Session 1
GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF POPULATION
WHAT IS DEMOGRAPHY?

- It is the scientific or statistical study of population.
- It comes from the Greek word *demos* (populace or people) and *graph* (to describe).
POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

• Special emphasis on spatial organization
  • Location of
    • Places
    • People
    • Events
    • Connections between people and landscapes

• Population geography focuses on the number, composition, and distribution of human beings on earth’s surface.
  • Population changes
  • How changes relate to earth’s environment and natural resources
DISTRIBUTION

• **Distribution:** refers to the arrangement of locations on the earth’s surface where people live.

• Distribution of the world’s population is **uneven.**

• Some lands are nearly **uninhabited** while others are **densely populated.**

• Distribution is best shown with a **dot map.**

• Half of the world’s people live near **cities.**
DENSITY AND SCALE

Population density \textit{(definition):} the number of people divided by the total land area; a measure used often by geographers.

Population maps are drawn at different scales:

- \textbf{Largest scale} \textit{(example):} In a rural county in U.S., a dot may actually show the location of every individual.
- \textbf{Medium scale} \textit{(example):} In a single country, a dot may represent 5000 people.
- \textbf{Smallest scale} \textit{(example):} On a world map, a dot may represent 100,000 people.
Conclusions about population distribution on a global scale:

- Almost 90% of all people live north of the equator.
Conclusions about population distribution on a global scale:

- More than half of all people live on about 5% of the land, and almost 9/10 on less than 20% of the land.
- Rapidly growing urban areas increasingly dominate the globe.
- Most people live in areas close to sea level.
- Most arable land is at lower latitudes.
Conclusions about population distribution on a global scale:

- About 2/3 of the world population is concentrated within 300 miles of the ocean.
- Many who live inland settle in river valleys.
- Human beings have long settled around bodies of water. That pattern is still evident today.
ARITHMETIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL POPULATION DENSITY

USED TO DESCRIBE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN COMPARISON TO NATURAL RESOURCES
ARITHMETIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL POPULATION DENSITY: A COMPARISON

ARITHMETIC (CRUDE) DENSITY

• Total number of people divided by land area
• **Measure** used most often by geographers
• Does **not** tell us anything about population distribution in individual countries
• Gives us only a broad idea about the **strain** the population might put on the land areas

PHYSIOLOGICAL DENSITY

• **Measures** the pressure that people place on the land to produce enough food
• Divides the number of people into square km of arable land
• **Arable land** = land suitable for agriculture
A LOOK AT EGYPT...

• Egypt has a relatively **sparse population**.

• **Arithmetic density** for the country is 74.

• Its **physiological density**, however, is 3500!

• Since much of Egypt is **desert**, its people put a great deal of pressure on the arable land.

• **As a result, the country has a very high physiological density.**
### COMPARATIVE ARITHMETIC POPULATION DENSITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Arithmetic Density (Per square km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>23,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>6,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CARRYING CAPACITY: WHAT IS IT?

**Definition:** the number of people an area can support on a sustained basis

**How does carrying capacity relate to overpopulation?**

The circumstance of too many people for the land to support is known as overpopulation.
CARRYING CAPACITY DEPENDS ON AN AREA’S LEVEL OF TECHNOLOGY.

- **Example:** A region whose farmers make use of irrigation and fertilizers can support more people than regions that do not.

- **Example:** An industrial society is able to import raw materials from other places, convert them into finished products, and export them.

- **Example: Japan**
  - An industrial country with a very high carrying capacity
  - Relatively small land space
  - Able to buy food it cannot produce at home from profits earned by exporting finished products
POPULATION PYRAMIDS
POPULATION PYRAMIDS

• What do they do?
  • Population pyramids represent a population’s age and sex composition.

• The pyramids take different shapes according to the distribution of males and females at each age level.

• What affects the shape of a country’s population pyramid?
  • Level of health care
  • Impact of war
  • Availability of birth control
  • Level of economic development
EXAMPLE: AFGHANISTAN

• Pyramid narrows as it goes up in age group.
• Few people live above the age of 75.
• Hospitals are likely to encounter health issues among young people.
• Example: problems of women in childbirth
EXAMPLE: FRANCE

• In older age groups, France has more women than men.
• France has fewer people in the age group of 0–4 years olds than Afghanistan.
• France is more likely to specialize in treating diseases of middle and older age groups.
POPULATION CONCENTRATIONS
POPULATION CONCENTRATIONS: WHERE?

• **East Asia**
  
  • About **1/5 of all humans** live in East Asia.
  
  • **Region consists of:**
    
    • China
    • Islands of Japan
    • Korean Peninsula
    • Island of Taiwan
EAST ASIA

- **China**: world’s most populous country
- Chinese population is *concentrated* near the Pacific Coast and in several river valleys, such as the Huang and Yangtze.
- Much of the western part of China is *sparsely inhabited* due to deserts and mountains.
The vast majority of China’s people live in urban areas in the east with many cities located along rivers and in coastal areas. Large stretches of mountains and deserts make the western and northern parts of the country less habitable.
EAST ASIA: URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

• China has more than 150 growing cities, each with at least 1 million inhabitants.

• Two-thirds of China’s inhabitants still live in rural areas.

• About three-fourths of all Japanese and Koreans live in urban areas.
SOUTH ASIA

• One-fifth of the world’s population lives in South Asia.
• Much of the population is concentrated in the Indus and Ganges River Valleys and along India’s coastlines.
• Most regions are rural.
• Only about 25% of population in this region live in cities.

• South Asia includes:
  • India
  • Pakistan
  • Bangladesh
  • Island of Sri Lanka
SOUTHEAST ASIA

• About 500 million people live in this region.
• The region contains the world’s **fourth most populous country**—Indonesia, consisting of thousands of islands.
• Region includes such places as:
  - Vietnam
  - Thailand
  - Myanmar (Burma)
  - Java
  - Sumatra
  - Borneo
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Philippines
EUROPE

- Europe is the **only** non-Asian area of population concentration.
- Population is concentrated primarily in **urban areas**.
- Less than 20% of inhabitants are **farmers**.
EUROPE

- European **terrain and environment** are not as closely related to population distribution as in Asia.

- An **axis of densely populated areas** follows the location of Europe’s coal fields, indicative of the importance of industrialization as it relates to population growth.
POPULATION PATTERNS: RACE AND ETHNICITY
RACE AND ETHNICITY... What’s the difference?

- **Race:** a category composed of people who share biologically transmitted traits that members of a society consider important

- **Ethnicity:** less based on physical characteristics and emphasizes a shared cultural heritage, such as
  - language
  - religion
  - customs
RACE AND ETHNICITY... What’s the difference?

Because many people live in areas or neighborhoods with people of the same race and/or ethnicity, patterns of population distribution are often determined by these two characteristics.
A LOOK AT CANADA...

Two largest ethnic groups:
• British Isles origin
• French origin

• A study of population distribution in Canada shows a significant division based on language-based ethnicity.
• One result: movement in Quebec to be a separate country from the rest of Canada
LANGUAGE-BASED ETHNICITY IN CANADA
THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

- **Census** (count of the population done every 10 years)
- Maintains **detailed population statistics** based on race and ethnicity
- Questionnaire done by residents asks everyone to **self-identify** race and national ancestry
- **Great variety** reported by those responding
POPULATION CHANGE IN THE U.S.

Minority share (%) of U.S. population growth, by decade, 1950s – 2000s

- 1950s: 26%
- 1960s: 31%
- 1970s: 57%
- 1980s: 62%
- 1990s: 80%
- 2000s: 92%
KEY QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER FROM SESSION 1

What is demography?
What is the difference between distribution and density?
What is the difference between physiological density and arithmetic density?
What is the relationship between carrying capacity and overpopulation?
What areas/regions of the world are the most densely populated?
Distinguish between the terms “race” and “ethnicity.”
Session 2
POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE
HISTORICALLY, WHAT HAS CAUSED POPULATIONS TO DECREASE OR INCREASE?

DECREASES
- War
- Disease
- Famine

INCREASES
- Times of peace
- Health
- Plenty
HISTORICALLY SPEAKING...

• Until 8000 B.C.E. (Before the Common Era): *natural increase rate* was close to zero.

• **Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic Revolution) changed that!**

• Domestication of plants and animals allowed population to increase.

• Stable sources of food led to **rapid population growth**

• **Doubling rate** was long.
HISTORICALLY SPEAKING...

- Around **1750**, things began to change...why?
- The **Industrial Revolution** began in England and later diffused throughout Europe and to North America.
- The **Industrial Revolution** brought about major improvements in technology that created an unprecedented amount of **wealth**.
This chart illustrates the population explosion, or trend of rapid population increase since 1750.

Sharp increases are predicted in poor nations in the 21st century.

Rich nations are expected to level off, especially with aging populations.
THEORIES OF POPULATION GROWTH
CALCULATING FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH

• End of 18th century - Observers calculated population growth and predicted dire consequences.

• Late 20th century - Zero population growth (ZPG) movement set a goal of leveling off world’s population; an effort to ensure sustainability.
CALCULATING FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH

• Historically, theorists
  • analyzed **patterns** of growth in the past
  • assessed **conditions** of the present
  • projected **consequences** for the future
THE FIRST ALARM

EXPONENTIAL GROWTH V. LINEAR GROWTH

Population increases **exponentially** (geometric rate).

*Illustrated:* 2, 4, 8, 16, 32...etc.

Food supplies increase at **arithmetic** rate.

*Illustrated:* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6...etc.

Population growth would outpace food supply!

THOMAS MALTHUS
BRITISH ECONOMIST
THOMAS MALTHUS

• Nicknamed the “Gloomy Parson”

• Recognized that population growth could be stopped by birth control and/or abstinence
  • Morally objected to birth control
  • Considered abstinence unlikely
THOMAS MALTHUS

• Malthus saw a future in which **famine** would prevail, accompanied by **disease** and **war**.

• These “**negative checks**” would be the forces that keep population growth contained.
CRITICISMS OF MALTHUS

• Increased colonization and immigration from Europe in the 19th century eased population pressure.

• Malthus was not correct about linear increase of food production.
CRITICISMS OF MALTHUS

• Food production has grown because of technological innovations:
  • seed production and hybridization
  • advanced farming methods and equipment
  • improved use of fertilizers

• Some argue that food production is keeping up with population increase
NEO-MALTHUSIANS

• View popularized by Paul Ehrlich in 1968: *The Population Bomb*

• Support **international programs** for population limitation by birth control and family planning
THE VOCABULARY OF POPULATION THEORY

- **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)** is the total number of live births in a year for every 1000 people alive in the society.

*Example:* CBR = 30 (For every 1000 people in a country, 30 babies are born during a one-year period)
THE VOCABULARY OF POPULATION THEORY

• **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** is the average number of children a woman will have during her childbearing years (ages 15–49)

*Examples:*
  - Sub-Saharan Africa = 6.4
  - Western Europe = 2
THE VOCABULARY OF POPULATION THEORY

• About fertility rates...

What do they tell us?

- Fertility rates give us a better idea than death rates about the size of families and consequences for young women and men.
- Rates are falling almost everywhere.
- Most dramatic decrease has been in China (due to the one child policy).
About fertility rates...

**NOTE:** Despite a decline in fertility rates, a developing country will usually continue to experience population growth.

*Demographic momentum* occurs when, despite a falling fertility rate, a country with a large percentage of young people experiences continued population growth.
THE VOCABULARY OF POPULATION THEORY

- **Crude Death Rate (CDR)**, also called mortality rate, is the total number of deaths in a year for every 1000 people alive in the society.

*Example:* CDR = 30 (For every 1000 people in a country, 30 deaths occur during a one-year period)

Rates have been dramatically reduced in developing countries in recent years due to:

- Antibiotics
- Vaccinations
- Pesticides
About **death rates and Europe**...

As birth rates have declined in Europe, countries with a high proportion of elderly people have experienced higher death rates (CDRs) than those with a high proportion of young people.
• **Infant mortality rate (IMR)** is the number of death among infants under one year of age for each 1000 live births in a given year.

• IMR is significant because it is at **THIS** age that greatest declines in mortality have occurred.

• IMR is an indicator of the quality of **health services**.
Natural increase rate (NIR) is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a specific period.

To compute: CDR – CBR, after first converting to percentages

NIR excludes migration, or movement in and out of a country’s borders.
THE VOCABULARY OF POPULATION THEORY

• **Life expectancy** measures the average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live at current mortality levels.

• From the *CIA World Factbook*:
  - Longest: Andorra (83.53 years)
  - Shortest: Swaziland (31.99 years)

• Life expectancy rates are different for men and women, with **women** outliving men in almost all countries.
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY

• Patterns of **increase, fertility, and mortality** vary across the globe.

• These variations have a pattern, according to the **demographic transition theory**.

• **Why?** Levels of technological development differ, but all countries go through four stages.

• **Countries are at different points as they move through the “transition.”**
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY

Stage 1: Low Growth

- Pre-industrial, agrarian societies
- Children desirable because large families enhance farm work
- **Death rates high**—low standards of living; little medical technology
- **NIR close to zero**
- Characterized earth’s population until mid-18th century
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY

Stage 2: High Growth

• Brought on by industrialization (c. 1750)—greater food supplies; scientific medicine
• High birth rates
• Drop in CDR in mid-19th century—known as “mortality revolution” or “epidemiological transition”
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY

Stage 2: High Growth

• Fatal epidemic diseases became endemic.
• New machines helped with food production.
• Most of the world’s poorest country’s today are in this stage of transition.
Stage 3: Moderate Growth

- Mature industrial economy accompanies this stage.
- Birth rates drop.
- TFR decreases because more children survive to adulthood.
Stage 3: Moderate Growth

- Improved health standards and accessibility to health care characterize this stage.
- Raising children becomes expensive; children become economic liabilities rather than assets.
- Smaller families are made possible by birth control.
Stage 4: Low Growth

- **Post-industrial** economy accompanies this stage.
- Birth rates continue to fall.
- More **women** work outside of the home.
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY

Stage 4: Low Growth

• Women delay marriage and child rearing because of higher levels of education.
• Birth rate trends are accompanied by steady death rates.
• Population grows very slowly or even decreases.
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY
(ILLUSTRATED)
This cycle of growth has occurred in the United Kingdom and much of Europe, where population growth is close to zero (ZPG).

Critics of the theory:

• It is unwise to assume that all countries’ demographic cycles will follow the sequence experienced by industrializing Europe.

• **Example:** Size of China’s population growth has been checked by the one-child policy.
Many demographers predict that populations in most countries will stop growing during the 21st century. Populations will reach stationary population level (SPL).

Predictions are under constant revision.

No one knows for sure if and when the population explosion will end.
KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER FROM THIS SESSION...

- Reasons for population increases and decreases
- Revolutions that led to population growth
- Malthus’s theory about population growth
- Criticisms of Malthus
- Role of Neo-Malthusians in international population programs

- Key vocabulary terms: CBR, CDR, fertility rate, increase rates, life expectancy, demographic momentum
- Demographic Transition Theory
ADVANCED PLACEMENT
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

UNIT TWO: POPULATION

Session 3
POPULATION AND NATURAL HAZARDS
POPULATION FLUCTUATIONS

• Population fluctuations can occur because of the natural environment.

• Historically:
  • Favorable/good climate = sufficient food supply = population increases
  • Population decreases occurred across Eurasia during the “Little Ice Age” of the 17th century.
ADJUSTING TO CLIMATE CONDITIONS

• Historically, humans have adapted their lifestyles to fit climate conditions.

• **Examples:**
  
  • Warmer housing
  • Better methods of heating spaces
ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS CAUSE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON POPULATION LEVELS

- Drought
- Hurricanes
- Typhoons
- Tsunamis
NATURAL HAZARDS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO MALTHUS

• Two of Malthus’ “negative checks” – famine and disease – have often resulted from natural hazards that impact food production.

• In modern times, human endeavors have lessened “negative checks” through better health care and more control over food production.
NATURAL HAZARDS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO MALTHUS

• Many diseases have been eradicated or controlled in modern times.

• Food distribution is still a problem in some parts of the world due to famine; however, many countries have access to nutritious foods.
ROLE OF GLOBALIZATION

• With more contact among peoples of the earth, the potential for rapid spread of communicable diseases has grown.

• A widespread epidemic is call a pandemic.
EXAMPLES OF WIDESPREAD DISEASES

• *Examples:*
  
  • **AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)** – a disease that began in central Africa during the late 20th century; spread to many countries by the end of the century
  
  • **Asian bird flu**—a deadly virus concentrated in China and Southeast Asia; spread from birds to humans; potential to be a major outbreak if not contained to localities
  
  • **Swine flu (H1N1)**—began in Mexico in 2009 and spread to other countries
EFFECTS OF POPULATION POLICIES
POPULATION POLICIES OVER THE PAST CENTURY

• Many countries seek to influence the overall growth rate of their populations.

• Most governments today seek to reduce the rate of natural increase through **restrictive population policies** that range from:
  • Tolerations of officially banned means of birth control
  • Actual prohibition of large families
POPULATION POLICIES OVER THE PAST CENTURY

INTERNATIONAL POLICY EFFORTS

- **Since the 1990s:** The United Nations and other international organizations have taken an interest in controlling population growth on a global scale.
- **For the first time,** population policy was *officially tied to women’s empowerment*, especially when it came to the number of children that they have.
“Improving the status of women also enhances their decision-making capacity at all levels in all spheres of life, especially in the area of sexuality and reproduction. This, in turn, is essential for the long-term success of population programmes. Experiences show that population and development programmes are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of women.”
1994: The International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo

- Recommended that national governments pass laws that allow women to combine family roles with participation in the workforce
INTERNATIONAL POLICY EFFORTS

1995: United National Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing

- Included women from less developed countries
- Affirmed the importance of women’s ability to control their own fertility
- Education and employment opportunities emphasized
CHINA AND INDIA: NATIONAL POPULATION POLICIES

• Two most populous countries in the world
• Each has taken a very different approach to population growth.
• Contrasting policies have resulted in different population patterns and problems, as well as predictions for the future.
Chinese leader: Mao Zedong

1965: over-expanding population a “good thing”

1974: denounced population policies as “imperialist tools” designed to weaken developing countries
• 1976: At the time of Mao’s death, China’s population was approximately 850 million with a birth rate of 25.

• Successors recognized that population growth was consuming one-half of the annual increase in China’s gross domestic product (GDP).
  • China introduced a campaign advocating the “two-child family.”
  • Government provided services—including abortions—supported the program.
  • Result? The birth rate dropped to 9.5 by late 1970s.
CHINA

- 1979: Deng Xiaoping, new leader
- Instituted “one child policy”
- Included both incentives and penalties to assure that couple had only one child
- To families that followed the policy:
  - Late marriages encouraged
  - Free contraceptives
  - Abortions
  - Free sterilizations
CHINA

• Families that did not follow policy:
  • Steep fines

• 1984: Policy relaxed in rural areas, where children’s labor was still important

• 2002: **Policy reinstated in rural areas**—many rural births had not been reported to the government
CHINA

• In Chinese cities...
  • Generally more accepting of “one child policy” since it suited urban living

• 1986: the birth rate had fallen to 18 (much less than in other developing countries)

• Unintended consequences of the policy:
  • Rise in female infanticide (killing of baby girls) since male children are preferred
CHINA

**Population pyramid:** lopsided number of young adult males to young adult females

**A serious issue:** young men unable to find women to marry
**CHINA**

**Projection:** China’s population numbers will start falling by mid-21st century.

If change occurs—There will be too few sons to carry on the tradition of taking care of elderly parents.

**Problem:** What will China do to take care of its elderly citizens?
Unlike China, India has difficulty coordinating a centralized population policy.

India is a culturally and politically diverse federation of 28 states and 7 “union territories.”

National government cannot force its will on the states and territories with various problems and policies.
Population growth characterizes the entire country, but population pressures are greater in Assam, Nagaland, and Mizoram.
INDIA

- **1950s**: Population planning began
  - Limited funds for family planning clinics and programs
  - Did little to stop population growth
- **1960s**: national program; states encouraged to join
- **Rapid population growth continued**
Today…

Indian state governments use *advertising* to encourage families to have fewer children.

*Network of clinics* established to aid women in small villages.
CONTRASTING INDIA AND CHINA...

India...

• Despite coordination problems, India’s birth rate has dropped more than half in 35 years.
• Most demographers predict that before 2050 India will become the most populous country in the world.
• Does not have resources necessary to curtail population growth.
KEY QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER FROM THIS SESSION

• Why do populations fluctuate?
• How do natural hazards impact population?
• How do people adjust to their environments/climate?
• What role has globalization played in the spread of disease?
• What international efforts have been made to curtail population growth?
• What is the population policy of China?
• What is the population policy of India?
• What has been the impact of the population policies on India and China?
ADVANCED PLACEMENT
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
UNIT TWO: POPULATION

Session 4
VOCABULARY

People move from one place to another constantly, usually within a small land space.

- **Circulation** is short-term repetitive movement that occurs on a regular basis.
- **Migration** is a different type of mobility because it involves a permanent move to a new location, either within a single country or from one country to another.
What interests geographers more?

Geographers tend to be more interested in migration than circulation, because migration produces important changes for individuals and the regions they move to and from.
VOCABULARY

• **Spatial interaction** is a broad geographical term for the movement of peoples, ideas, and commodities within and between areas, whether it is circulation or migration.

• The **demographic equation** summarizes the population change over time in an area by combining natural change (death rate subtracted from birth rate) and the net migration.

• **Net migration** is the difference between emigration and immigration.
VOCABULARY

• **Emigration:** migration FROM a location

• **Immigration:** migration TO a location

BOTH types of migration usually occur at once.
RAVENSTEIN’S LAWS
OF MIGRATION
ERNST RAVENSTEIN

- Ravenstein was a British demographer.
- In 1885, he wrote 11 migration laws based on his study of internal migration in England.
- **Internal migration** is permanent movement of people within a country’s borders.
  
  Many laws still hold true today!
RAVENSTEIN’S LAWS OF MIGRATION

The majority of migrants move only a short distance.

• **Distance decay** is the decline of an activity or function with increasing distance from the point of origin. It describes the tendency of people to stay fairly close to home.

• The **scale of migration** has increased in recent years with modern transportation and communication systems. It is **now possible** for people to migrate to distant lands.
RAVENSTEIN’S LAWS OF MIGRATION

The majority of migrants move only a short distance.

• **Step migration** is long-distance migration done in stages.

  • Example: A person or family may move from a rural area to a small town; later a move from the small town to a city may be made, resulting in long-distance migration, but only short distances at one time.
RAVENSTEIN’S LAWS OF MIGRATION

The majority of migrants move only a short distance.

• An **intervening opportunity** describes a favorable opportunity to settle before reaching a destination.

  • *Example:* Migrants from a rural area on the way to a big city settle in a town along the way because they find employment.
RAVENSTEIN’S LAWS OF MIGRATION

Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose cities as their destinations.

- Most who move leave **rural** areas and move to **urban** locations.
  - Currently many internal migrations within developing countries are from **rural to urban areas**
RAVENSTEIN’S LAWS OF MIGRATION

Each migration flow produces a counterflow.

• When one group moves into an area, another group moves out.
  • Example: European immigrants moved into cities in the Eastern U.S. Once they prospered, they moved to better neighborhoods. Then, the newest immigrants took over the old neighborhoods.
  • Result: Back and forth flow means that net migrations are small, disguising the large amount of movement actually taking place.
RAVENSTEIN’S LAWS OF MIGRATION

Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults, and most international migrants are young males.

This law has changed in recent years.

• Young adults now have fewer restrictions on their movements.

• Historically, women have had less freedom to travel by themselves. Now more women migrate.
RAVENSTEIN AND THE GRAVITY MODEL

The Gravity Model

• **IMPORTANT**: Ravenstein noted the inverse relationship between the volume of migration and the distance between the source and destination!

• **What is it?**
  - A measure of the interaction of places

• **Spatial interaction**—excluding migration—is directly related to the size of the populations and inversely related to the distance between them.
RELATED TO THE GRAVITY MODEL

• **Critical distance** is the distance beyond which cost, effort, and means strongly influence willingness to travel.

• Critical distance will eventually **prevent a migration** from occurring.

• *So…*

  a large city has a greater gravitational pull than a small one.
WHY MIGRATE?

Migration may be forced or voluntary.

- **Example of forced (involuntary) migration:** transport of 10 million Africans to the Western Hemisphere at beginning of 16th century
- **Example of voluntary migration:** many examples, but most are economic
WHY MIGRATE?

PUSH FACTORS
• Encourage people to move from the region where they live

PULL FACTORS
• Attract people to new region

Migration is usually a combination of push and pull factors.
Economic factors help explain worldwide movement of people from rural to urban areas in the 19th and 20th centuries.
CULTURAL PUSH FACTORS

• Include many **involuntary migrations**

• Example: **Refugees** are people forced to migrate from their homes who cannot return for fear of persecution because of religion, race, nationality, or political opinions.

• Current examples:
  • **Palestinians** left Israel after the country was created in 1948 and areas were taken over by Israel in 1967.
  • **Afghanistan** fled during the extended war with Soviet Union that began in 1979.
CULTURAL PUSH FACTORS

Other examples from history:

- **Indian subcontinent in 1947**—most migration based on **religion**
  - Muslims migrating to the newly created Pakistan
  - Hindus migrating out of Muslim areas

- **Africa**
  - Many refugees because of **intense ethnic conflicts** (e.g. Rwanda and Darfur)
CULTURAL PULL FACTORS

Germany

• Early 19th century—Germans fled to the U.S. to escape fear of retribution from authoritarian government (push factor). They were attracted by the democratic government in the United States (pull factor).

Eastern Europeans

• 1990s—Countries broke free from Soviet control (push), allowing citizens to go to Western Europe in search of better jobs (pull).
## ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

### PUSH FACTORS

**Climate:**
- Unpleasant and uninhabitable climates

**Elevations:**
- Middle and higher latitudes with high elevations where climate tends to be colder

### PULL FACTORS

**Climate:**
- Preference for humid and sub-humid tropics, sub-tropics, or mid-latitudes

**Elevations:**
- Higher elevations in tropics as relief from heat
Pull Factors

Seacoasts:

- People tend to settle on near the seacoast, especially in Eurasia, Australia, and South America (major cities clustered on rims of continents).
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Push factors

Disease:

Examples from history—

• Fall of Ancient Roman Empire—malaria epidemic
• Animal diseases—affect human choices for settlement since people depend on animals for sustenance

Modern medicine has altered this factor considerably, causing fewer to migrate.
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

The environment may create intervening obstacles—physical features that halt or slow migration from one place to another.

*Examples:*

- Wide plains
- Mountains
- Deserts
IMPACT OF MAJOR MIGRATIONS

Major migrations impact both the region that people leave and the region that is their destination.

Example:

• During the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, European migration to the Americas relieved population growth pressures in Europe.

• However, European contacts exposed Native Americans to disease, decimating their populations.
MAJOR MIGRATIONS AT DIFFERENT SCALES
MIGRATIONS AT DIFFERENT SCALES

Migrations occur on all scales—local to global.

Can be:

• **Internal**—within a country
  • Interregional (between regions)
  • Intraregional (within one region)

• **International**
  • Forced (involuntary)
  • Voluntary (choose to move)
GLOBAL MIGRATION PATTERNS

**Net out-migration:** Asia, Latin America, and Africa—means that more people emigrate from them than immigrate to them

**Net in-migration:** North America, Europe, Oceania—means that more people immigrate to them than emigrate from them

People are migrating FROM Less developed TO more developed countries.
The largest flows of people in the modern world are from Asia to North America, Asia to Europe, and South American to North America.
KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER FROM THIS SESSION:

- Difference between circulation and migration
- Difference between emigration and immigration
- Definition of net migration
- Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration
- Gravity Model

Push factors and pull factors—How do they differ? What are some examples of each from history?

Intervening obstacles

Migration at different scales—from local to global
The United States

- This country is an important example for studying migration since many of its citizens are direct descendants of immigrants.
- It is the third most populous country in the world.
- 70 million people have migrated to the U.S. since 1820.
- 30 million current residents are immigrants.
THREE MAIN ERAS OF IMMIGRATION IN U.S.

1. Initial settlement of colonies

- Majority of immigrants were from Great Britain.
  - They also came from:
    - Netherlands
    - Sweden
    - France
    - Germany and the Iberian peninsula
    - Africa (forced migration; slavery)
THREE MAIN ERAS OF IMMIGRATION IN U.S.

2. Emigration from Europe to the U.S.

• During the 1840s and 1850, the two largest groups came from Ireland (economic conditions—push factors) and Germany (political conditions—push factors).

• In the late 1800s, immigrants came from Northern and Western Europe (pull factor: Industrial Revolution).

• In the early 1900s, large numbers came from Southern and Eastern Europe (Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary). Population had increased in those countries and immigrants sought economic opportunities in the U.S. (pull factor); Also, Russian Jews fled persecution by government (push factor).
THREE MAIN ERAS OF IMMIGRATION IN U.S.

3. Immigration since 1945

- Changes in immigration laws created a new mix of immigrants.
- **1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act** allowed the government to issue visas to several hundred thousand people who had previously entered the country illegally.
- Major pull factor—**ECONOMIC!**
- Large numbers of immigrants from **Asia and Latin America.**
IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION WAVES ON U.S.

• Immigration waves have created much cultural diversity.

• Influences continue today with immigrants from Asia and Latin America.
WHY DO SOME INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATIONS OCCUR?

For example, within the United States:
African Americans migrated from the South to the North during World War I because of increasing job opportunities in the North.

- Countertrend began in the 1970s because of pull factors:
  - Changing civil rights patterns
  - Increasing job opportunities in the South

- Push factors:
  - Deteriorating living conditions in the urban North
WHY DO SOME INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATIONS OCCUR?

Some intraregional migrations result from dislocation of people forced from their homes due to ethnic strife, war, or natural disasters.
Example:

- Refugees fled from Afghanistan after the events of September 11, 2001 when the U.S. retaliated against terrorist bases.
- Many fled to neighboring Pakistan.
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Examples:

- Civil war in **Cambodia** caused refugees to escape to camps in Thailand.
- Refugee camps were created in **Myanmar (Burma)** for minorities who escaped repressive military rule.
Example:

After Yugoslavia collapsed, the area broke into small countries in an effort to solve problems, but many people are still dislocated today.

- Serbs
- Macedonians
- Bosnians
- Albanians
Examples:

- In **Rwanda**, the conflict between Hutus and Tutsis resulted in one million deaths in 1994. Refugees spilled into Congo, Tanzania, and Uganda.

- In **Sudan**, civil war between the Arabs of the north and the Africans of the south created the worst refugee crisis of the early 21st century.
The map shows areas of ethnic strife that have caused refugees to move within each country and across borders into neighboring countries.
MIGRATION SELECTIVITY
MIGRATION SELECTIVITY

Defined: the tendency of certain types of people to move

Not everyone is equally likely to migrate, even if they are influenced by the same push and pull factors.
MIGRATION SELECTIVITY

Influenced by

• **Age**—young people more likely to migrate (ages 18 and 30)

• Life changes affect decision to migrate. Examples:
  • attend school
  • marriage
  • take a job
  • join military
MIGRATION SELECTIVITY

Influenced by

• **Education** – People with higher levels of education are MORE likely to move than those with less education.

• Examples:
  • Highly qualified candidates follow careers.
  • Going away to college often means traveling a good distance from home.
MIGRATION SELECTIVITY

Influenced by

**Kinship and friendship ties** – Many settle near family and friend to adjust to new location.

**Example:** Chain migration – A stream of people leave an area after first movers communicate with people back home and stimulate others to follow later.

**Example:** “Little Italy” or “Chinatown”
SHORT TERM CIRCULATION AND ACTIVITY SPACE
SHORT TERM CIRCULATION AND ACTIVITY SPACE

• **Short term circulation (defined):** movement that does not involve relocation of residence

• **Activity space (defined):** area in which an individual moves about as he or she pursues regular, day-to-day activities
FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TRIPS WITHIN AN ACTIVITY SPACE

Age group

• **School-age children** are dependent on parents for long distance transportation; when alone, they travel by foot or bicycle.

• **Teenagers** begin to drive, which increases their activity space.

• **Wage-earning adults** travel to work and back.

• **Older people** often see their activity space shrink once they retire from work.
FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TRIPS WITHIN AN ACTIVITY SPACE

Ability to travel

• No accessibility to cars results in a fairly small activity space.
• Movement is related to income levels, with poorer people having smaller activity spaces.
• Suburbs often are spread out, increasing sizes of activity spaces to take care of daily needs.
FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE TRIPS WITHIN AN ACTIVITY SPACE

Opportunities to travel

• **Awareness of space** may be limited, and minimal knowledge of opportunity locations may discourage travel beyond the normal activity space.

• **Poverty** and **physical isolation** may contribute to a lack of awareness space.
SPACE-TIME PRISM

All people live within a space-time prism that sets the limits of their activities.

• People have only so much time to be mobile.
• Space is limited by the ability to move.
• **Example:** People must choose jobs that lie within their space-time prism.
Activity space of an 8-year old boy who lives in suburban U.S.
KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS FROM THIS SESSION

- Immigration patterns
- Intraregional migrations
- Dislocation
- Migration selectivity
- Chain migration

- Short term circulation
- Activity space
- Awareness space
- Space-time prism