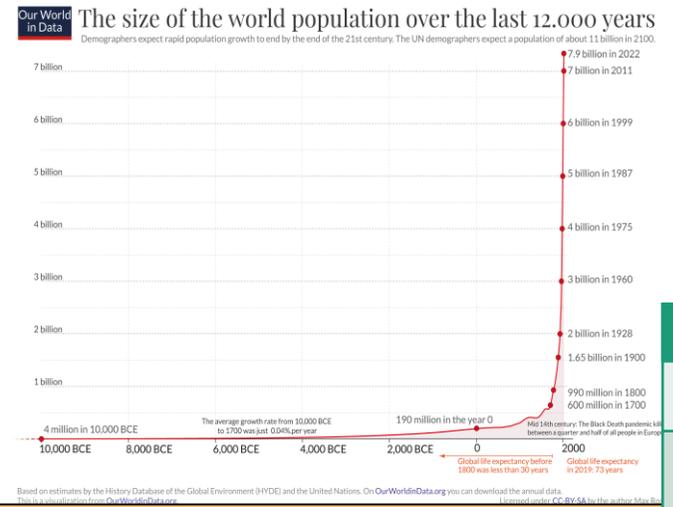The **multiplier effect** shows the consequences (positive or negative) of something and can help you explain your point in detail. For example, *crime can be a challenge in HIC cities. Crime can deter people from wanting to move to an area in a city, this means that there are fewer people living in houses there so they become derelict, this also means that crime is easier to commit there. This further puts people off living there so shops and businesses lose custom and money.*

Year 9
How is the world's population changing and what are the associated challenges?

SOCIAL

ENVIRONMENTAL

ECONOMIC

Our World in Data — The size of the world population over the last 12,000 years

Demographers expect rapid population growth to end by the end of the 21st century. The UN demographers expect a population of about 11 billion in 2100.

- 7.9 billion in 2022
- 7 billion in 2011
- 6 billion in 1999
- 5 billion in 1987
- 4 billion in 1975
- 3 billion in 1960
- 2 billion in 1928
- 1.65 billion in 1900
- 990 million in 1800
- 600 million in 1700
- 190 million in the year 0
- 4 million in 10,000 BCE

The average growth rate from 10,000 BCE to 1700 was just 0.04% per year

Mid 14th century: The Black Death pandemic killed between a quarter and half of all people in Europe

Global life expectancy before 1800 was less than 30 years

Global life expectancy in 2019: 73 years

Based on estimates by the History Database of the Global Environment (HYDE) and the United Nations. On OurWorldinData.org you can download the annual data. This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org. Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser

Describing distributions: TEA:
Trend – what's the pattern
Evidence/example – use some evidence from the source
Anomaly – is there something on the source/in the data that does not fit the trend/pattern?

37 MEGACITIES OF THE WORLD
MEGACITY = CITY WITH OVER 10 MILLION PEOPLE

Describing location: CLOCK:
Continent/country
Latitude/N or S hemisphere
Oceans
Coastal/inland
Kilometres (distance from other places)

Case Study: Nigeria

Rural Challenges	There is a severe lack of resources, the environmental quality is often poorly managed and there is political pressure
Urban Challenges	Lagos is the fastest growing city in the world. Rapid urbanisation is causing pressure on resources like housing, education and employment.
How do you think Nigeria should manage it's population growth?	

How are China managing their population?	How are Thailand managing their population?	How are India managing their population?

	Dubai	Russia	Bangladesh	Maldives
Challenge				
Management				

Key Terms

Global Challenge	Any major trend, shock, or development that has the potential for serious global impacts.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
Push factor	Push factors make people want to leave an area.
Pull factor	Pull factors attract people to an area.
Urbanisation	is the process whereby the proportion of people living in towns and cities increases. Rural to urban migration is one contributing factor.
Slum	a densely populated usually urban area marked by crowding, run-down housing, poverty, and social disorganisation
Sustainable cities	A city which has a number o #f sustainable features e.g. reliance on alternative energy, eco-friendly housing and transport.
Megacities	Mega cities. An area with a total population in excess of 10 million people