

# GGH1501 - Learning Unit 4

## Learning Unit 4 (Patterns and trends of the global population)

Excluded:

Infectious diseases – PB Sect B, Ch 5: 136-137

Changing origin of U.S. immigrants PB Sect B, Ch 6:156-157

### Key terms

Population: Section B, Chapter 5, pages 116 to 139.

<b>Agricultural density:</b>	The ratio of the number of farmers to the total amount of land suitable for agriculture.
<b>Arable land:</b>	The land suited for agriculture.
<b>Arithmetic density:</b>	Measures total number of people living in an area.
<b>Crude birth rate (CBR):</b>	Total number of live births in a year for every 1 000 people alive in society.
<b>Crude death rate (CDR):</b>	Total number of deaths in a year for every 1 000 people alive in society.
<b>Demographic transition:</b>	Process of change in society's population from a condition of high CBR and CDR and low NIR to a condition of low CBR and CDR, low NIR and higher total population.
<b>Dependency ratio:</b>	The number of people who are too young or too old to work, compared to the number of people in their productive years.
<b>Doubling time:</b>	Number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant NIR.
<b>Elderly support ratio:</b>	Number of working-age people (15-64) divided by number of persons 65 or older.
<b>Epidemiologic transition:</b>	Distinctive causes of death in each stage of the demographic transition.
<b>Epidemiology:</b>	Branch of medical science concerned with the incidence, distribution and control of diseases that affect large numbers of people.
<b>Infant mortality rate (IMR):</b>	The annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year for every 1 000 live births.
<b>Life expectancy:</b>	The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live – looking at the current mortality levels.
<b>Natural increase rate (NIR):</b>	Percentage a population grows in a year.
<b>Overpopulation:</b>	Number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living.
<b>Pandemic:</b>	Disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a high proportion of the population.
<b>Physiological density:</b>	Number of people per unit of area of arable land, which is suitable for agriculture.

<b>Population pyramid:</b>	A bar graph displaying the percentage of a place's population for each age and gender.
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR):</b>	Average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years (15-49).

**Migration:** Section B, Chapter 6, pages 140 to 163.

<b>Arrivals:</b>	The entry of people into a country.
<b>Brain drain:</b>	Loss of highly trained professionals due to emigration.
<b>Counterurbanization:</b>	Residential relocation from urban and suburban places to rural ones.
<b>Demic diffusion:</b>	The movement of people through space over time.
<b>Diaspora:</b>	Widespread diffusion of people from their region of origin.
<b>Displacement:</b>	When people are compelled to move from one place to another.
<b>Ecotourism:</b>	Tourism meant to lessen the visitors' impact on the environment.
<b>Emigration:</b>	Out-migration from one area to another area.
<b>Environmentally displaced persons:</b>	Individuals compelled to flee natural disasters.
<b>Exclusionary policies:</b>	Governmental rules to prevent immigration.
<b>Forced migration:</b>	Migrants fleeing to avoid disaster or violence.
<b>Guest workers:</b>	Immigrants admitted to meet demand for more workers.
<b>Human origins:</b>	When and where modern humans first appeared and how they peopled the Earth.
<b>Immigrant nation:</b>	Country whose population's primarily composed of immigrants and their descendants.
<b>Immigration:</b>	In-migration to an area from another.
<b>Inclusionary policies:</b>	Governmental rules to accommodate or encourage immigration.
<b>Internally displaced persons (IDPs):</b>	Persons compelled to migrate within their country of origin.
<b>Interregional migration:</b>	Migration between 2 regions of the same country.
<b>Intraregional migration:</b>	Migration within 1 region.
<b>Migration stream:</b>	A sustained movement of people from 1 source area to a common destination area.
<b>Naturalize:</b>	Process of becoming a citizen of a country that's not your country of origin.
<b>Net migration:</b>	Numerical difference between immigration and emigration.
<b>Pull factors:</b>	Migration destination's features that attract in-migration.
<b>Push factors:</b>	Migration origin's features that cause out-migration.
<b>Refugee:</b>	Person compelled to migrate outside their country due to international convention.

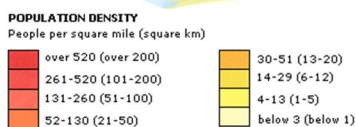
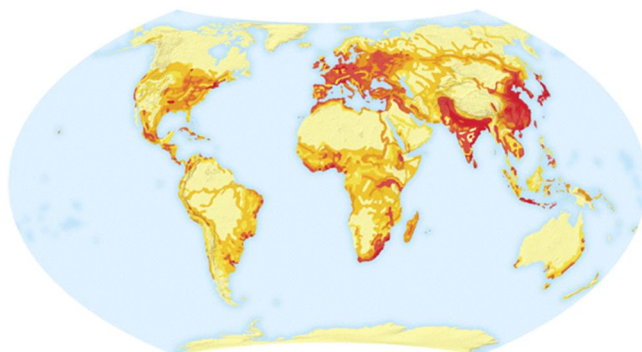
<b>Remittances:</b>	Money migrants send to their families in their place of origin.
<b>Residential mobility:</b>	Movement of households from one place to another.
<b>Seasonal migrants:</b>	Work part of the year tending certain crops/activities.
<b>Selective immigration policies:</b>	Governmental rules to include or exclude migrants.
<b>Settler migration:</b>	Individuals or households migrating to new colonies.
<b>Temporary labor migrants:</b>	Migrants looking for work, but not migrating permanently.
<b>Undocumented immigrants:</b>	Migrants entering a country without the legal documents required to do so.
<b>Visa:</b>	Permission that's granted to enter a country that's granted prior to or during arrival.

### Population concentrations:

An understanding of where people live, why they live there and how populations change over time can be regarded as fundamental to human geography.

### The spatial pattern of the global population distribution:

- Human beings are not distributed uniformly across Earth's surface.
- Human beings avoid clustering in certain physical environments, especially those that are too dry, too wet, too cold, or too mountainous for activities such as agriculture, such as Cold lands (North + South Poles (too cold), Sub-Saharan Africa (too dry + hot), Brazil's Amazon River (too wet) and South America (too mountainous).
- Two-thirds of the world's inhabitants are clustered in 4 regions - East Asia, Europe, Southeast Asia and South Asia, because they show similarities – most live near an ocean or river with easy access to an ocean, rather than in the interior of major landmasses, they also occupy generally low-lying areas, with fertile soil + temperate climate.



## The relative locations of high and low population densities:

Note that the population concentrations in Asia (specifically China and India) are significantly higher than in the rest of the world. Furthermore, in North and South America population concentrations are higher on the eastern and western sides of the continents than in the central parts and also much less dense towards the far north and far south of these two continents. Similarly, note that the highest population concentrations in North Africa are close to oceans and sources of water (although not for the Sahara Desert), while the South African population is also concentrated mostly on the eastern side of the country.

## The reasons provided for the global population distribution:

There are many reasons for the differences in population density. They can be divided into physical factors and human factors, and are described below:

### Physical reasons:

Accessibility: Early settlers travelled by boat, and so established settlements on the coasts of the countries they landed in. Often these were far more accessible than the interior regions of the country. Examples of cities established by settlers due to their coastal location, include Sydney (Australia), New York (United States) and Cape Town (South Africa). All played a very important role in the settlement of those countries. The interior areas of countries such as Australia (Desert) and Brazil (rainforest) proved far harder to reach for the early settlers.

Climate: The best climates for people to live in are areas where there is a steady climate, with enough sunshine and rain for crops to grow. Places with climatic extremes, such as the Polar regions or deserts are too hot or cold for people to be able to easily colonise.

Relief: People tend to concentrate around flat land, often in river valleys, as this is the easiest for building and farming. The Ganges Valley in India is one example of a very densely populated river valley. Areas with high mountains were far harder to colonise, hence the fact that the Himalayas and Alps have a low population density.

Resources: People need water in order to survive, so that is an essential resource which determines where they choose to live. Other resources such as coal, oil, and minerals have also had a great impact on where people have chosen to settle.

Soil: Good, fertile soil was essential for early settlers, as they needed to establish agriculture in order to survive. These areas were often the river valleys, where there was fertile alluvial soil. Places with thin, poor soil were far less conducive to settlement.

Vegetation: Wood was an important fuel and building resource, so many people have concentrated near forests. However some, like the Amazon Rainforest, were far too thick for people to really exploit them.

### Human reasons

Economic Factors: People tend to concentrate around prosperous areas. Most

countries have experienced massive rural to urban migration at some point in their development, as the farm based workers have left the rural areas to try their luck in the big cities. This move to urban areas has caused many problems that will be explored in a later section. Transport improvements have allowed people to move to the economically prosperous areas far easier.

Political Factors: Countries with a stable government where people have no fear of persecution tend to have a high population density. Many people have moved out of country's such as the republics of former Yugoslavia due to the political upheavals there.

Social Factors: Many cultural groups tend to group together, especially when they first enter a new country. Examples include areas in London which are dominated by Muslims, Hindus and Jews. Others prefer their own space, and live in isolation, such as the Eskimos in the Arctic.

(<http://www.s-cool.co.uk/gcse/geography/populations/revise-it/global-population-distribution>)

### **Population density, structure and components of change:**

When discussing the global population distribution, it is essential to refer to population density, population structure and changes in the population. Consideration of these three components will provide insight into the reasons why population characteristics vary among regions. In addition, the integrated analysis of populations at the hand of these components leads to insights into a phenomenon such as overpopulation and requirements for improved sustainability.

### **The three measures of population density:**

Density = number of people occupying an area of land.

- The 3 measures help geographers to describe the distribution of people in comparison to available resources.

#### Types of measures:

##### 1. Arithmetic density:

- Measures total number of people living in an area.
- Total number of people divided by total land area.
- Geographers use to compare conditions in different countries, because the 2 pieces of info needed to calculate the measures are easy to obtain.

##### 2. Physiological density:

- Show spatial relationship between people and resources.
- Meaningful population measure is to look at the number of people of arable land – land suited for agriculture.
- Number of people supported by a unit area of arable land = physiological density.
- High physiological density = greater pressure on land to produce enough food.
- Geographers compare arithmetic and physiological density to understand capacity

of land to yield enough food for the needs of the people.

### 3. Agricultural density:

- Show spatial relationship between people and resources.
- Ratio number of farmers to the amount of arable land.
- Measuring = helps account the economic differences.
- Developed countries = lower because of technology and finance allowing few people to farm extensive land areas + feed many people. Allows population to rather work in factories + shops than in fields.
- Geographers use both physiological + agricultural densities to understand the relationships between population + resources of country.

### The difference between the spatial representation of population distribution and population density:

#### Spatial representation of population distribution:

- It's highly concentrated where two-thirds of the world's people live in 4 clusters
  1. Europe
  2. East Asia
  3. Southeast Asia
  4. South Asia
- Not every country has the same amount of people living in it and that can be seen over the distribution of space.

#### Population density:

- Varies around the world partly in response to resources.
- Types of density:
  1. Arithmetic density.
  2. Physiological density.
  3. Agricultural density.

### The three indicators of population change:

- Indicators vary widely among regions.

#### 1. Natural increase rate (NIR):

- Percentage a population grows in a year.
- Natural = excludes migration
- $CDR = CDR - CBR$   
Example:  
CBR = 20  
CDR = 5  
NIR = 20-5  
= 15 per 1 000/1.5%

#### 2. Crude Birth Rate (CBR):

- Total number of live births in a year for every 1 000 people alive in society.

- CBR of 20 = every 1 000 people in a country, 20 babies are born over a 1 year period.

### 3. Crude Death Rate (CDR):

- Total number of deaths in a year for every 1 000 people alive in society.
- Provides a picture of a society as a whole in a give year.

## The components that make up the structure of a population:

### 1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR):

- Average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years (15-49).
- Attempts to predict the future behaviour of individual women with rapid cultural change.

### 2. Infant mortality rate (IMR):

- The annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year for every 1 000 live births.
- Highest in poorer countries, because they can't afford good health care during their pregnancies and for their infants.

### 3. Life Expectancy:

- The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live – looking at the current mortality levels.

### 4. Young and Old:

- Developed countries face increasing percentages of older people – must get a level of income and health care after retiring.
- Term used = “graying” of the population.
- Dependency ratio – the number of people who are too young or too old to work, compared to the number of people in their productive years.

## The use of population pyramids:

- It's a bar graph that displays the percentage of a place's population for each age and gender.
- Shape = determined by CBR.
- High CBR = larger number of young children = base of pyramid = broad
- High number of old people = graph = wider at top = more rectangle than pyramid.
- Population pyramids (which indicate birth/death rates and population futures) are important tools which are used to represent and interpret population growth/decline trends and to predict future trends and it can be applied to any geographic scale for which appropriate data are available.

In all of the above characteristics of population, you should specifically note the distinctive characteristics of the Global South and the Global North. Remember that the spatial distribution of population and the factors that contribute to population change can be used to explain the reasons for the different population structures in the Global North and the Global South. You should also realise that the population dynamics of countries/regions can be represented by or inferred from population



pyramids.

**Demographic transition and population futures:**

**The four main stages of demographic transition and their characteristics:**

Stage 1:	Stage 2:	Stage 3:	Stage 4:
• Very high CBR	• Still high CBR	• Rapidly declining CBR	• Very low CBR
• Very high CDR	• Rapidly declining CDR	• Moderately declining CDR	• Low, slightly increasing CDR
• Very low NIR	• Very high NIR	• Moderate NIR	• 0 or negative NIR
Most of human history because of unpredictable food supply, war + diseases. People depended on hunting and gathering for food. NO COUNTRY IN THIS STAGE TODAY.	Developed countries due to the Industrial Revolution became wealthy + more technology – used to make communities healthier to live. Transferred penicillin, vaccines etc to treat infectious diseases such as malaria + TB.	Some governments discourage large families, so a lot of stage 2 turned into stage 3. Also due to access to birth control.	Birth control allows people to choose whether they want children or not. More women in labor force = not staying at home anymore to look after children, so they don't have a lot or any children.

**The presentation of each stage of demographic transition in terms of a characteristic population pyramid:**


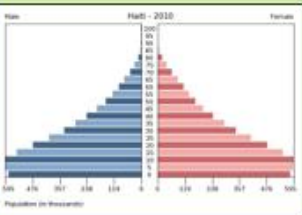


			
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 4</b>
Expansive.	Expansive.	Stationary.	Contractive.
Concave sides.	Straight sides.	Convex sides.	Convex sides.
High birth rate.	Still high birth rate.	Declining birth rate.	Very low birth rate.
High death rate.	Falling death rate.	Low death rate.	Low death rate.
Short life expectancy.	Slightly longer life expectancy.	Long life expectancy.	Longer life expectancy.
Rapid fall in each upward age group due to high DR.	Fall in DR so more people living into middle age.	An increasing proportion of the population is in the 65+ age group.	Higher dependency ratio.
<b>Niger</b>	<b>Haiti</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Australia</b>

Image adapted from: <https://14kome.files.wordpress.com/2012/03/screen-shot-2012->

[03-14-at-11-04-39-pm1.png](#)

### The factors that contribute to declining birth rates:

= Lowering birth rates due to:

#### Education and health care:

- A wealthier community has more money to spend on education and health care programs, that would promote lower birth rates.

#### Approach to lower birth rates:

- More women in school to learn ways to gain economic control over their lives.
- With better education, women can make better choices regarding contraception methods.
- Improved health-care programs, IMR's would decline through improved prenatal care, counselling about STD's and child immunization.
- Survival of more infants = lead to women making more informed choices about contraception to limit children in families.

#### Contraception:

- Putting resources into family-planning programs can reduce birth rates much more rapidly.
- Making it cheaper and easier to get hold of.
- Contraceptives = best way to reduce birth rates.

#### Approach to lower birth rates:

- Bangladesh = low improvement of wealth + literacy, but more = contraceptives used.
- Africa = low usage = can distribute contraceptives more freely.
- High birth rates in Africa + southeast Asia = reflects low status of women. They hold fewer legal rights + opportunities than men = large family = sign of their own virility.

#### Religions impact on not using contraceptives:

- A lot of religions don't approve the usage = more children.
- Religions include:
  - Roman Catholics
  - Fundamentalist Protestants
  - Muslims
  - Hindus

US = not approving abortions

### The implications of population dynamics on population futures:

Population dynamics is the branch of life sciences that studies the size and age

composition of populations as dynamic systems, and the biological and environmental processes driving them (such as birth and death rates, and by immigration and emigration). Example scenarios are ageing populations, population growth, or population decline.

#### Birth rates:

- Declining = less people in the country than previously = population decline.
- Increasing = more people in the country = growing population.

#### Death rates:

- Declining = more people in the country = growing population.
- Increasing = less people in the country = population decline.

#### Immigration:

- Declining = more people in the country of origin = growing population
- Increasing = less people in the country of origin = population decline

### The influence of policies on population futures:

#### India's population policies:

- First country = national family-planning program.
- Birth-control devices = distributed = for free or at subsidized prices.
- Abortion = legalized (performed at rate of 7 million/year)
- Most controversial family-planning program = camps performing sterilizations – procedures where people were made sterile.
- Sterilized person = paid the equivalent of one month's salary.
- The government stopped implementing all the strategies and focuses more on education.
- Ads on TV and radios about birth-control.

#### China's population policies:

- One Child Policy – only allowed one child in China.
- Couples receive financial subsidies, long maternity leave, better housing and in rural areas more land if they agree on one child.
- People receive free contraceptives, abortions and sterilizations.
- Clinics provide counselling on a wider range of family-planning options.
- If a couple wish to have a second child, they must pay a “family-planning fee” to cover the cost to the government of supporting the additional person.

### Epidemiology and the global distribution of infectious diseases:

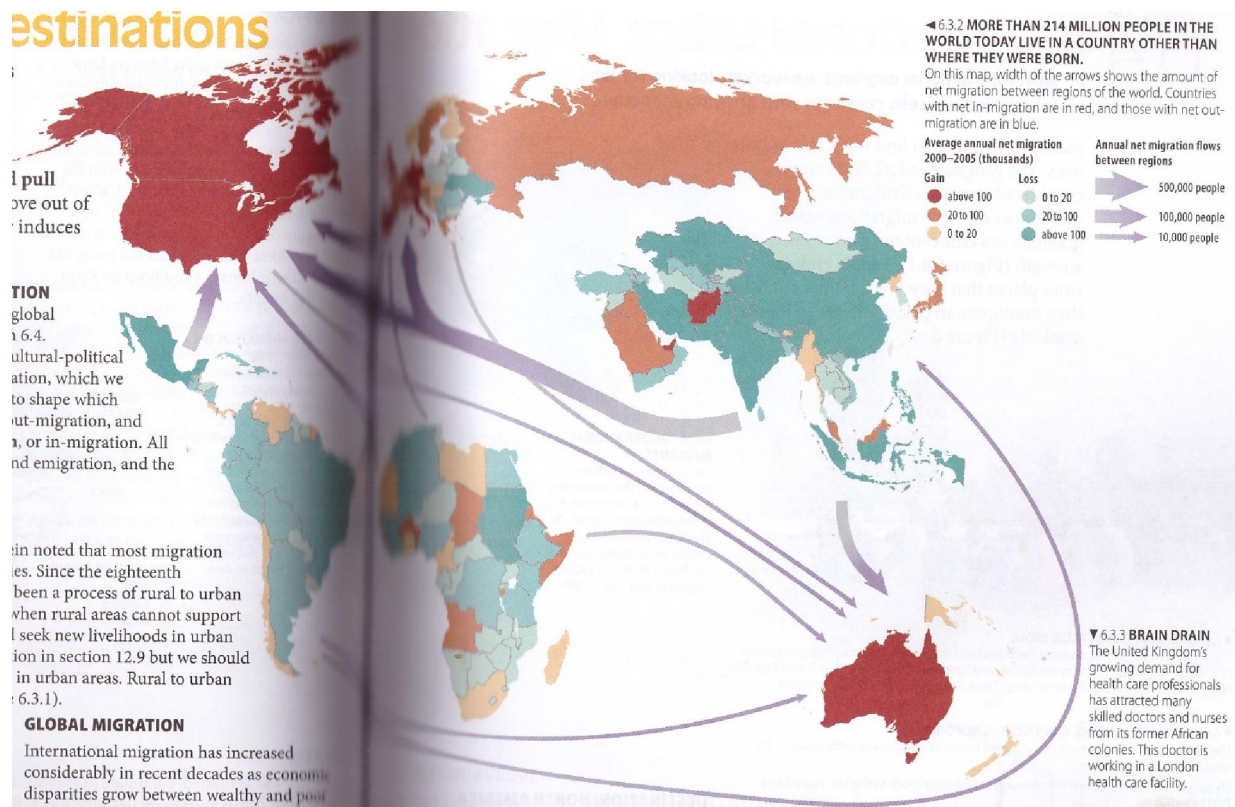
#### The impact and characteristics of crude death rates in each stage of epidemiologic transition:

<b>Stage 1: Pestilence and famine</b>	<b>Stage 2: Receding pandemics</b>	<b>Stage 3: Degenerative diseases</b>	<b>Stage 4: Delayed degenerative diseases</b>
-High CDR	-Rapidly declining CDR	-Moderately declining CDR	-Low but increasing CDR
• Titled by epidemiologist Abdel Omran.			• Epidemiologic transition was extended by S. Jay Olshansky + Brian Aut to stage 4.
• Causes of death in 1971: -Infectious and parasitic diseases. -Accidents + attacks by animals and other humans.	• Causes of death: -Pandemics – disease that occurs over a wide area and affects a lot of the population. -Cholera – construction of water and sewer systems.	• Causes of death: - Infectious diseases – measles + polio. -Chronic disorders associated with aging. -Cardiovascular diseases – heart attacks. -Forms of cancer.	• Causes of death: -Cancer -Cardiovascular diseases.

\* The epidemiologic transition is particularly relevant in African countries owing to significant increases in crude death rates caused by plagues and pandemics (such as Swine Flu and Ebola). South Africa is one of the countries in the world with many cases of tuberculosis (TB) deaths as well as a very high adult prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which is concerning for the country.

**Sources and destinations of modern population migration:**

**Prominent source and destination areas of migration:**



## The difference between global/regional migration and local/internal migration:

### Global/regional migration:

- When people move from one country to another country.
- 3 largest flows of migrants:
  - Asia → Europe
  - Asia → North America
  - Latin America → North America
- Countries experience brain drain – when the brightest in their field of job emigrates to another country, so the country literally experiences a loss due to the persons absence in his/her field of work.

### Local/internal migration:

- When people move within their country of origin. It can be between cities etc.
- Typically occurs when rural areas can't support growing rural populations, some of whom instead seek new livelihoods in urban centers.

## How the characteristics of migration vary on different geographic scales (global and local):

### Global/regional migration:

- Led to the improvement of communications, info about destinations, + transportation technologies – accelerated the flow of economic migrants between world regions.

### Latest flows:

- Asia → Europe

- Asia → North America
- Latin America → North America

In-migration:

- Europe → North America
- Asia → Oceania

- Normally move from developing countries → developed countries.
- Countries with relatively low incomes + high natural increased rates → wealthy countries, where job prospects are bigger.
- Regions with net emigration = losing their population to wealthier countries.
- The people they losing = the brightest and best in their country = process = brain drain.
- Brain drain = normally in health care, and the population they left behind feels the lost, because of the shortage.

Internal migration:

- Normally from rural → urban
- Occurs when rural can't support the growing population, and they look for new livelihoods in urban centres.

Prominent push and pull factors acting as triggers for migration:

<b><u>Push:</u></b> These make you want to leave your location. They push you away.	<b><u>Pull:</u></b> These make you want to move to a new location. They pull you in.
Lack of employment – few jobs are available and there is little variety in the types of jobs available	More jobs and more types of jobs available.
Lack of services, e.g. water, electricity, transport	Better access to services, e.g. water, electricity, transport
Lack of recreational facilities, entertainment and social interaction.	More recreational facilities, entertainment and social interaction.
Lack of housing	More housing and better housing available
Lack of facilities, e.g. fewer schools, colleges or universities, and fewer hospitals or clinics.	Better and more access to education and medical facilities
Natural disasters, such as drought or floods.	Location's government provides more assistance if a natural disaster occurs.
Location can be unattractive and polluted.	May have more natural beauty.
Poverty may influence people to make a better living.	Better standard of living possible

Relocation within countries and interregional versus intraregional migration:

- Relocation within countries = most common form of permanent migration.
- Reasons for relocating mostly due to going away for school and a new job.



- Residential mobility – ability of households to move within a country.

#### Interregional migration:

- Relative long-distance movement from one region of a country to another.

#### Intraregional migration:

- Movement constrained within the same region.
- More common than interregional migration.
- Mostly from rural → urban or cities → suburbs.

### The nature of migration between rural areas, urban areas and suburban areas:

#### Rural → urban migration:

- Migration from a countryside or outside of a town/city → city or town.
- Like interregional migrants, it's due to seek economic advancement.

#### Urban → suburban:

- Migration from a central city → a suburb.
- Most intraregional migration developed countries is from central cities to suburbs.
- Mostly not for the jobs, but the suburban lifestyle:
  - detached houses rather than apartments
  - better schools
  - private yards
  - access to outdoor/ cultural recreation.

#### Urban → rural (Counterurbanization):

- Migration from urban + suburban → rural (outside of city)
- Mostly developed countries witnessing the trend.
- Mostly for lifestyle reasons:
  - get away from high-paced urban life
  - life on a farm to grow their own veggies/own horses

### Reasons for migration:

#### The reasons triggering each of these three types of migration:

##### 1. International Labor Migration:

- Looking for jobs and to improve their lives
- People emigrate from places with few job opportunities and immigrate to places with available jobs.

##### Types:

- Temporary labor migrants – work to save enough money to return home and establish new households.
- Seasonal migrants – work part of the year tending certain crops/activities.
- Guest workers – immigrants admitted to meet demand for more workers.

##### 2. Forced migration:

- Migrants fleeing to avoid disaster or violence.
- Tend to be local or regional.

### Causes:

#### Political:

- armed conflict or discrimination.
- Refugee – person compelled to migrate outside their country due to international convention.
- Internally displaced persons (IDP's) – persons compelled to migrate within their country of origin.

#### Environmental:

- Due to natural disasters – tsunamis, floods, earthquakes, landslides, hunger etc.
- Person known as environmentally displaced persons – individuals compelled to flee natural disasters.

### 3. Tourism migration:

- Temporary migration due to an interest in visiting places.
- Travel within their own country or internationally.

Arrivals – the entry of people into a country.

### Reasons:

- Leisure,
- recreation activities,
- visiting friends and families,
- health providers,
- religious activities.

### Tourism industry:

- Tourism = world's largest industry.
- Spend a lot of money in the country on meals, accommodation, etc.
- Can cause harm to natural environment, because the tourists need hotels, transport, and food – causing pollution.
- Some countries make use of ecotourism – tourism meant to lessen the visitors' impact on the environment.
- Eco-tourists would rather make use of tents and bicycles.

## **The consequences of each of these three types of migration:**

### 1. International Labor Migration:

- They migrated persons take up the work of the local people, leading to the people locally not having a job due to the job given to an international migrate.
- The country not having enough housing, must make place for more houses – using up agricultural grounds.

### 2. Forced migration:



- Lead to, too much people coming to a specific country, leading to overpopulation and no jobs available for them.
- The country not having enough food and housing for the people.

### 3. Tourism migration:

- If a country doesn't make use of ecotourism it can have a negative impact on the environment, due to the usage of transport, the place taken up for creating hotels, etc.
- A lot of people on one place at the same time can cause overpopulation – crowded beaches, parks etc.

### Controlling migration:

#### The encouraging and restraining functions of migration policies:

##### Inclusionary policies:

- most immigrants benefit the country, because they contribute towards the economy and pay taxes, observe the law and serve the military of their new country.
- some bring professional skills for economic growth.
- represent international businesses which appeal to the country – they invest.

##### Selective immigration policies:

- excludes unwanted migrants and includes desired ones
- one way to impose a selective policy is through a visa (gives the person permission to enter the country).
- Temporary migrants = tourists, commuters (live outside country, but work within it) and those passing through the country.
- Those whom want to stay permanently = need a visa that will allow them to become naturalized – to become a legal permanent citizen of the country.
- To become naturalized = need to take Oath of Allegiance.

#### The different reasons for migration control:

##### Governments are concerned that immigrants will become:

- a burden on public resources,
- take away jobs from residents,
- bring unwanted cultural change.

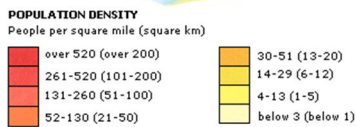
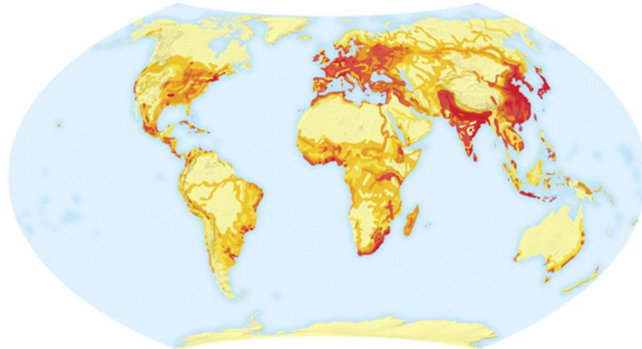
### Guidance for preparing for MCQ's:

#### Global population distribution:

- Human beings are not distributed uniformly across Earth's surface.
- Human beings avoid clustering in certain physical environments, especially those that are too dry, too wet, too cold, or too mountainous for activities such as agriculture, such as Cold lands (North + South Poles (too cold), Sub-Saharan Africa

(too dry + hot), Brazil's Amazon River (too wet) and South America (too mountainous).

- Two-thirds of the world's inhabitants are clustered in 4 regions - East Asia, Europe, Southeast Asia and South Asia, because they show similarities – most live near an ocean or river with easy access to an ocean, rather than in the interior of major landmasses, they also occupy generally low-lying areas, with fertile soil + temperate climate.



### Malthus's theory on population growth and resources:

- Predicted that population would increase faster than resources.
- Contemporary geographers are divided on the validity of Malthus's thesis.
- Thomas Malthus (1766-1834).
- An Essay on the principle of Population - 1798
- Malthus claimed that the population was growing much more rapidly than Earth's food supply because population increased geometrically, whereas food supply increased arithmetically.
- His views remains influential today.

### Malthus's theory and reality:

- Population has grown + world food production also grown.

### Limitations of theory:

- The land is rarely flat and resources are not evenly distributed across the earth. wealth and spending power are not distributed evenly over an area, and demand changes over time.

### Types of population densities:

Density = number of people occupying an area of land.

- The 3 measures help geographers to describe the distribution of people in

comparison to available resources.

### Types of measures:

#### 1. Arithmetic density:

- Measures total number of people living in an area.
- Total number of people divided by total land area.
- Geographers use to compare conditions in different countries, because the 2 pieces of info needed to calculate the measures are easy to obtain.

#### 2. Physiological density:

- Show spatial relationship between people and resources.
- Meaningful population measure is to look at the number of people of arable land – land suited for agriculture.
- Number of people supported by a unit area of arable land = physiological density.
- High physiological density = greater pressure on land to produce enough food.
- Geographers compare arithmetic and physiological density to understand capacity of land to yield enough food for the needs of the people.

#### 3. Agricultural density:

- Show spatial relationship between people and resources.
- Ratio number of farmers to the amount of arable land.
- Measuring = helps account the economic differences.
- Developed countries = lower because of technology and finance allowing few people to farm extensive land areas + feed many people. Allows population to rather work in factories + shops than in fields.
- Geographers use both physiological + agricultural densities to understand the relationships between population + resources of country.

### Population structure:

#### 1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR):

- Average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years (15-49).
- Attempts to predict the future behaviour of individual women with rapid cultural change.

#### 2. Infant mortality rate (IMR):

- The annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year for every 1 000 live births.
- Highest in poorer countries, because they can't afford good health care during their pregnancies and for their infants.

#### 3. Life Expectancy:

- The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live – looking at the current mortality levels.

#### 4. Young and Old:

- Developed countries face increasing percentages of older people – must get a level of income and health care after retiring.
- Term used = “graying” of the population.
- Dependency ratio – the number of people who are too young or too old to work,

compared to the number of people in their productive years.  
Components of population change:

### Strategies to lower birth rates:

#### Education and health care:

- A wealthier community has more money to spend on education and health care programs, that would promote lower birth rates.

#### Approach to lower birth rates:

- More women in school to learn ways to gain economic control over their lives.
- With better education, women can make better choices regarding contraception methods.
- Improved health-care programs, IMR's would decline through improved prenatal care, counselling about STD's and child immunization.
- Survival of more infants = lead to women making more informed choices about contraception to limit children in families.

#### Contraception:

- Putting resources into family-planning programs can reduce birth rates much more rapidly.
- Making it cheaper and easier to get hold of.
- Contraceptives = best way to reduce birth rates.

#### Approach to lower birth rates:

- Bangladesh = low improvement of wealth + literacy, but more = contraceptives used.
- Africa = low usage = can distribute contraceptives more freely.
- High birth rates in Africa + southeast Asia = reflects low status of women. They hold fewer legal rights + opportunities than men = large family = sign of their own virility.

#### Religions impact on not using contraceptives:

- A lot of religions don't approve the usage = more children.
- Religions include:
  - Roman Catholics
  - Fundamentalist Protestants
  - Muslims
  - Hindus

US = not approving abortions

### Demographic transition stages:

<b>Stage 1:</b>	<b>Stage 2:</b>	<b>Stage 3:</b>	<b>Stage 4:</b>
• Very high CBR	• Still high CBR	• Rapidly declining CBR	• Very low CBR

• Very high CDR	• Rapidly declining CDR	• Moderately declining CDR	• Low, slightly increasing CDR
• Very low NIR	• Very high NIR	• Moderate NIR	• 0 or negative NIR
Most of human history because of unpredictable food supply, war + diseases. People depended on hunting and gathering for food. NO COUNTRY IN THIS STAGE TODAY.	Developed countries due to the Industrial Revolution became wealthy + more technology – used to make communities healthier to live. Transferred penicillin, vaccines etc to treat infectious diseases such as malaria + TB.	Some governments discourage large families, so a lot of stage 2 turned into stage 3. Also due to access to birth control.	Birth control allows people to choose whether they want children or not. More women in labor force = not staying at home anymore to look after children, so they don't have a lot or any children.

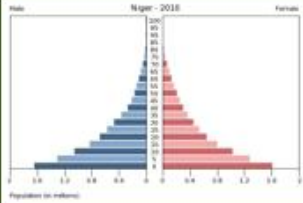
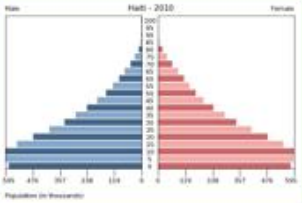
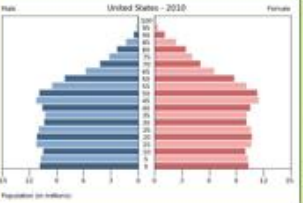
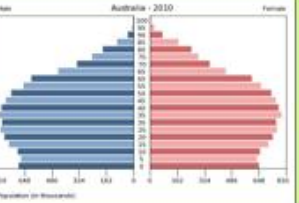
			
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 4</b>
Expansive.	Expansive.	Stationary.	Contractive.
Concave sides.	Straight sides.	Convex sides.	Convex sides.
High birth rate.	Still high birth rate.	Declining birth rate.	Very low birth rate.
High death rate.	Falling death rate.	Low death rate.	Low death rate.
Short life expectancy.	Slightly longer life expectancy.	Long life expectancy.	Longer life expectancy.
Rapid fall in each upward age group due to high DR.	Fall in DR so more people living into middle age.	An increasing proportion of the population is in the 65+ age group.	Higher dependency ratio.
<b>Niger</b>	<b>Haiti</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Australia</b>

Image adapted from: <https://14kome.files.wordpress.com/2012/03/screen-shot-2012-03-14-at-11-04-39-pm1.png>

### Local and international migration:

#### Global/regional migration:

- When people move from one country to another country.

#### Local/internal migration:

- When people move within their country of origin. It can be between cities etc.

### Controlling migration:

## Policies:

### Inclusionary policies:

- most immigrants benefit the country, because they contribute towards the economy and pay taxes, observe the law and serve the military of their new country.
- some bring professional skills for economic growth.
- represent international businesses which appeal to the country – they invest.

### Selective immigration policies:

- excludes unwanted migrants and includes desired ones
- one way to impose a selective policy is through a visa (gives the person permission to enter the country).
- Temporary migrants = tourists, commuters (live outside country, but work within it) and those passing through the country.
- Those whom you want to stay permanently = need a visa that will allow them to become naturalized – to become a legal permanent citizen of the country.
- To become naturalized = need to take Oath of Allegiance.

## Reasons for migration control:

### Governments are concerned that immigrants will become:

- a burden on public resources,
- take away jobs from residents,
- bring unwanted cultural change.

Note that you can expect at least one question to be based on the interpretation of a map (sourced from the prescribed book) related to the study material.

## Guidance for questions requiring written answers:

Note that in the case of Learning Unit 4, we do not distinguish between 6-mark and 4-mark questions for the purpose of examination guidance.

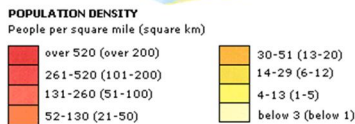
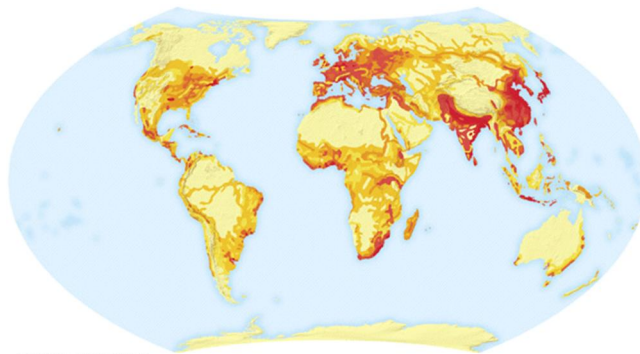
Population distribution (make sure you can interpret maps related to population dynamics)

## Population concentrations:

- Human beings are not distributed uniformly across Earth's surface.
- Human beings avoid clustering in certain physical environments, especially those that are too dry, too wet, too cold, or too mountainous for activities such as agriculture, such as Cold lands (North + South Poles (too cold), Sub-Saharan Africa (too dry + hot), Brazil's Amazon River (too wet) and South America (too mountainous).
- Two-thirds of the world's inhabitants are clustered in 4 regions - East Asia, Europe, Southeast Asia and South Asia, because they show similarities – most live near an ocean or river with easy access to an ocean, rather than in the interior of major



landmasses, they also occupy generally low-lying areas, with fertile soil + temperate climate.



## Population structure:

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Components of population change:

## Geographical factors associated with population:

This is a very wide question, but during the unit you'll come to notice that a variety of people distributes on various parts of the World.

- This is about population patterns ( where people prefer to stay) and how it's affected by geographical factors.
- Eg. Climates and population concentrations – regions with extreme climates = less populous, because there's few things you can do in climates with extreme heat, you

can't plant crops and it's not suited for every person.

- Precipitation can also be a geographical factor – regions with more rainfall = more populous, due to the rainfall causing them to be able to plant crops.

### Variation of population characteristics:

- Indicators vary widely among regions.

#### 1. Natural increase rate (NIR):

- Percentage a population grows in a year.
- Natural = excludes migration
- $CDR = CDR - CBR$

Example:

CBR = 20

CDR = 5

NIR = 20-5

= 15 per 1 000/1.5%

#### 2. Crude Birth Rate (CBR):

- Total number of live births in a year for every 1 000 people alive in society.
- CBR of 20 = every 1 000 people in a country, 20 babies are born over a 1 year period.

#### 3. Crude Death Rate (CDR):

- Total number of deaths in a year for every 1 000 people alive in society.
- Provides a picture of a society as a whole in a give year.

### Different types of migration:

#### 1. International Labor Migration:

- Looking for jobs and to improve their lives
- People emigrate from places with few job opportunities and immigrate to places with available jobs.

#### Types:

- Temporary labor migrants – work to save enough money to return home and establish new households.
- Seasonal migrants – work part of the year tending certain crops/activities.
- Guest workers – immigrants admitted to meet demand for more workers.

#### 2. Forced migration:

- Migrants fleeing to avoid disaster or violence.
- Tend to be local or regional.

#### Causes:



Political:

- armed conflict or discrimination.
- Refugee – person compelled to migrate outside their country due to international convention.
- Internally displaced persons (IDP's) – persons compelled to migrate within their country of origin.

Environmental:

- Due to natural disasters – tsunamis, floods, earthquakes, landslides, hunger etc.
- Person known as environmentally displaced persons – individuals compelled to flee natural disasters.

3. Tourism migration:

- Temporary migration due to an interest in visiting places.
- Travel within their own country or internationally.

Arrivals – the entry of people into a country.

Reasons:

- Leisure,
- recreation activities,
- visiting friends and families,
- health providers,
- religious activities.

Tourism industry:

- Tourism = world's largest industry.
- Spend a lot of money in the country on meals, accommodation, etc.
- Can cause harm to natural environment, because the tourists need hotels, transport, and food – causing pollution.
- Some countries make use of ecotourism – tourism meant to lessen the visitors' impact on the environment.
- Eco-tourists would rather make use of tents and bicycles.

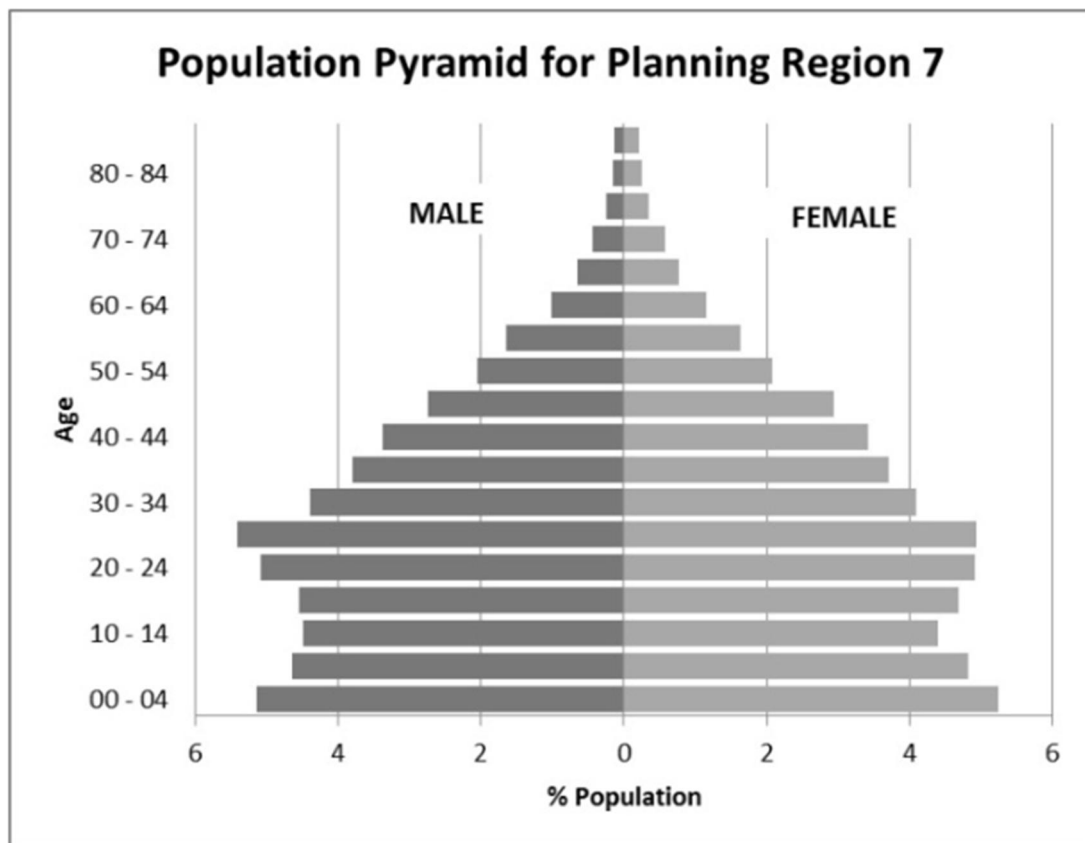
Push and pull factors of migration:

<b><u>Push:</u></b>	<b><u>Pull:</u></b>
These make you want to leave your location. They push you away.	These make you want to move to a new location. They pull you in.
Lack of employment – few jobs are available and there is little variety in the types of jobs available	More jobs and more types of jobs available.
Lack of services, e.g. water, electricity, transport	Better access to services, e.g. water, electricity, transport
Lack of recreational facilities, entertainment and social interaction.	More recreational facilities, entertainment and social interaction.
Lack of housing	More housing and better housing available

Lack of facilities, e.g. fewer schools, colleges or universities, and fewer hospitals or clinics.	Better and more access to education and medical facilities
Natural disasters, such as drought or floods.	Location's government provides more assistance if a natural disaster occurs.
Location can be unattractive and polluted.	May have more natural beauty.
Poverty may influence people to make a better living.	Better standard of living possible

**Test yourself:**

1. Which one of the alternatives provided best describes the population trends in Region 7 of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality of South Africa based on the population pyramid shown in the figure following this question? **(Section B, pg 125-127)**



Population pyramid for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in 2011 (City of Tshwane 2011)

(1) The region has experienced consistent high birth rates (high growth) and is characterised by a large, predominantly male, economically active population.

**(2) The region experiences very high death rates and is characterised by a very young and economically inactive population.**

- (3) The region has an equal number of males and females with low literacy levels.
- (4) The region is highly developed, in stage 4 of demographic transition, and will experience a decline in population in the near future.

2. Based on figures 5.2.2, 5.2.5 and 5.2.7 (pages 120 – 121 in the prescribed textbook) and your understanding of overpopulation, which one of the following countries would you consider as the closest to being overpopulated? **(Section B, pg 120-121)**

- (1) Canada
- (2) United States of America
- (3) The Netherlands
- (4) Egypt**

3. Considering figure 5.2.1 (page 120 in the prescribed textbook) which one of the following alternatives identify two countries which both exhibit of the highest population densities in the world? **(Section B, pg**

- (1) China and Pakistan
- (2) India and Russia
- (3) India and Germany**
- (4) Egypt and Italy
- (5) USA and Nigeria

4. A population pyramid provides insights into the population dynamics within a country. Which one of the following is not illustrated by a population pyramid? **(Section B, pg 125-127)**

- (1) birth rate
- (2) literacy rate**
- (3) death rate
- (4) stages of demographic transition

5. Overpopulation refers to a situation where ... **(Section B, pg 139)**

- (1) the number of people in an area causes unsustainable development
- (2) people live very close to one another and there is very little living space
- (3) the number of people in an area causes diseases to spread faster
- (4) people's need for resources to support a decent quality of life cannot be met by the environment**

6. Which one of the following statements about population distribution is true? **(Section B, pg 118-119)**

- (1) Population density is the greatest in poor countries.
- (2) South Asia's population is greatest along its coastal margin, mostly on a**

**series of islands.**

- (3) Most people in the USA live in the eastern half of the country.
- (4) Japan's population density is similar to that of New Zealand.

7. People moving away from one country into another country is described as ..., while people moving between cities in the same region of a country is described as ... migration. **(Section B, pg 163)**

- (1) immigration; intraregional
- (2) emigration; intraregional**
- (3) immigration; interregional
- (4) emigration; interregional

8. Which one of the following statements related to international labour migration is true? **(Section B, pg 148)**

- (1) Labour migrants favour growing economies and will cause an increase in birth rates.
- (2) People only migrate to areas that have high agricultural productivity.
- (3) Labour migrants favour growing economies and will cause an increase in the 20 – 40-year age groups of a country's population pyramid.**
- (4) Labour migrants prefer the Northern Hemisphere for the favourable climate conditions.

9. Which **one** of the following alternatives is **not** a trend associated with global migration in recent decades? **(Section B, pg 146-147)**

- (1) occurring at an increased rate
- (2) net out-migration from North America and Europe
- (3) brain drain from developing countries
- (4) large flows of migrants from Asia to North America and Europe**

10. According to the map in figure 6.3.2 (pages 146 –1 47 in the prescribed textbook), which one of the following countries has a net migration rate above 100? **(Section B, pg 146-147)**

- (1) Saudi Arabia
- (2) Ireland
- (3) Chile
- (4) Australia**