

Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes

Topic 2.1 – Population Distribution

1. Identify 4 physical factors that influence the distribution of human populations. **Climate, landforms, bodies of water, availability of natural resources**
2. Identify 4 human factors that influence the distribution of human populations. **Cultural, economic (work opportunities), historical, political**
3. How do you calculate arithmetic population density? **Total population divided by total land**
4. Which country likely has a higher physiological population density, Egypt or France? Why? **Egypt. Compared to France, Egypt has relatively little farm land (arable land) since much of the country is desert (arid land)**
5. Which types of countries have a lower agricultural population density: more developed countries or less developed countries? Why? **More developed countries because they utilize advanced farming techniques that require fewer farmers per unit of arable land.**

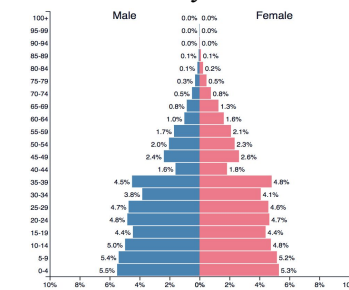
Topic 2.2- Consequences of Population Distribution

1. Which three countries have the highest total population? **China, India, USA**
2. What is the difference between population distribution and population density? **Population distribution shows where people live. Population density shows how many people live in a specific area.**
4. Which country has a higher population density: Singapore or the USA? **Singapore**
5. What are three economic/social disadvantages of living in areas with less concentrated populations? **Fewer jobs means less opportunities, fewer schools and universities results in less education, fewer hospitals results in limited access to health care.**
6. Identify two environmental problems associated with higher population density? **Pollution and depletion of resources**
7. Define carrying capacity **The amount of people that can be supported without damaging the environment.**

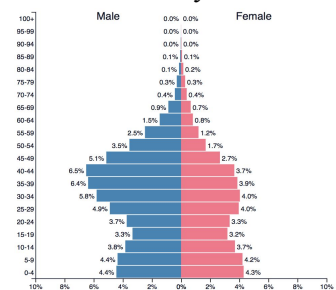
Topic 2.3- Population Composition

1. Which country most likely has an advanced economy? Why? **Country C. Life expectancy is higher. Birth rates are low**
2. Which country most likely has an agricultural based economy? Why? **Country D. Population growth and birth rates are often higher in agricultural based economies.**
3. Which country most likely has the most immigration? Why? **Country B. Disproportionate number of males suggest large amount of guest workers**
4. Which country most likely experienced an internal war? Why? **Country A. Decrease in number of men and women 40-44 suggests a civil conflict.**
5. Which country has evidence of a baby boom? Why? **Country C. The 50-55 cohort**
6. Which country has the lowest rate of natural increase? Why? **Country C. Low birth rates and relatively few children .**

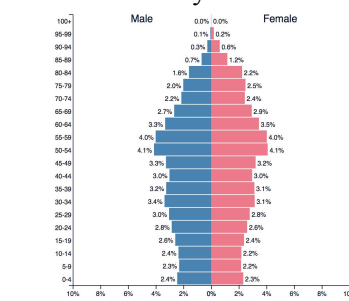
Country A



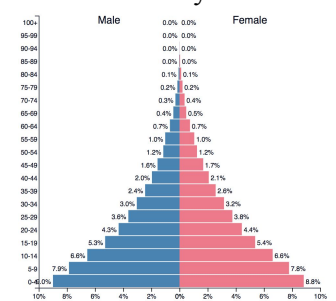
Country B



Country C



Country D



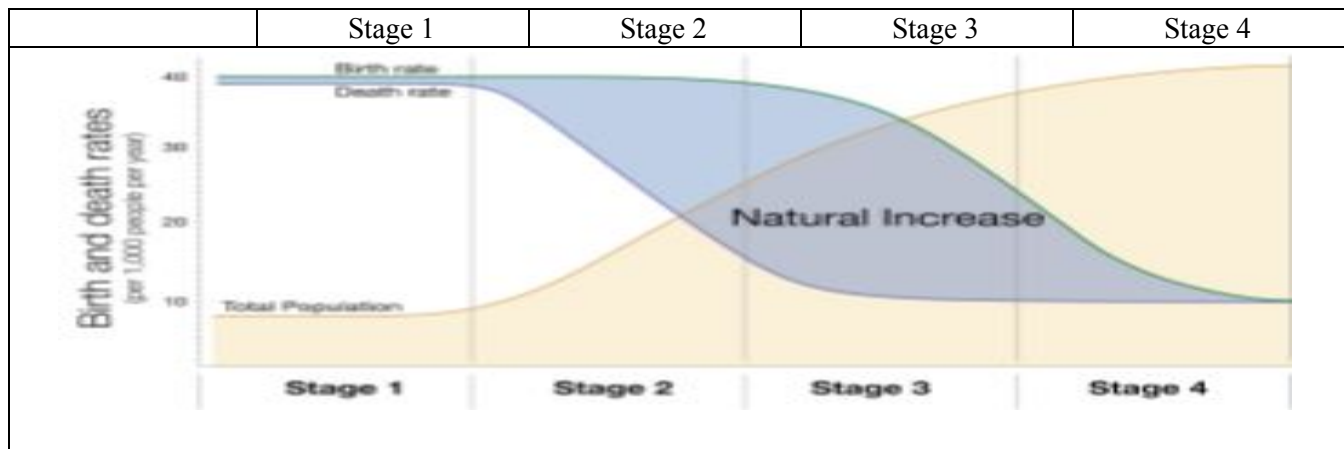
7. The population pyramids above correspond to which countries? **Cambodia _A_, Saudi Arabia _B_, Angola _D_, Germany _C_**
8. Which country will struggle to provide enough jobs for citizens in the future? **Country D, due to the large amount of people in the prereproductive years.**
9. Which country will struggle to have enough workers? **Country C, due to the low amount of births.**

Topic 2.4- Population Dynamics

1. How do we find the NIR of a country? $CBR - CDR = NIR$
2. What is the difference between the total fertility rate (TFR) and the crude birth rate (CBR)? TFR is looking at the average amount of kids a woman is having, while CBR is looking at all births.
3. Identify two reasons why less economically developed countries have higher death rates. 1) Less advanced healthcare system 2) Higher IMR & a more agricultural based economy
4. What is doubling time? The amount of time needed for a population to double in size.

Topic 2.5- The Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

Complete the chart below showing the characteristics in each stage of the DTM.



Birth Rate	Very high. High fertility rate.	Very high. Need more kids to farm	Rapid decrease. No need for many kids	Flat. Bottoms out
Death Rate	Very high. High child mortality	Rapid decrease	Decreasing	Flat. Bottoms out
Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Little population growth	Rapid increase	Increases at a slower rate	Zero population growth (ZPG)
Economic Focus	Subsistence farming	Agriculture for trade	Manufacturing	Service Industries (finance, insurance)
Life Expectancy and Health	Low. Poor medical knowledge	Increasing. Better nutrition/sanitation	Increasing. More access to health care	Highest. Specialized medicine/doctors
Role of Women	Traditional roles of mothers/caretakers	Traditional roles of mothers/caretakers	More women in workforce	Economically and socially empowered
Migration Patterns	Seasonal migration for food and flocks	Rural communities	Increase in rural-to-urban migration	Suburban living and more immigration
Modern Examples	Isolated groups	Angola, Sudan	Mexico, Vietnam	China, USA

1. Where are newly industrialized countries (NIC) on the DTM? Why? Between stage 2 and 3. NICs are moving from agricultural economies to manufacturing economies. This results in rapid rural-to-urban migration and more spending on infrastructure. Example: Vietnam
2. The theoretical Stage 5 is not included on the model above. What are two unique characteristics of Stage 5? CDR goes above the CBR, causing the population to decrease. This happens to advanced societies that must now depend on immigration and pronatalist policies for growth.
3. How is the Epidemiological Transition Model different from the DTM? The ETM analyzes development and population growth based on medical advances. Countries in later stages of the ETM have better sanitation, nutrition, and medicine but more diseases associated with aging like cancer and dementia.

Topic 2.6- Malthusian Theory	Topic 2.7- Population Policies
<p>1. What was Thomas Malthus's prediction? The world population would exceed the carrying capacity, because food production grows arithmetically and population grows exponentially.</p> <p>2. What is the difference between arithmetic and exponential growth? Arithmetic is when growth increases by a constant number. Exponential growth is compounded, causing a spike in numbers.</p> <p>3. Why didn't the world experience a Malthusian catastrophe as population significantly increased? The agricultural revolutions allowed society to produce more food, and population growth slows as society develops.</p>	<p>1. What is the definition of sustainability? The use of Earth's renewable and non-renewable resources in a manner that does not deplete either resource. Sustainable efforts strive to find an equilibrium with the environment and society, by making sure that the current generation does not hinder future generations.</p> <p>2. Identify two pro-natalist policies. Tax exemption, free child care, propaganda</p> <p>3. Identify two anti-natalist policies. Limiting the amount of children per family, reducing tax benefits, propaganda</p> <p>4. Identify two effects of China's one-child policy. Gender selective abortions, human trafficking, mail order brides, decrease in population growth</p>
Topic 2.8- Women and Demographic Change	Topic 2.9- Aging Populations
<p>1. Identify three reasons why the total fertility rate falls as countries enter stages 3 and 4 on the DTM. More access to contraception (more family planning), less need for children as source of income, more women enter the workforce</p> <p>2. Identify two reasons why women are more empowered in stage 4 of the DTM? Society views them as equals to everyone else in society. Allowing for women to run for political office, move up in the private sector, and have every opportunity that men have.</p>	<p>1. Identify three reasons why life expectancy has increased in the last century. Medical advancements, increased access to capital, more goods/services</p> <p>2. What is the dependency ratio? The ratio of the number of people not in the workforce and those who are in the workforce.</p>

Topic 2.10- Causes of Migration

1. What is the difference between immigration and emigration?
Immigrant is a person permanently moving into a state, while emigrant is a person permanently moving out of a state.
2. Identify general examples of push and pull factors for each category

	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Economic	High unemployment, high inflation, lack of opportunities	Job opportunities, stability, low inflation
Social	Isolated in the community, heritage is not shown in society	Similar cultural backgrounds, has social activities of interest
Political	Corruption, oppression, abuse of power	Stable, lack of corruption, protect rights of people
Environmental	Harsh climate, difficult to navigate, isolated	Warm, provides opportunities for citizens, easy to live in

3. Explain the idea of intervening opportunities and intervening obstacles. Intervening obstacles prevent or hinder migration, while intervening opportunities cause a person to stop migrating to their original destination due to a factor that they encounter while migrating.

4. What are Ravenstein’s laws of migration?
 1. Most migrants travel short distances and travel in step migration
 2. Migrants traveling longer distances go to urban areas
 3. Rural residents are more likely to migrate than urban residents
 4. Families are less likely to migrate across national borders
 5. Every migration stream creates a counterstream
 6. Females are more migratory domestically, males are more migratory over long distances
 7. Urban areas grow more by migration than by NIR
 8. Migration increases economic development
 9. Migration is mostly due to economic causes
 10. Migration goes from agricultural regions to urban regions
 11. Migration increases with advancements in technology and transportation

Topic 2.11- Forced and Voluntary Migration

1. What is the difference between internally displaced persons and refugees? IDPs are people who were forced to leave their home, due to life threatening conditions, however, they do not cross an international boundary. Refugees flee their home due to life threatening conditions and do cross an international boundary.
2. What is the difference between step migration and chain migration? Step migration is when migration happens in stages, migrants stop at different places on the way to their final destination. Chain migration is a process in which legal immigrants may sponsor a family member to come into the country.
3. What type of agriculture would best match with transhumance migration? Pastoral nomadism
4. What is rural-to-urban migration? Urbanization, people move from rural settlements to urban areas.

Topic 2.12- Effects of Migration

1. Explain the difference between acculturation and assimilation. Assimilation is when someone loses their current culture and takes on a new culture. Acculturation is when a person becomes integrated into a new culture and takes on some aspects of the new culture, while also retaining their original culture.
2. What is Xenophobia? A hatred of foreigners based on stereotypes, prejudice, and racism.
3. What is remittance? The transfer of money by a foreign worker to an individual in their home country.