

EXAM I

Monday, October 2, 2017

See Study Guide

15% of final grade

Bring a #2 pencil and eraser
for multiple choice questions
and a pen for the essays.

GEOG 247
Cultural Geography

Studying Populations II

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J-Curve: Historic growth related to decrease in DR

7 billion mark reached in late 2011

A change in the "culture" of dealing with illness.

- Better medical practices.
- Understanding the causes of illness and the transmission of disease.
- Improved sanitation.
- Better agricultural methods (more food available).
- Improved food supplies (transportation and storage).
- Knowledge of nutrition.

Population Growth and Projections

1. World population growth has been fast since the mid-1900s.
2. Has been regionally uneven.
3. Estimates are based on current growth rates and they change over time.

World's Most Populous Countries 2011 and 2050

TABLE 3.1 The World's 10 Most Populous Countries, 2011 and 2050

Most Populous Countries, 2011	Population in 2011 (in millions)	Most Populous Countries, 2050 (estimated)	Population in 2050 (estimated, in millions)
China	1,346	India	1,692
India	1,241	China	1,313
United States	312	Nigeria	433
Indonesia	238	United States	423
Brazil	197	Pakistan	314
Pakistan	177	Indonesia	309
Nigeria	162	Bangladesh	226
Bangladesh	151	Brazil	223
Russia	143	Ethiopia	174
Japan	128	Philippines	150

(Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2011 World Population Data Sheet)

<http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2017/2017-world-population-data-sheet.aspx>
Link to 2017 world population data tables from Population Reference Bureau.

Malthusian Theory

In 1798 Thomas Malthus postulated that unless population growth was slowed (by "self-control," war or natural disaster), its rate of growth would soon exceed the rate of food production (exceed carrying capacity).

He predicted that people would not be able to feed themselves and widespread poverty, hunger, sickness and war would follow.

WHY? Because population tends to double in size quickly, while agriculture grows at a steady rate.

His prediction did not take into account **new technologies** that have allowed people to produce more food.

Demographic Transition

The "J-curve" becomes an "S-curve" when a population reaches carrying capacity.

It returns to a J-curve when new technologies allow people to live longer.

J and S population curves.

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Homeostatic Plateaus

The J-curve turns into an S-curve every time something occurs to either increase or slow down the death rate (changes existing equilibrium).

J and S population curves.

How long can this go on? What will be the affect of globalization?

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Demographic Transition Model

1. Agrarian society 2. Industrialization established 3. Urban/ economic 4. Highly developed 5. Old population

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Comparison of BR and DR by Economic Development

Developing countries

Developed countries

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Birth Rate and Death Rate

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

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Birth Rate and Death Rate

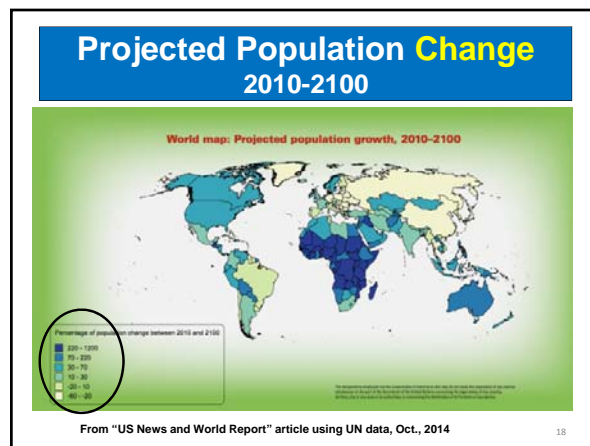
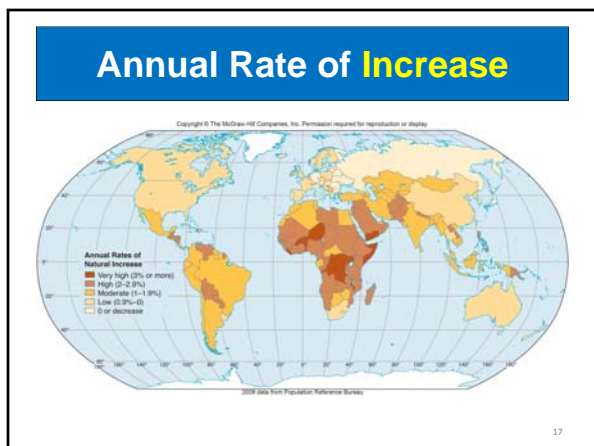
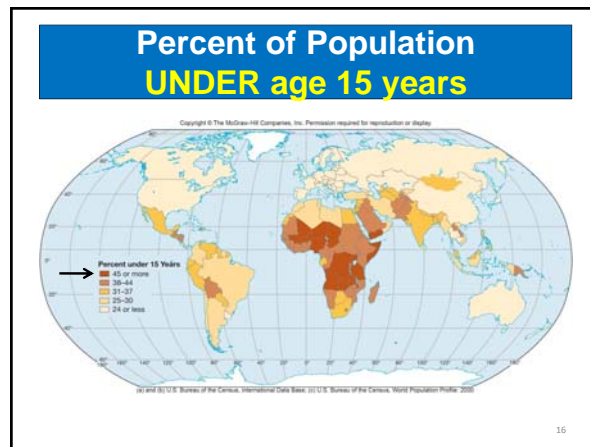
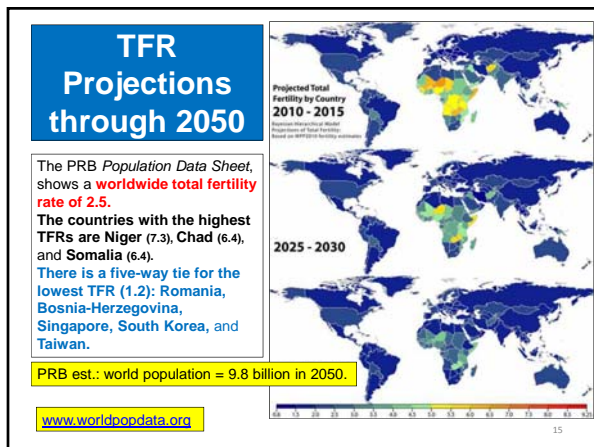
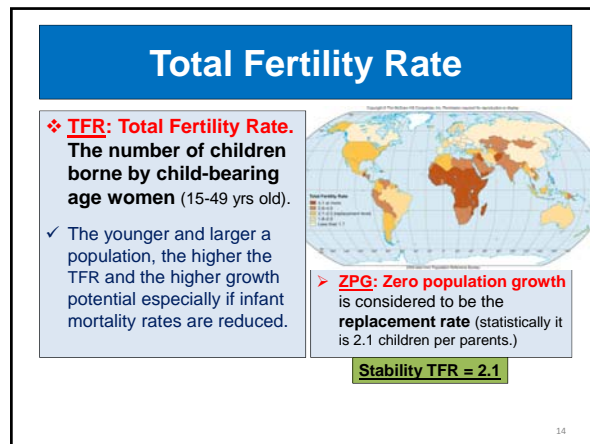
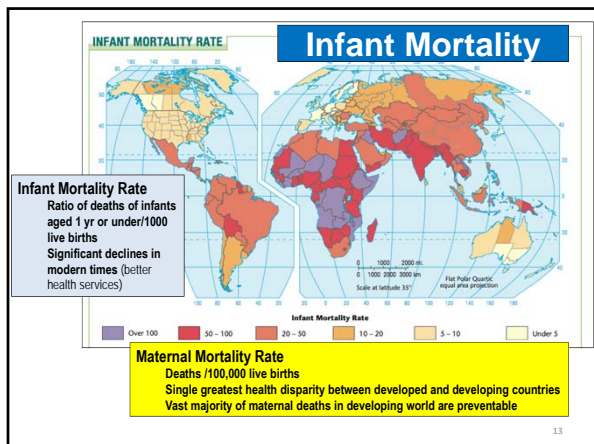
BIRTH RATE

- Annual number of live births /1000 pop
- Influenced by several factors: age and sex structure, customs and family size expectations, population policies.
- High birth rates (≥ 30) characteristic of agricultural, rural countries in which a high proportion of the female population is young
- Low birth rates (< 18) characteristic of industrialized, urbanized countries
- Transitional rates (18-30) some developing and newly industrializing areas.
- Subject to change - medical, economic and cultural factors

DEATH RATE

- Annual deaths /1000 pop
- Once varied with levels of economic development.
- Influenced by the age structure of a country's population + illness + civil unrest.
- Dramatic reductions in in less-developed countries: access to technology; enhances other problems.
- Reduction doesn't extend to infant or maternal mortality rates.

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Population Make-up

- All **population cohorts** are made up of **individuals** whose **demographics** may shed light on:
 - the **culture group** of which they are a part
 - who inhabits an area
 - on dealing with **population issues** with regard to carrying capacity
 - on the relationship between culture groups.

❖ To get a visualization of any cohort we can start by using a **population pyramid**: a graph showing the age and sex composition of a population by percent within age groups.

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Reading a Population Pyramid

Graphic representation of a population's age and sex distribution.

Each horizontal bar represents an age group indicated by the central vertical scale. Each age group is divided by sex.

The length of the bar represents the percent of people occupying that age group indicated by the bottom horizontal scale. NOTE: Sometimes the horizontal scale is in headcount.

Age groups move up the pyramid. Each group gets smaller as it gets older unless there is an influx of immigrants.

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Population Pyramid

Graphic representation of a population's age and sex distribution.

Every year age groups move up the pyramid. The groups get **smaller** as members die unless an area experiences immigration.

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Shapes of Population Pyramids

The shape of a pyramid tells us something about the graphed population's makeup.

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Population Pyramids

These graphs show headcount not percentage.

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Change over Time

From pyramid to kite

Japan's population by age group, m

Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

<http://populationpyramid.net/world/>

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Diffusion in Population Geog.

- ✓ People respond to pull, push and stay factors.
- ✓ Decisions to move have real or perceived benefits based on real or perceived facts.

Irish Potato Famine
 Three Gorges Dam Migration
 Hurricane Katrina Refugees
 Afghanistan Refugees
 Partition of India
 Creation of Israel
 Palestinian Migration
 African America Migration to the North
 Dust Bowl Migration

❖ Throughout history people (individuals/groups) have moved from their base (hometown) to a new location: **MIGRATION**.

- Earliest humans who needed food and water followed the seasonal movement of animals.



Modern-day Human Relocations


REFRESHER: Push-Pull-Stay Factors

- ❖ **PUSH factor:** characteristic of a region that leads to dissatisfaction; encourages movement away. **(Negative connotation)**
- ❖ **PULL factor:** characteristic of a region that has an attractive force, drawing migrants from other regions. **(Positive connotation)**
- ❖ **STAY factor:** characteristic of a region that keeps people where they are. **(Can either be positive or negative)**


These factors can be applied to migration.

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Migrations



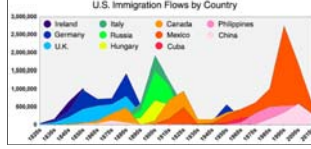
Modern-day Human Relocations



The Great Migration, 1915-1930



U.S. Immigration Flows by Country



<http://www.iom.int/world-migration>
International Organization for Migration

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Population Diffusion

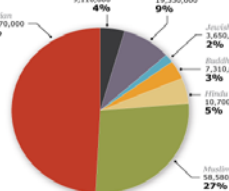
- ❖ The most dominant form of movement in modern times is rural-to-urban migration.
- Associated with times of industrialization and urbanization.
- People are drawn to the cities in the hope of a better life and earning money for material items.
- Many cities are ringed by shanty-towns occupied by rural migrants.

- Shifts take place with one country (China today).
- Rural areas of one country to urban areas of another (Mexico to US).
- Urban to urban migrations occur (both within a country and internationally).
- Males "temporarily" move to other areas for jobs (to North Dakota and Alaska in US; from South Asia to Middle East).

- ❖ People take their culture with them; **acculturation occurs.**


Religious Migration

Religious Composition of International Migrants
Percentage and estimated number of all migrants who belong to each religious group

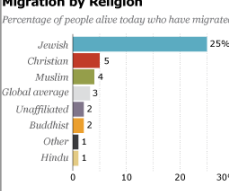


Christian	105,475,000	49%
Unaffiliated	19,330,000	9%
Other Religions	9,110,000	4%
Jewish	3,650,000	2%
Buddhist	2,310,000	3%
Hindu	10,760,000	5%
Muslim	50,560,000	27%

Faith Move



Migration by Religion
Percentage of people alive today who have migrated



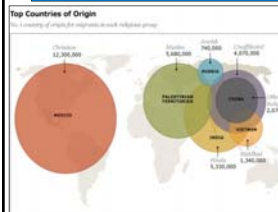
Jewish	5	25%
Christian	4	
Muslim	3	
Global average	3	
Unaffiliated	2	
Buddhist	2	
Other	1	
Hindu	1	

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life
Global Religion and Migration Database 2010
<http://www.pewforum.org/2012/03/08/religious-migration-esec/>

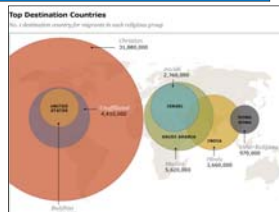
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Religious Migration: Origin and destination

Top Countries of Origin
No. 1 country of origin for migrants in each religious group



Top Destination Countries
No. 1 destination country for migrants in each religious group



Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life • Global Religion and Migration Database 2010

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