

YEAR 8 UNIT 4: The People of the UK

KEY TERMS

Projected – predicted or estimated based on what is already known.

Descendants – relatives born after someone, such as children and grandchildren.

Immigrant – a person who moves to another country.

Diverse – having lots of variety.

Persecution – treating people badly because of their beliefs or race.

Census – a count of the population, taken every ten years in the UK.

Migration – moving to live somewhere else, either permanently or temporarily.

International migration – moving from one country to live in another.

Net migration – the difference between the numbers of people moving in and out of an area.

Economic migrants – people who move to another area to find work.

Urban – in a town or city.

Rural – in the countryside

Sector – A type of job or part of the economy.

Commute – to travel to and from another place for work.

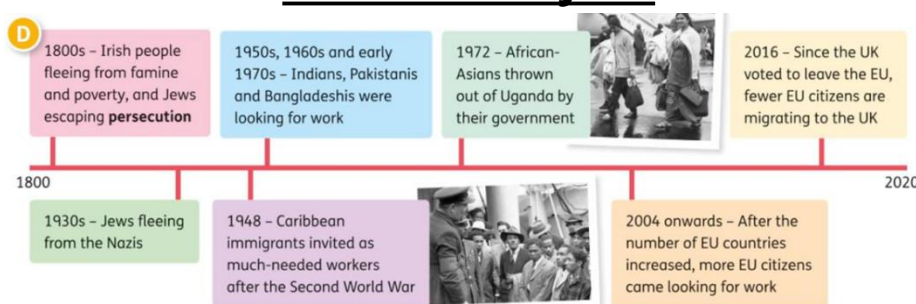
Population Structure – how many males and females of different ages are in a population.

Life expectancy – how long a person can be expected to live.

Birth rate – the number of babies born per 1000 of the population.

A DIVERSE COUNTRY The UK's population is very diverse – many of us are descendants from immigrants.

A nation of immigrants



MEASURING POPULATION

Why do we collect data?

A census collects data about the population every ten years. It is used by the government to make decisions about how much money they need to spend on services like healthcare and school. Whether or not to build new roads and housing.

Why is the population getting older?

Working conditions are better, there are better medicines and treatments for illnesses. People are wealthier than they were in the past and live in better conditions, eat healthier food and take regular exercise.

What are the advantages of an ageing population?

Many retired people are healthy and can afford to spend money on travel and tourism. Many charities, schools and care homes rely on older people as volunteers. Older relatives help to provide childcare when parents have to go out to work.

What are the disadvantages of an ageing population?

There will be more people claiming pensions. It costs the health service a lot of money to provide care and treatment for the elderly. Some older people feel lonely. Families may find it difficult to look after their elderly relatives.

POPULATION PYRAMIDS

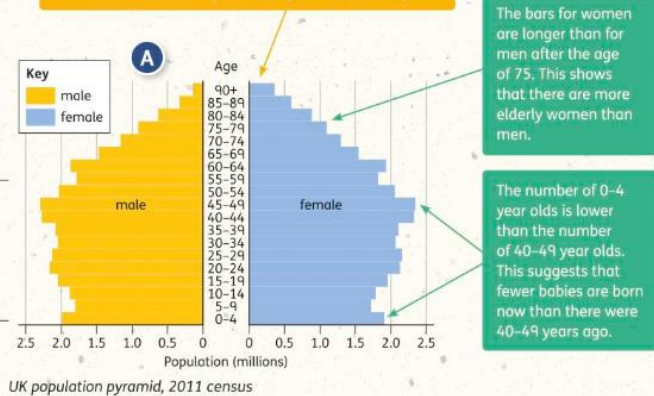
The colours represent males or females.

Each bar shows a different age. These ages have been put into five-year groups.

The pyramid is roughly the same width until people get into their 60s. This shows that most people don't die until they are older.

The axis along the bottom can show percentages or total numbers. This pyramid shows total numbers.

This is a tall pyramid, showing that people are living until their 80s and older. They have a high life expectancy.



The bars for women are longer than for men after the age of 75. This shows that there are more elderly women than men.

The number of 0-4 year olds is lower than the number of 40-49 year olds. This suggests that fewer babies are born now than there were 40-49 years ago.

THE IMPACTS OF MIGRATION

Migration in the UK

Over 50% of the increase in the UK's population was from international migration. This is the key reason for ethnic diversity in the UK. At the same time people are also moving out of the UK.

Why are people moving to the UK?

To earn more money, to escape wars and natural disasters or to join family and friends or to today in the UK.

Why do people migrate within the UK?

Most reasons are to do with jobs and family. Some people move to go to university or to move away from a city into a quieter rural location.

Migration to the South West

Bristol is one of the fastest growing cities in the UK. It is a centre for creative and technology industries. The region is served well by rail, motorways and air transport. The region has a mild climate.

LIVING IN LEICESTER

Why did Leicester grow into a city?

Originally it grew on the banks of the River Soar. It has excellent transport links. It is mostly flat so a good location for a settlement.

Living in a city

Leicester provide many opportunities for employment, it offers a wide range of services (such as shops and schools. With a large population many businesses and organisations can thrive. Tourism provide employment and boosts the local economy. In 2012 the skeleton of Richard III was found under a car park. It is home to Leicester City football club & Leicester Tigers (rugby).

Living in Rural Areas

There are three types of rural settlement;

- **HAMLET** – an isolated cluster of houses or farms, usually with no shops or services.
- **VILLAGE** – A community with a variety of usually with some shops and other services.
- **COMMUTER VILLAGE** – A village often with new housing estates close to a town or city.

Hildenborough – a commuter village in Kent

Hildenborough has a population of just under 5000 and lies near the outskirts of Tonbridge in Kent. It is an example of a commuter village. Some new houses have been built to accommodate commuters, but building is restricted because the green land is protected. Demand for housing is high, they are therefore expensive to buy.

Hildenborough has a train station to it is easy for people to commute to London to work. It also has a primary school as well a a library, a post office, two cafes and a bookshop. The village hall hosts activities such as exercise classes.

Living in the Shetland Islands

The traditional economy is farming and fishing. Shetland is famous for its wool and knitwear. Fishing contributes £300 million a year to the economy. The North Sea oil and gas terminal at Sullom Voe is one of the largest in Europe.

Shetland has vibrant arts and culture scene. In 2017, 73,000 tourists travelled to Shetland to enjoy the wild landscapes, historical monuments and local culture. Today around three quarters of the population work in tourism.

