

**bPENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**  
**P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI**  
**YEAR 13 GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 8 – WEEK: 22.23.24 /LESSON NOTES &**  
**ACTIVITIES**

<b>Strand</b>	Human Geography
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Population and Settlement
<b>Key Learning Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To understand human population dynamics more.</li><li>• Identify and understand the factors that cause the population changes</li><li>• Highlight reason for population changes, whether in an individual country or for the whole world, is the change in birth and death rates.</li></ul>

Lets look at some terms first before going deeper into the topic.

1. Natural Increase is the difference between Birth Rate (BR) and Death Rate (DR). To calculate:  
Natural Increase = BR – DR.

2. Annual Growth Rate.- any natural change in the population, either a decrease or an increase is usually expressed as a percentage

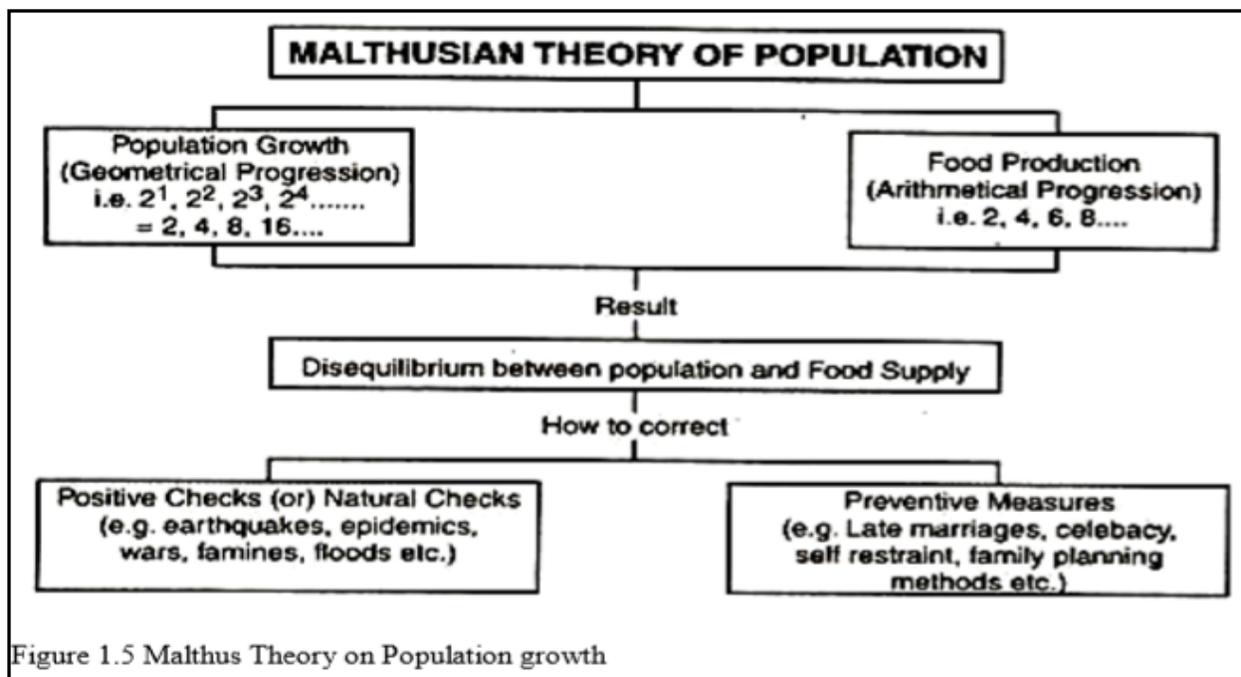
3. Natality Rate (Birth Rate) BR is the total number of live births per 1000 people per year. Today, BR varies at between 5 per 1000 per year and 40 per 1000 per year, depending on the country concerned.

4. Mortality Rate (Death Rate) DR is the number of deaths per 1000 people per year. Typically DR lie between 5 per 1000 people per year and 20 per 1000 people per year, unless there is an epidemic, famine or war which increase levels significantly.

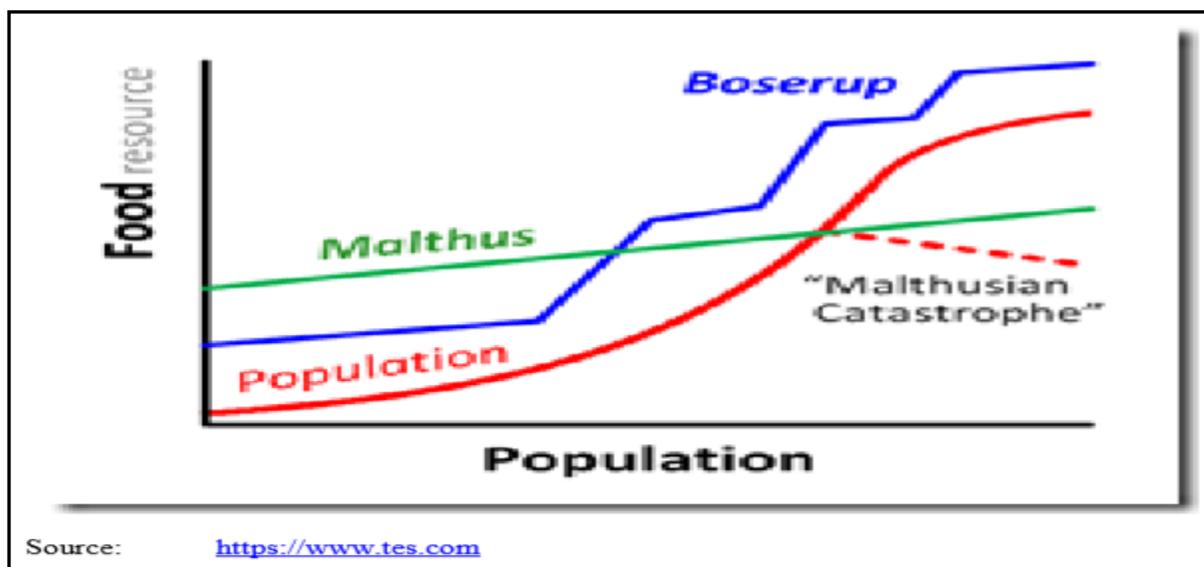
5. The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) describes the sequence of changes over a period of time in the relationship between birth and death rates and overall population change.

**Population Theories**

1. Thomas Malthus - The world's population has grown **exponentially**. This means that the rate of growth has become increasingly rapid, that is doubling with each cycle. Comparative to food production it grows **arithmetically**, that is repeated addition uniform increment accordance to time.



2. Boserup - is known for her theory of agricultural intensification, also known as Qays's theory. Argues that population change drives the intensity of agricultural production. Her position addresses the Malthusian theory that agricultural methods determine population via limits on food supply.



## A Comparison

Malthus believed:	Boserup believed:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Food supply limits population size.</li><li>• Population growth would soon outstrip food supply.</li><li>• This would lead to famine, war and diseases.</li><li>• Preventative and Positive checks on population would be needed.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• With a growth in population, people would find new ways of acquiring food.</li><li>• This would lead to technological and agricultural advances.</li><li>• There would be no need to reduce population size.</li></ul>

### Activity

1. Define the following terms/concepts:

a. Family planning -

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b. Contraceptives -

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c. Sterilisation -

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d. Infant Mortality Rate -

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e. Famine-

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f. Kwashiorkor -

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g. Virility-

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h. Life-expectancy-

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### Optimum, Over and Under-Population

Optimum Population – of an area is the number of people, when working with all the available resources, will produce the highest per capita economic return. That is the highest standard of living and quality of life.

Overpopulation – occurs when there are too many people relative to the resources and technology available to maintain an ‘adequate’ standard of living.

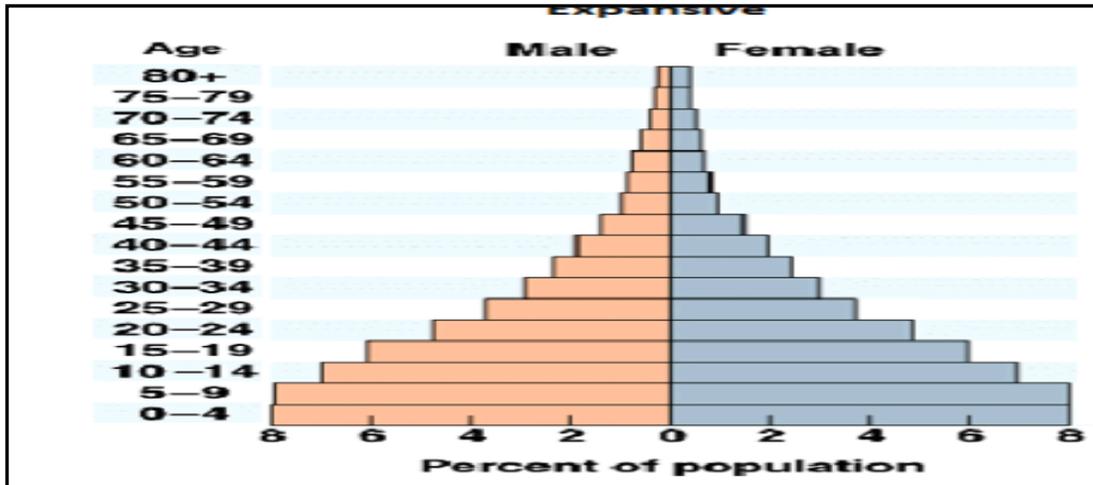
Under population – occurs when there are far more resources in an area that can be used by the number of people living there.

Carrying Capacity- is the largest population of humans that a particular area an environment can support.

Population Pyramids/Structure - A population pyramid is a type of bar graph used to show the age and the gender structure of a country or a city for a particular time.

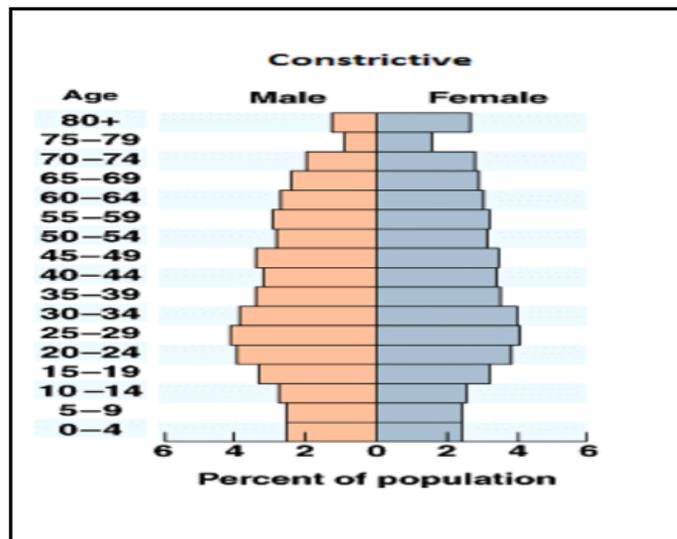
- it shows the number of males and females within different age groups in the population.
- base and shows the younger section of the population. The upper part, or apex, shows the elderly.

#### 1. Expansive



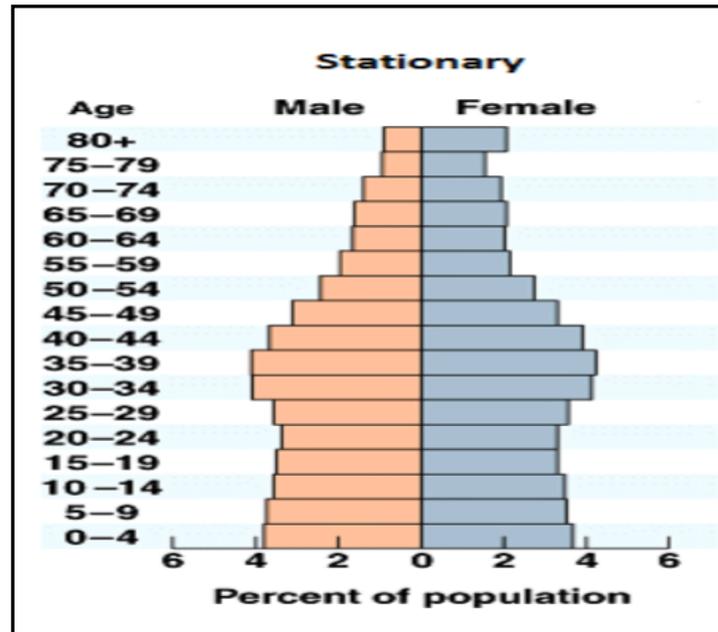
- Broad base and narrow top.
- Expansive population pyramids are used to describe populations that are young and growing.
- Larger percentage of the population in the younger age cohorts.
- Representative of developing nations, whose populations often have high fertility rates and lower than average life expectancies that is High Birth Rate and High Death Rate.

## 2. Constrictive



- to describe populations that are elderly and shrinking look like beehives.
- have smaller percentages of people in the younger age.
- characteristic of countries with higher levels of social and economic development, where large portion of the population can easily access to quality education and health care.

### 3. Stationery



- Population pyramids are used to describe populations that are not growing, with rectangular shape
- Characteristic of developed nations, where birth rates are low and overall quality of life is high.

- Broad-based pyramid illustrates population structure of developing countries.
- Bee-Hive pyramids illustrate population structure of developed countries.

#### Dependency Ratio

- ✓ The population of a country can be divided into 2 categories according to their contribution to economic productivity.
- ✓ (15-65) cohorts are known as the '**economically active**' or '**working population**.'
- ✓ (<15) or the youth dependency ratio and (over 65) or the old age dependency ratio are known as the 'Non-economically active population.'

#### Activity

1. State two characteristics of the population structure of a Less Developed Countries.

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2. State two challenges likely to be faced by a Less Developed Countries due to its population structure.

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3. State two characteristics of the population structure of a More Developed Countries.

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4. State two challenges likely to be faced by a More Economically Developed Countries due to its population structure.

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5. Refer to the resource below and answer the questions that follow.

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6. Explain how women contribute to population change in the world. Provide at least 5 points.

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### **Population Mobility**

#### **Migration**

- Is the movement of people from one place to another; be it daily, seasonal or permanent; within and across national boundaries.
- Does not affect total population but has a bearing on population distribution.
- Immigration is the movement of people into the country.
- Emigration is the movement of people out of the country. (Emigration, E for Exit)

#### **Types of Migration**

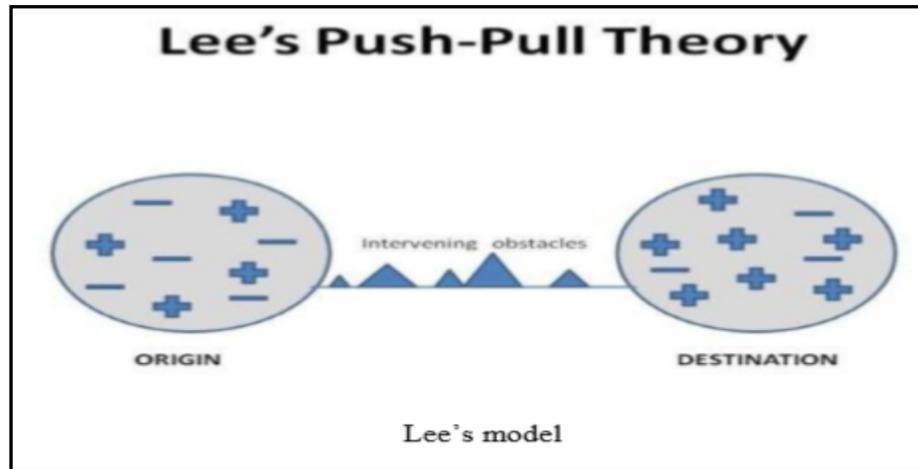
##### **1. Internal and External Migration**

- **Internal Migration/ National or Regional migration** - is the movement of people within a country, for example, from Los Angeles to San Francisco in the USA
- **International migration** - is the movement of people outside of their country, for example, US to Tokyo in Japan.
- The **Migration Balance** is the difference between the number of emigrants (those who leave the country) and immigrants (newcomers arriving in the country.)

##### **2. Voluntary and Forced Migration**

**Voluntary Migration** occurs when migrants **CHOOSE** to move at their own free will because they are looking for a better quality of life or personal freedom.

- **Forced Migration** occurs when people have virtually no choice or option and are made to move. For example, due to natural hazards or because of economic, religious or social impositions etc.



**Lee's migration model:** This simple model which shows people migrate because of a combination of push and pull factors. The model also suggests that there are factors that encourage people to stay in their location and possibly factors in their desired destination which discourage them from moving there.

i. Factors discouraging people from leaving host country

- ✓ friends and family
- ✓ security of native culture
- ✓ a job, a house etc..

ii. Factors discouraging people moving to host country

- ✓ language problems
- ✓ illegal status
- ✓ no job
- ✓ worries over housing etc..

**Push Factors:** something that makes you want to leave a location. Examples

- ✓ no job or a poorly paid job
- ✓ food and water shortages
- ✓ poor education
- ✓ poor medical care
- ✓ crime or conflict etc....

**Pull Factors:** Something that attracts you to a new location. these may include

- ✓ prospect of a better job
- ✓ lower crime rates and peace
- ✓ prospect of better education for them or their children
- ✓ availability of food and water
- ✓ greater political freedoms
- ✓ greater gender equality etc. ....

**Intervening obstacles:** These are problems or difficulties that you might experience before you migrate or while you are migrating which includes:

- ✓ no passport or visa
- ✓ shortage of money
- ✓ fear of being a victim of crime while migrating e.g. Central Americans travelling through Mexico, arrest for illegal entry into countries etc.

Migration Patterns

- Most migrants travel short distances and numbers decrease as distance increases (distance decay)
- Migration occurs in waves: people move out and later filled by a counter-current of people.
- The process of dispersion (emigration is the inverse of absorption (immigration))
- Urban dwellers are less likely to move than their rural counterparts.
- Females migrate more. (explore the reasons)

<b>Voluntary Migration</b>	<b>Forced Migration</b>
Jobs: Bantus into SA, Polish to UK, Mexicans into California	Religious: Jews.
Higher salaries: British doctors to the USA	Wars: Muslims and Hindus in India and Pakistan, Rwanda
Retirement to warmer climate: Americans to Florida	Political persecution: Ugandan Asians
Social amenities and services: schools, hospitals, entertainment	Slaves or forced labour: Africans to south-east USA
Opening up of new areas: American Prairies	Lack of food and famine: Ethiopians into the Sudan
Tax Avoidance: British pop/rock and film stars to the USA	Natural disasters: floods, earthquakes, tsunami
Territorial Expansion:	Overpopulation: Chinese in South-east Asia

<b>Prevention of Voluntary Migration</b>	<b>Reasons for return</b>	<b>Barriers to return</b>
Government restrictions: immigration quotas, Berlin Wall, work permits	Racial tension in new area	Insufficient money to afford transport
Lack of money: unable to afford transport to and housing in new areas	Earned sufficient money to return	Standard of living lower in original area
Lack of skills and education	To be reunited with the family	Racial, religious or political problems in original area
Illness	Foreign culture proved unacceptable	Loss of family ties
Threat of family division and heavy family responsibilities	Causes of initial migration removed (political or religious persecution)	

**Political Resettling**

- In Brazil and the USA, minority groups of indigenous people-the Amerindians and Native American respectively, have been forced off their tribal lands and onto reservations.
- In South Africa, under apartheid, the Bantus were forced to live in shanty settlements in urban townships or on homelands in rural areas which lacked resources.



Africa

Brazil

**Activity**

Use the pictures above and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.

i. Describe two social problems that residents living in such homes may experience.

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ii. Explain what the picture depicts about carrying capacity.

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