POPULATION IN SPAIN AND MADRID
Contents:

1. Main objectives
2. Useful websites
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3. Vocabulary cards
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6. Key question cards
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Main Objectives:

1. To learn about the evolution of population in Spain and in Madrid throughout the last century.
2. To understand the reasons of this evolution.
3. To differentiate between immigration and emigration.
4. To appreciate the importance of demographic, cultural and economic migrations in today’s world.
5. To respect people who come from other countries and cultures.
Useful websites:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/population/migrationrev1.shtml
This website is for teachers and for the more able pupils. It helps understand the reasons of immigration.

http://www.pbs.org/teachers/thismonth/globalpop/index1.html
Website for teachers. It contains many resources for different areas and subjects. This site has links to other sites.

http://encyclopedia.kids.net.au/page/im/Immigrant
Complete information about some immigration aspects and links to other websites.

http://www.teachers.tv/search/node/population
http://www.teachers.tv/search/node/immigration
Interesting videos and comments about real life stories concerning population and immigration.
POPULATION
inhabitant
population density

birth rate
death rate
growth
migrate
immigration

immigrant
emigration
emigrant
population growth rate (PGR)
PGR =

(BIRTH-MORTALITY) +

(IMMIGRATION-EMIGRATION)
population pyramid
<p>| Vocabulary Cards |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <strong>population</strong>   | n. all the inhabitants of a place.               |
|                  | “The population of Spain is approximately 46 million people.” |
| <strong>inhabitant</strong>   | n. a person that is a permanent resident in a particular place, region or country. |
|                  | “The original inhabitants of Spain were the Iberians and The Celts.” |
| <strong>population density</strong> | n. measurement of population per unit of area, usually per square kilometre. |
|                  | “The population density in Spain is 90 inhabitants/km²” |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>birth rate</td>
<td>n. the ratio of living births in a place; it’s usually expressed per 1000 people and per year.</td>
<td>”The birth rate in Madrid in 2007 was 12, 9‰.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>death rate/mortality rate</td>
<td>n. the ratio of the number of deaths in a place; it’s usually expressed per 1000 people and per year.</td>
<td>”The death rate in Madrid in 2007 was 8, 16‰.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>growth</td>
<td>n. the process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important.</td>
<td>”In the last years, due to immigration, Spain has experienced a fast population growth.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>migrate</strong></td>
<td><strong>v.</strong> to go from one place to settle in another, especially in a foreign country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Thousands of people from Africa, Asia and Latin America migrate each year to Europe to earn a better way of living.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>immigration</strong></td>
<td><strong>n.</strong> is the coming of people into a country in order to live or work there.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“European governments have decided to tighten their immigration policy.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>immigrant</strong></td>
<td><strong>n.</strong> the person who comes to a foreign country in order to settle there.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Romanians are the biggest population of immigrants in Spain.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>emigration</strong></td>
<td>n. is the act of leaving one’s native country or region to settle in another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Emigration has had a profound influence on the world in the 18th, 19th, 20th and in the beginning of 21st centuries.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>emigrant</strong></td>
<td>n. is the person who has left his/her own region or country to live in another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“In 60’s thousands of Spaniards emigrated to France, Switzerland and Germany.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>population growth rate</strong></td>
<td>n. it’s the growth of population in a country or a place during a period of time; usually one year, expressed in percentage. It reflects the number of births and deaths and the number of immigrants and emigrants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population pyramid</td>
<td>n. it’s a graph that shows the distribution of various age groups of a population in a country or region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“The population pyramid in Spain shows that our country is becoming old.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Glossary**

**birth rate** n. the ratio of living births in a place; it’s usually expressed per 1000 people and per year.

**death rate or mortality rate** n. the ratio of the number of deaths in a place; it’s usually expressed per 1000 people and per year.

**emigrant** n. is the person who has left his/her own region or country to live in another.

**emigration** n. is the act of leaving one’s native country or region to settle in another.

**growth** n. the process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important.

**immigrant** n. the person who comes to a foreign country in order to settle here.

**immigration** n. is the coming of people into a country in order to live or work there.

**inhabitant** n. a person that is a permanent resident in a particular place, region or country.

**migrate** v. to go from one place to settle in another, especially in a foreign country.
**population** n. all the inhabitants of a place.

**population density** n. measurement of population per unit of area, usually per square kilometre.

**Population growth rate** n. it’s the growth of population in a country or a place during a period of time; usually one year, expressed in percentage. It reflects the number of births and deaths and the number of immigrants and emigrants

**Population pyramid** n. it’s a graph that shows the distribution of various age groups of a population in a country or region.
How many inhabitants are there actually in Spain?
Do you know what the density of population in Spain is?
Can you remember what the birth rate in Madrid is?
The death rate in Madrid in 2007 was...
Does Spain have more or less population in these last years?
Which continents do most immigrants come from?
The biggest population of immigrants in Spain is ...
In what century has there been more emigration?
To what countries did Spanish people emigrate in the 60's?
Do you know any immigrants?
Where do they come from?
Why do you think the population in Spain is getting old?
What do you know about population?

Fill in the diagram with as many things as you can remember about population.
Hands on Activity 1

Population Pyramid of Spain

Main Objectives:

1. To learn about the different age groups in the Spanish population.
2. To convert information from a population table into a population pyramid.
3. To interpret the pyramid and be able to describe the population in Spain.

Introduction:

Begin by explaining that a population pyramid is a double bar graph, in which the left graph represents the male population and the right graph represents the female population.

Both graphs must be studied together. They both share the vertical axis. On this axis the different ages of the population are placed in groups of 5 years.
Development:

Hand out the data sheet, in which the total population appears in groups of age. The information is grouped in blocks of 5 years (from 0 to 4, from 5 to 9, etc.) for both men and women. This type of information is called discrete data. Afterwards, the data are transferred to the pyramid, by tracing a bar to the left to represent a group of male, and to the right representing a group of female. The result is a double bar graph known as a population pyramid. Once the pyramid is done, colour it differently, depending on what we want to highlight. Normally, one would colour the men in one colour (blue or green) and the women in another (red or yellow).

Next, the pupils will answer the questions in page D orally or in writing.

Plenary:

The pyramid reflects the structure of the population. Its shape indicates the demographic situation. The base of the pyramid is not very wide, but it gets wider in the middle age. This indicates that the population is becoming older. Nowadays, the trend tends to show an aging population, however, the immigrant population, which is generally young, has made the Spanish population younger.

Observe the differences between male and female data. It is essential that they realise that more boys than girls are born, but that the nearer we get to 50 years of age, the numbers of men and women seem to equalise. Gradually, the number of women becomes larger than the number of men towards the end of life.
Essay.

Ask for information from someone in your family, neighbourhood or friends. If you haven’t lived the experience, imagine it, and write, in the first person, what sensations you would experience if you needed to abandon the place where you were born, had to travel to a new city or country, and what it would be like to arrive at a new place.

When I left.......... I felt really sad....
Hands on Activity 1

Population of Spain in 2007

Population Pyramid

Look at the data for the population of Spain in 2007. You can see how the numbers are changing. Transfer the information in the table onto the graph below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (Years)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.205.808</td>
<td>2.61%</td>
<td>1.133.838</td>
<td>2.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.121.725</td>
<td>2.43%</td>
<td>1.059.149</td>
<td>2.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.096.328</td>
<td>2.38%</td>
<td>1.039.041</td>
<td>2.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.211.178</td>
<td>2.62%</td>
<td>1.143.326</td>
<td>2.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.451.460</td>
<td>3.14%</td>
<td>1.387.678</td>
<td>3.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.915.080</td>
<td>4.15%</td>
<td>1.799.545</td>
<td>3.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.149.227</td>
<td>4.66%</td>
<td>1.987.233</td>
<td>4.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.023.226</td>
<td>4.38%</td>
<td>1.891.344</td>
<td>4.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.899.435</td>
<td>4.12%</td>
<td>1.829.393</td>
<td>3.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.687.614</td>
<td>3.66%</td>
<td>1.665.836</td>
<td>3.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.428.323</td>
<td>3.09%</td>
<td>1.442.050</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.272.124</td>
<td>2.76%</td>
<td>1.312.332</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.147.908</td>
<td>2.49%</td>
<td>1.224.696</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>876.799</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
<td>972.081</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>887.791</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
<td>1.069.151</td>
<td>2.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>727.351</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
<td>975.967</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>457.022</td>
<td>0.99%</td>
<td>728.723</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>289.338</td>
<td>0.63%</td>
<td>648.702</td>
<td>1.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22.847.737</td>
<td>49.50%</td>
<td>23.310.085</td>
<td>50.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Population of Spain in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80-84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75-79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70-74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65-69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60-64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55-59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50-54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45-49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40-44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35-39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.0%  4.0%  3.0%  2.0%  1.0%  0%  0%  1.0%  2.0%  3.0%  4.0%  5.0%
Questions

Use your 2007 Population Pyramid and the table to answer the following questions.

1. Write the details of your age group and gender within the Spanish population
   Age group ___________ Gender ___________ Percentage ___________

2. What single age group and gender represents the largest percentage of Spain's population?
   Age group ___________ Gender ___________ Percentage ___________

3. Circle the 5-year age group that contains the largest percentage of the population.
   Males
   Females

4. What percentage of Spain's population is male and what percentage is female? (Add the percentages for each gender.)
   Males_____________ Females_____________

5. Write in the percentage for males and females age 65 and over.
   Males_____________ Females_____________
Hands-on Activity 2

Distribution of Spanish Population in Spain

Main Objectives:

1. To understand the distribution of population in a map of Spain.

2. To observe the population differences between coastal and interior provinces.

Introduction

In this activity pupils will be able to understand how the population is distributed in Spain and the reasons for migrations from interior to coastal provinces. They will be aware of the impact that the immigration of foreign people has had in the Spanish population in these last years.

Development

Project the map on the interactive white board. Ask the pupils to express the main ideas that they grasp from the information on the map. Ask some guided questions to focus them on the differences amongst the provinces. Insist on the importance of the fact that Madrid is the only interior province that has big population, and ask them to explain the reasons why they think this happens. They must use the vocabulary that they have learnt previously.
Hands on Activity 2


Spain. Year 2007
Total population: 45,210,737
Mean population density: 89.57 people/km²
Largest density-populated province: Madrid (758.13 people/km²)
Lowest density-populated province: Soria (9.08 people/km²)

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Data according to the 1st January 2007 census.

Answer these questions:

1. Which provinces have the greatest population density?
   _______________________________________________________

2. How many people/km² are there in Madrid?
   _______________________________________________________

3. Which is the province with the lowest population density?
   _______________________________________________________

Population densities by province in 2007 (persons per square km):
- More than 500
- Between 140 and 500
- Between 65 and 140
- Between 30 and 65
- Less than 30
4. How many people/km² are there in it?
________________________________________________________________________

5. Which are the provinces that have between 140 and 500 people/km²?
________________________________________________________________________

6. What was the total population in Spain in 2007? _________________

7. What does population density in Spain mean? ___________________

8. Which are the provinces that have more immigrants?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

9. Why?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

10. Look carefully at the map again. In pairs, discuss with a friend what differences in population you observe between coastal provinces and interior provinces. Write the conclusions here:
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Hands-on Activity 3

Population and Immigration in Madrid

Main Objectives:

1. To be able to understand the population growth graph.
2. With the given data, make two graphs that reflect Madrid's immigration.

Resources needed:

- Vocabulary cards
- Key question cards
- Pupil sheets 8.c

Introduction

The graphs will help pupils understand the process of population and immigration growth in Madrid in the last century and nowadays.

Use the relevant vocabulary cards and key question cards.
Development

Before starting the activity, the pupils must observe the two population growth charts of Madrid carefully.

Afterwards, with the immigration and nationality data they must fill in the two tables following the set colours.

Plenary

Ask the class:

What services are easier to provide in an area with high population density?

What services are desirable in areas with a lower population density?

Discuss with the students how the growing population is due to the immigration in Madrid’s Community. This fact has a variety of consequences. What are these consequences? Are there both negative and positive ones?

Encourage them to interview a person who has migrated (e.g., emigrated from another country, moved from another region, or moved from a rural area to an urban area or viceversa).

What factors have motivated this person to move?

They must create a written report or prepare an oral presentation with the results.
Look at the population graphs in Madrid Community and observe how and when its population has grown.
Read this text.

With these data you must make an immigration graph of Madrid.

From the 50’s and 60’s Madrid has been the first industrial area in Spain that has attracted a bigger number of immigrants, who came firstly from other regions of Spain (who had less development), and since the 90’s, people came from other countries. In 2005, Madrid had 13.09% of foreign people, 5 points more than the average of Spain (8.27%).

With these data you must make immigration graph of Madrid.

Make it in a higher to lower order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People who come from other countries:</th>
<th>Nationalities:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa.........................3,59%</td>
<td>Colombians....................... 9.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa................................9,27%</td>
<td>Ecuadorians..................... 22.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America..............................53.36%</td>
<td>Moroccans..................... 8.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines................................1.03%</td>
<td>Romanians..................... 12.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (East)...............................18.36%</td>
<td>Peruvians..................... 5.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia....................................3.36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union (EU)..........................9.21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**IMMIGRATION - GRAPH**

People who come from other countries.

Percentages %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Percentage</th>
<th>54%</th>
<th>52%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>48%</th>
<th>46%</th>
<th>44%</th>
<th>42%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>38%</th>
<th>36%</th>
<th>34%</th>
<th>32%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>28%</th>
<th>26%</th>
<th>24%</th>
<th>22%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>18%</th>
<th>16%</th>
<th>14%</th>
<th>12%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>8%</th>
<th>6%</th>
<th>4%</th>
<th>2%</th>
<th>0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Countries
Observe the graphs and discuss with a class-mate what you think about the results.

Write some conclusion sentences below:

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
The Spanish population

At the beginning of the 20th Century, Spanish population was formed by more than eighteen million habitants. One hundred years later, the population of Spain has exceeded forty million people, exactly forty six millions. This increase hasn’t been gradual; it has taken place backwards during the Civil War, and forwards, in periods of spectacular increase, like the decade of the 60s and 70s in the 20th Century.

The population is not equally distributed in all the territory. From the mid-20th Century there was a strong migratory tendency in the population that lived in the countryside to the cities, especially to the coast. As a consequence of the population’s movement, nowadays approximately 80 out of 100 Spanish people live in cities.
Comprehension Questions

1. What was the Spanish population at the beginning of the 20th Century?

2. What has been the most important backward stage in the growing of Spanish population?

3. When did a spectacular increase of population take place?

4. Is the population distributed equally in all the Spanish territory?

5. What happened in the mid-20th century?

6. Where did the people move to?

7. What is the percentage of people who now live in cities?
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. The person who leaves his/her own region or country to live in another one.

2. The process of becoming larger, longer, more numerous or more important.

3. The number of deaths in a population.

4. The person that is a permanent resident in a particular place, region or country.
A. All the inhabitants of a place.

B. The coming of people into a country in order to live or work there.

C. The event of being born.

D. The graphical illustration that shows the distribution of the various age groups of a population in a country or region.

E. The person who comes to a foreign country in order to settle there.
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. The person who leaves his/her own region or country to live in another one.

2. The process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important.

3. The number of deaths in a population.

4. The person that is a permanent resident in a particular place, region or country.
A. All the inhabitants of a place.

B. The coming of people into a country in order to live or work there.

C. The event of being born.

D. The graph that shows the distribution of various age groups of a population in a country or region.

E. The person who comes to a foreign country in order to settle there.