GEOG 247
Cultural Geography

Studying Populations III

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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.

Required **exercise 2** is due on Thursday October 5, 2017

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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 urbaniz-ation.
- ➢ **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:
Origin and destination

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Findings of Diffusion Studies

- ❖ **Migration is driven fore-most by economic forces but other factors apply as famine and persecution.**
- ✓ Rural people have a higher tendency to migrate than urban people.
- ✓ Most in-country migration takes place within a short distance (as to the nearest city).
- ▪ Long-distance (international/ regional) migrants tend move to major cities for jobs.

- ▪ Rapidly growing cities attract both locals (pull factor; depopu-lating surrounding areas) and long-distance migrants. In-country migrants may be drawn to replace them.
- ➢ Women (if they migrate) have a higher tendency to move within a country and shorter distances.
- ➢ Men have a higher tendency to migrate internationally.

Global Migration Routes

According to the **Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Glob-al Human Capital,** the largest regional migration from 2005 to 2010 was from South Asia to the Middle East while 9 of the 10 largest country-to-country waves were in Asia. **The face of migration has changed and emerging mar-kets are its rising stars.** See more at: http://gelookahead.economist.com/infograph/whos-gone-where/#sthash.q6dRysKC.dpuf

Can you see the cultural geography implications?

Political and Economic Factors
Influencing Populations

- **Government restrictions on voluntary migration**
  - Dominican Republic vs. Haiti on the island of Hispaniola (The DR blocks Haitians from crossing into it.)
- **Government forcing involuntary migration**
  - Ethnic cleansing in Darfur
  - Relocation to less densely populated islands in Indonesia
- **Population control programs**
  - China's one-child policy (ended Dec. 2015)
  - Singapore's large family incentives
- **Religious tenets**
  - Restriction on the use of birth control and contraception

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Population Control Programs

National programs to regulate population reflect both the desire to **slow population growth** in the face of economic difficulties or to **increase the head count** to increase the labor force and the tax base.

NEWS ITEMS
- Tehran (AFP) - **A bill aimed at encouraging more births by outlawing sterilization and vasectomies has passed in Iran's parliament** Iran, which for more than two decades encouraged birth control, is now concerned at the slowing of its annual growth rate, 1.2% last year (lowest in the region). Iran's fertility rate is 1.8% which leading to a rapidly aging population.
- **To Encourage More Births, Germany Promises Daycare for All**
- **Japan: Encourages Young People To Date And Mate To Reverse Birth Rate Plunge**
- **Russia: Have a baby win a fridge.**
- **Romania: No babies? Higher taxes.**
- **South Korea: Offices close early on third Wednesdays so workers can go home and "get dedicated to childbirth and upbringing."**

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Geography of Birth Control

Contraception is more widely practiced than **abortion** as a birth control method.

But contraception's acceptance and use varies worldwide with cultures.

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Population Growth and Overpopulation

- **The world needs to deal with the current rate of population growth** and **over-population.**
- There is a need to either **increase the carrying capacity** of an area (habitat quality) **or reduce the stress** of a population on the habitat.

➤Can this be done? How can this be done?

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Dealing with Population Growth

How can this be done? Can it be achieved under the cultural umbrella of "perception-adaptation-tradition-diffusion-acculturation" ?

There are 5 general scenarios:
1. **Expand the resource base**
2. **Emigration**
3. **Economic change**
4. **Education**
5. **Natural population controls**

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Dealing with Population Growth

How can this be done?
1. **Expand the resource base** (increase carrying capacity).
   A. Use of technology (existing and/or new).
   B. Creation of artificial environments.
   C. Make new discoveries.
   D. Conserve and preserve existing resources.
      What is a culture group's view of the local resource base?

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Dealing with Population Growth

How can this be done?
2. **Emigration** (movement away).
   A. Encourage people to leave
   B. Discourage in-migration
   C. Government relocation of people to other areas (transmigration)
   Is it culturally acceptable to move away from family?
   Choice of deciding where to go.
   Setting immigration quotas by headcount or nationality?
   Incentive or mandatory or forceful relocation?

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Dealing with Population Growth

How can this be done?
3. **Economic change** (demographic transition model)
   A. Shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy
   B. Shift from rural to urban settlement (may have a negative impact if cities take over farmland)
   C. Use of technology
   Culture of surviving vs. earning a living
   Culture of using relatives (especially children) **as workers vs. hiring laborers**
   Breaking with custom/tradition to "modernize"

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Dealing with Population Growth

How can this be done?
4. **Education** (expanding people's horizons).
   A. Knowledge/rationalization of the local situation
   B. Ability to read and follow instructions
   C. Training in the use of technology
   D. Changing attitudes and philosophies of people regarding family size through dialogue and reasoning.
   Can education change a culture and traditions?

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Dealing with Population Growth

How can this be done?
5. **Natural population controls:** involves ethical & moral issues
   A. **Famine**
   B. **Disease**
   C. **Poverty**
   D. **War**

Ethic: a system of moral standards or principles; an aspect of culture.

Can we go back in time?

Is it culturally acceptable not to help? What are the humanitarian aspects?
Should the world community assist borderline areas by providing aid for hunger and prevent disease when areas cannot support the current population?
Should underdeveloped areas be left alone?
Is war and civil strife a necessary evil?

Medical Geography

❖ **MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY** studies the **well-being** of people as an aspect of habitat.
  ▪ Medical aspects are studied **spatially** (where they occur).
  ▪ The are **correlated to conditions of site and situation** as wind direction, watershed, wells and aquifers, routes of dispersal.
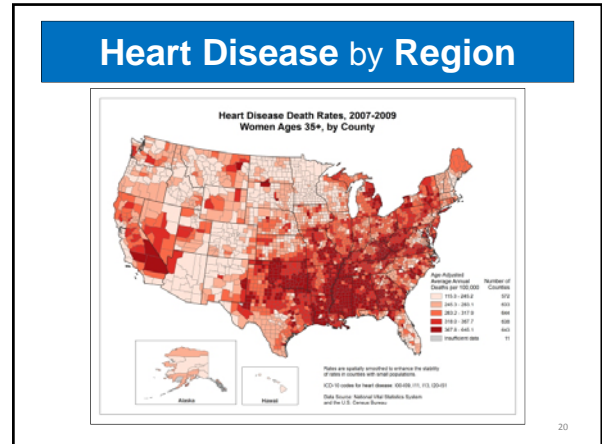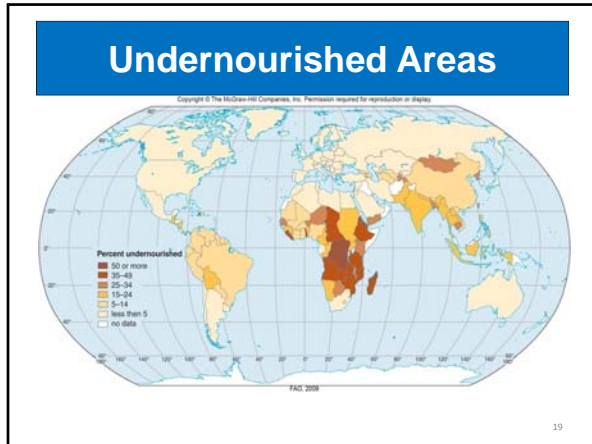❖ **EPIDEMIOLOGY:** the study of the causes and control of disease

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Health and Nutrition

Important part of the population question.
➤ Areas with good health and nutrition can accommodate large numbers of people.
➤ They are also become **PULL** factors.
➤ Analysis includes:
  – Food availability (type/diet/caloric value)
  – Life expectancy/infant mortality (BR/DR/wellness)
  – Disease (susceptibility/transmission/DR/social issues)

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Undernourished Areas

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Heart Disease by Region

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TERMS

- ❖ **ENDEMIC –** a disease in a host population that affects many people <u>locally</u>.
  Can be confined to a small group of people; usually <u>not</u> transferrable to other regions.
- ❖ **EPIDEMIC –** a disease that has a local or regional scope. Contagious; can spread.
- ❖ **PANDEMIC –** a disease that has spread worldwide.

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Categories of Disease

Malaria is an <u>endemic</u> disease to tropical areas.

H1N1 Virus occurred world wide. It is a <u>pandemic</u>.

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Climate Change and the Spread of Disease

Possible effects from changes:
Drought (wind-borne dust diseases)

Increased Rainfall (water-borne diseases**)**

Warmer Temps (increase range of mosquitoes and other insects in latitude and altitude)

Indicates possible distribution by 2060

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ZIKA

Primarily a mosquito-spread virus that has global-warming trend implications.

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ZIKA

The Spread Of The Zika Virus

"Prevention is the best defense against the Zika virus right now.": Editorial

AIDS in Africa

NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY REGION

Botswana - projected population in 2020 with and without AIDS

Mobility and Illness

❖ **Disease and genetic disorders move with a mobile population.**
– Diffusion of people takes their ailments with them.
– Fast travel over long distances allow undiagnosed maladies to go unnoticed until symptoms appear at the new location.
– Genetic disorders (modification of one gene in all cells of the body) once confined to one region or group of people may now appear in other areas as people mate and pass genetic markers to children.

Mobility and AIDS
fostering cultural change

AIDS Fight Targets Southern Africa Truck Drivers: *And studies have demonstrated that highly mobile populations in the region, including truck drivers and the prostitutes who serve them, have very high rates of infection.*

Prevalence of HIV among truck drivers visiting sex workers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.
CONCLUSION: Truck drivers may have facilitated the spread of HIV infection in southern Africa.

Nairobi– Mombasa Highway

- Major transit route in East Africa
- Over 1,000 trucks parked each evening
- Hot spots of sex workers
- Reported higher HIV prevalence among truckers FSW than general population

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EBOLA

http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/could-it-be-ebola.pdf

EBOLA CASES AND DEATHS

Dealing with the Spread of Ebola

❖ **Socio-cultural attitudes to dealing with the sick, the dying, and the dead in source areas.**
➢ **Means of stemming the spread of an outbreak**
- **Food sources/local diet/contamination**
- **Reporting symptoms**
- **Availability of medical care** (facilities/workers)
- **Hands on care/hands off care** (tradition)
- **Protective measures/procedures/quarantine**
- **Availability/use of protective gear**
- **Preparing the dead for burial** (funeral practices/ social customs)

http://www.e-ir.info/2015/04/22/the-ebola-virus-disease-problems-consequences-causes-and-recommendations/

Gender and Culture

❖ **Socially created distinctions between femininity and masculinity.**
• **Gender relationships and role assignments differ among societies and have been influenced by economic development, religion, customs**
  ✓ General egalitarianism in hunting and gathering cultures
  ✓ Agriculture altered the structure of gender roles
  ✓ "Ideal" Victorian woman
  ✓ Subordinate role of women changed only in the later 20th century in more-developed countries - Feminist Revolution

Gender and Culture

Mixed impact of economic globalization on female participation in the paid labor force
➤ On worldwide basis, there has been an increase in women's share of paid employment.
➤ Has not necessarily reduced gender discrimination.
➤ Distinct gender-specific regionalization has emerged.

Gender and Culture

EXAMPLES
▪ **Sub-Saharan Africa** – highly dependent on female farm labor and market income.
▪ **Arab or Arab-influenced Muslim areas of west-ern Asia and N. Africa** – proportion of female pop-ulation that is economy-ically active is low.

▪ **Japan** – Males nearly exclusively run the huge industrial and political machinery.
▪ **Scandinavia** – economic and social equality is more advanced than perhaps any portion of the industrialized world

Saudi Arabia announced that women will allowed to drive automobiles starting in 2018 after a study is completed and guidelines issued.

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RECAP: Cultural Interaction and Pop. Patterns

Culture influences:
• Population density
• Population growth
• Migration
Demographic influences:
• Inheritance laws
• Food preferences
• Attitudes toward migration
• Caring for the sick/dying
• Other cultural features

Food preferences/diet influences:
• Health
• Mortality (BR/DR)
• Worker productivity
• **Attitude toward pop. growth influences:**
  • Family size
  • Forms of birth control
• **Attitude toward personal space influences:**
  • Familial living arrangements
  • Crowding tolerance
  • Relocation desire

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