Chapter 2: Population

How many people are born to the planet each day?

- 400,000

How many people are added to the planet each day?

- 250,000

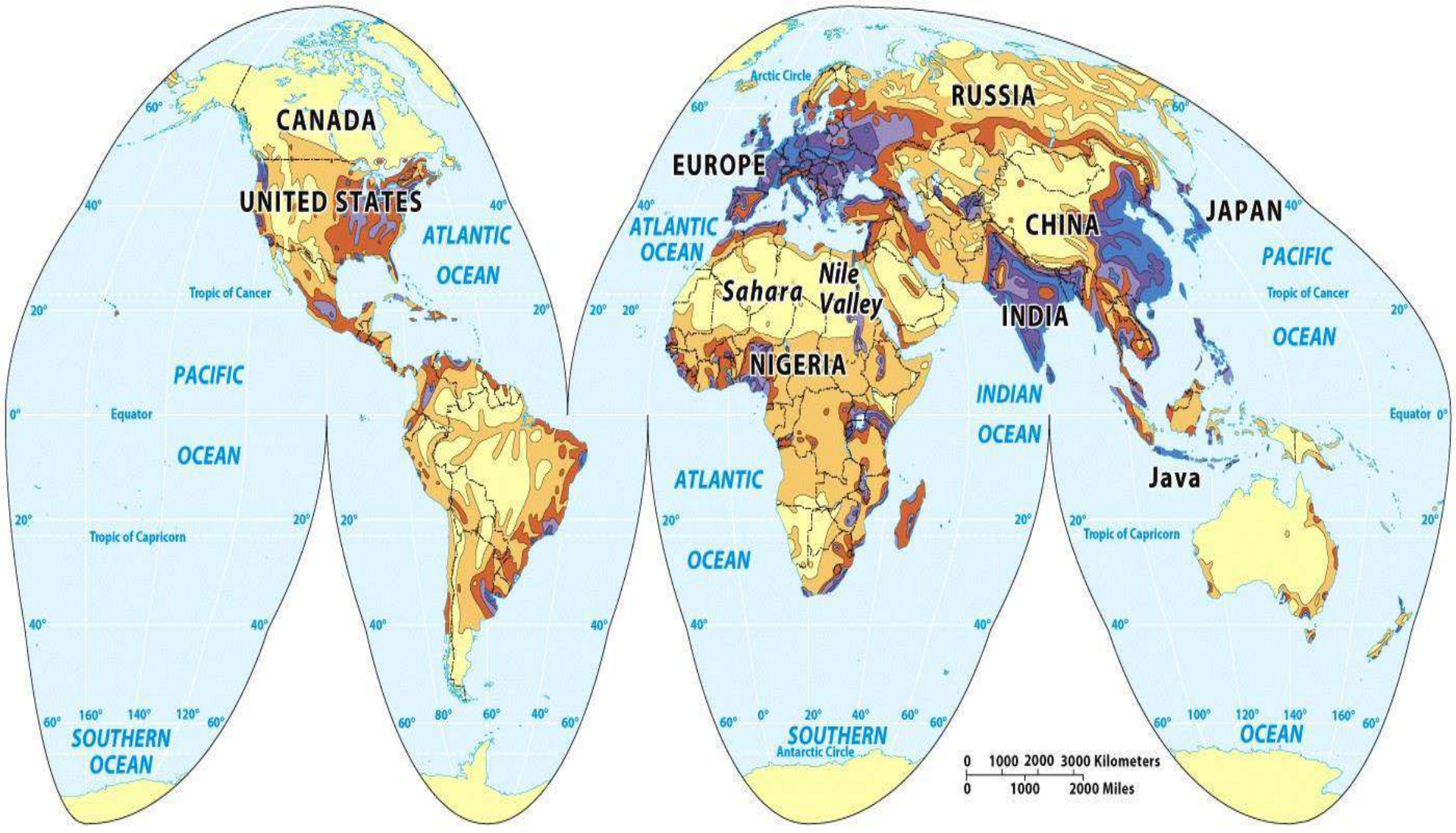
What is the current world population?

- 7.4 Billion

Name the four most populated countries?

- China
- India
- United States
- Indonesia

Population density: a country's total population relative to land size. Assumes an even distribution of population to the land.



WORLD POPULATION DENSITY

Inhabitants

Per square kilometer	Per square mile
100 or more	250 or more
50–99	125–249
25–49	60–124
10–24	25–59
1–10	2–24
under 1	under 2

Question 5

- Define and explain arithmetic population density and physiologic population density. Explain why arithmetic population density can be misleading.

Arithmetic Population Density

- The population of a country or region expressed as an average per unit area.
- Derived by dividing the population of an area by the number of miles/kilometers that make up that unit.
- For Example – Average population density in US is 82 per square mile & India is 386 per sq.mi

Physiologic Population Density

- The number of people per unit area of agriculturally productive land. Helps estimate how much farm land is in the region.

Agricultural Density

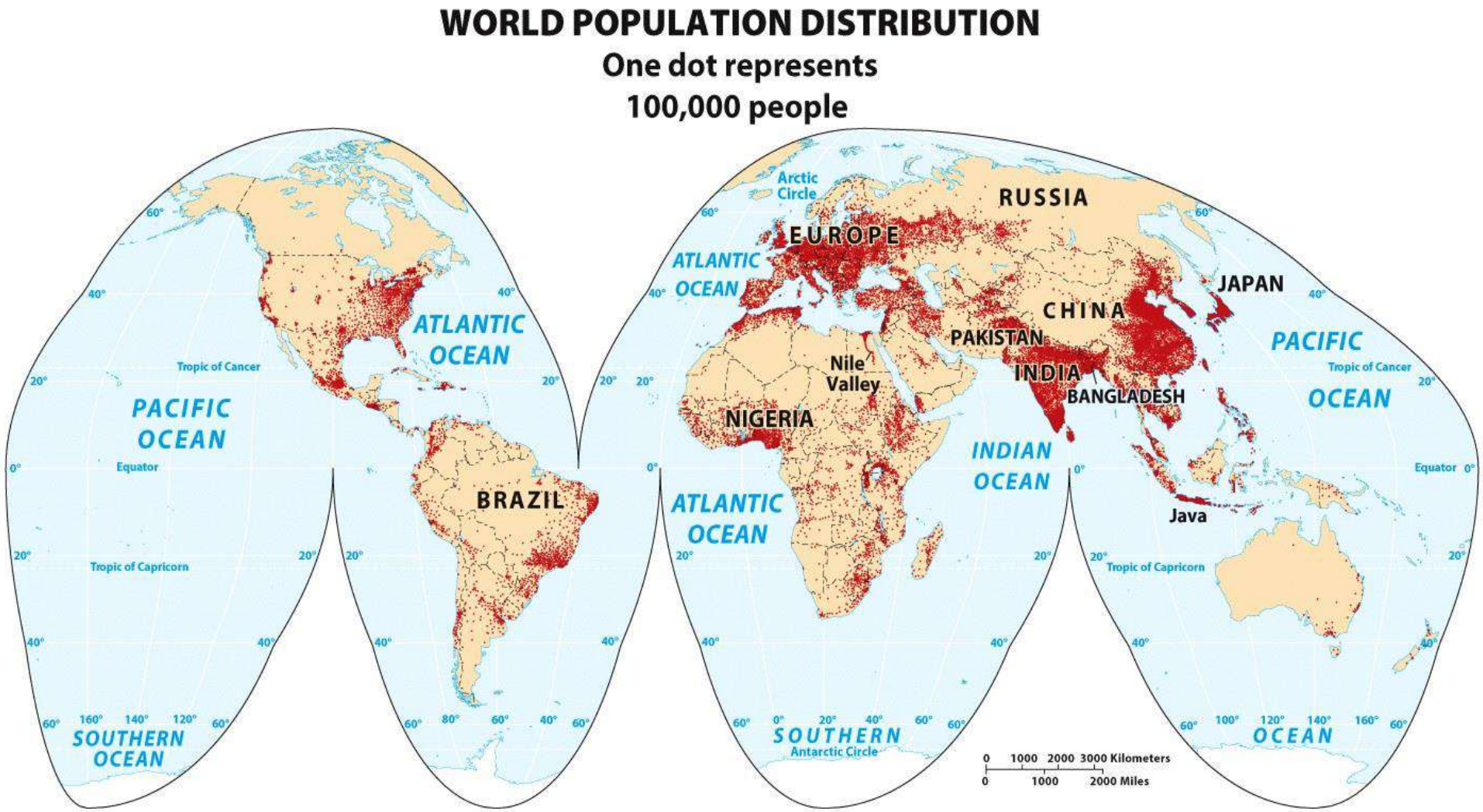
- Number of farmers per area of arable land
- A low density could suggest the presence of larger farms or mechanized farming technology

Population Distribution

- Descriptions of locations on the Earth's surface where individuals or groups (depending on the scale) live.

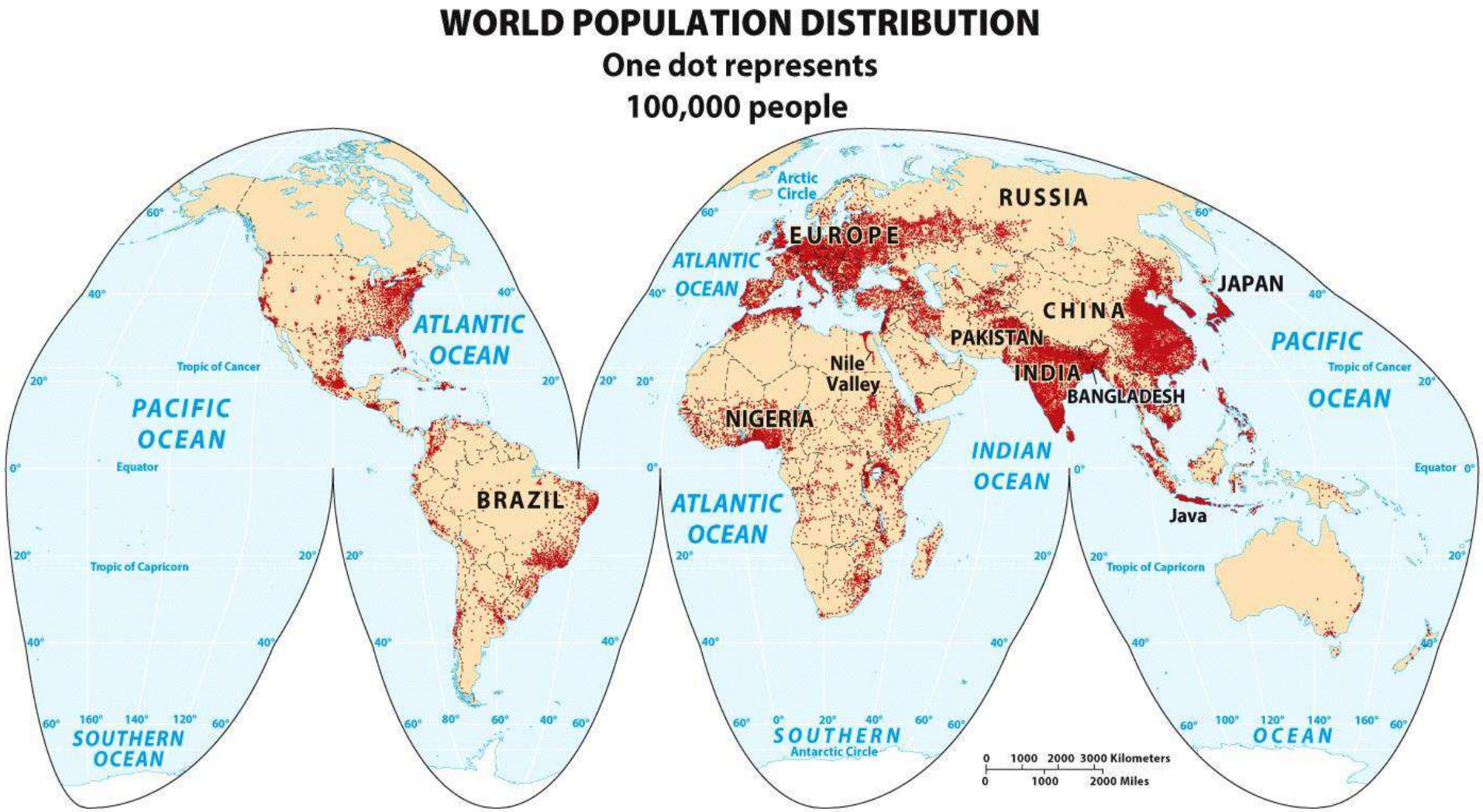
- To have a clear understanding of population distribution you must look at both density and concentration.

World Population Distribution



Which Five regions have the LARGEST population concentration?

World Population Distribution



Which FOUR regions have the smallest population concentration?


There are more people living inside
this circle than outside of it.

Population Concentrations

East Asia

- Largest Population Concentration: Almost 1 in 4 of world's population
- Population concentrated in Taiwan, North and South Korea, Japan, China
- Over 1.4 billion people in China

South Asia

- Second Largest Concentration of People: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka
- Physical geography barriers separate population clusters
  - Himalaya Mountains; Indus River Valley
  - Confined region with rapidly growing population
- Bangladesh: 152 million people in an area the size of Iowa

Europe

- Third largest concentration of people
- From the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains

North America

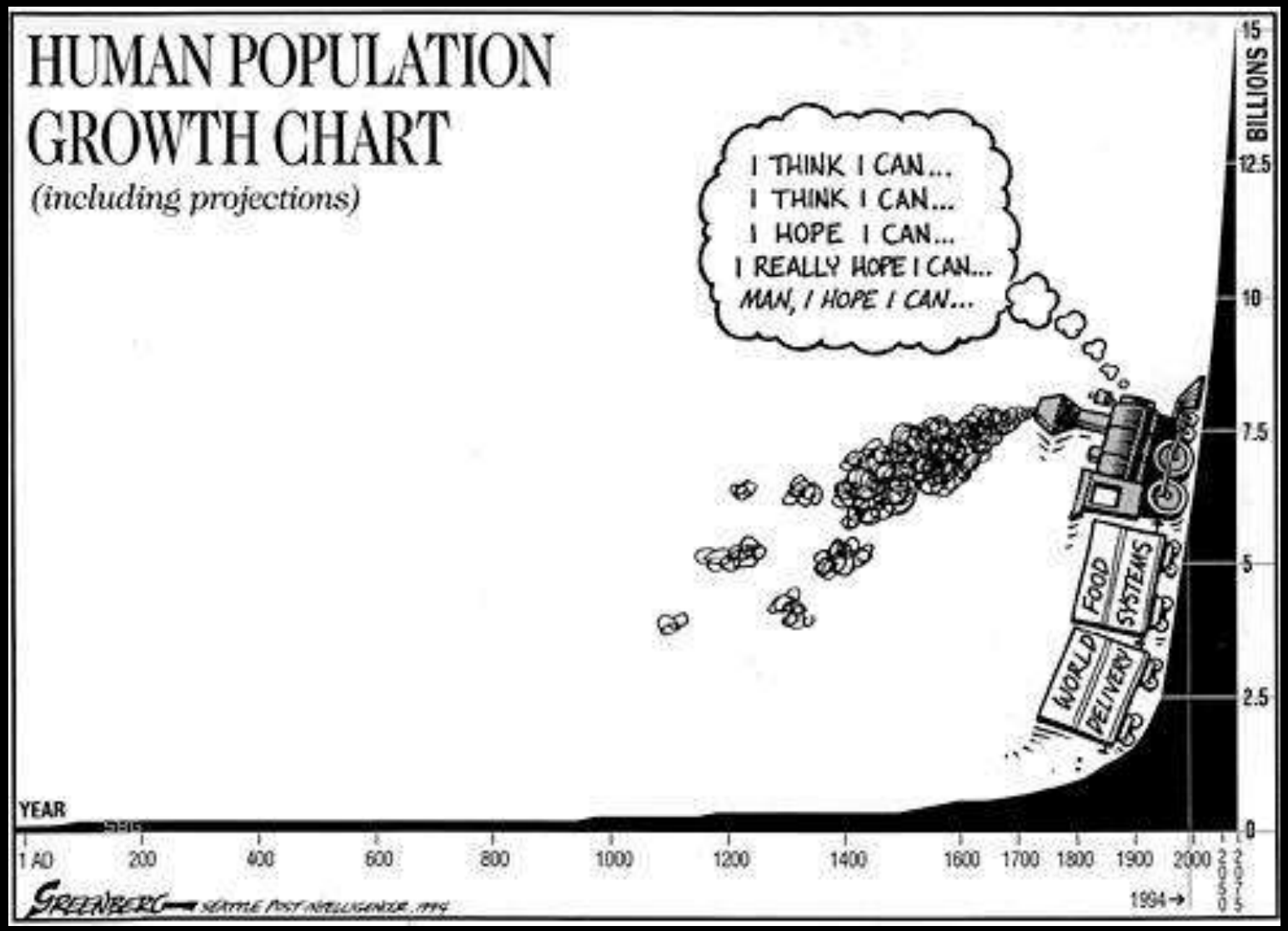
- Megalopolises
  - Huge urban agglomerations; Boston, NYC, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C
  - This accounts for more than 20% of US population

- 80% of Earth’s population lives in poorer, less developed countries of Latin America, Africa, Asia

Question 6

- Explain Thomas Malthus' theory of a population catastrophe. Was Malthus right? – provide supporting evidence in your answer.

Is there likely to be a population crisis?



Pessimistic Approach

- Thomas Malthus (1776-1834)
- Wrote *"An essay on the Principle of Population"* in 1798
  - population catastrophe
- World population was then nine hundred million

Malthus recognized that:

Population, if left unchecked, will grow **geometrically/exponentially**:

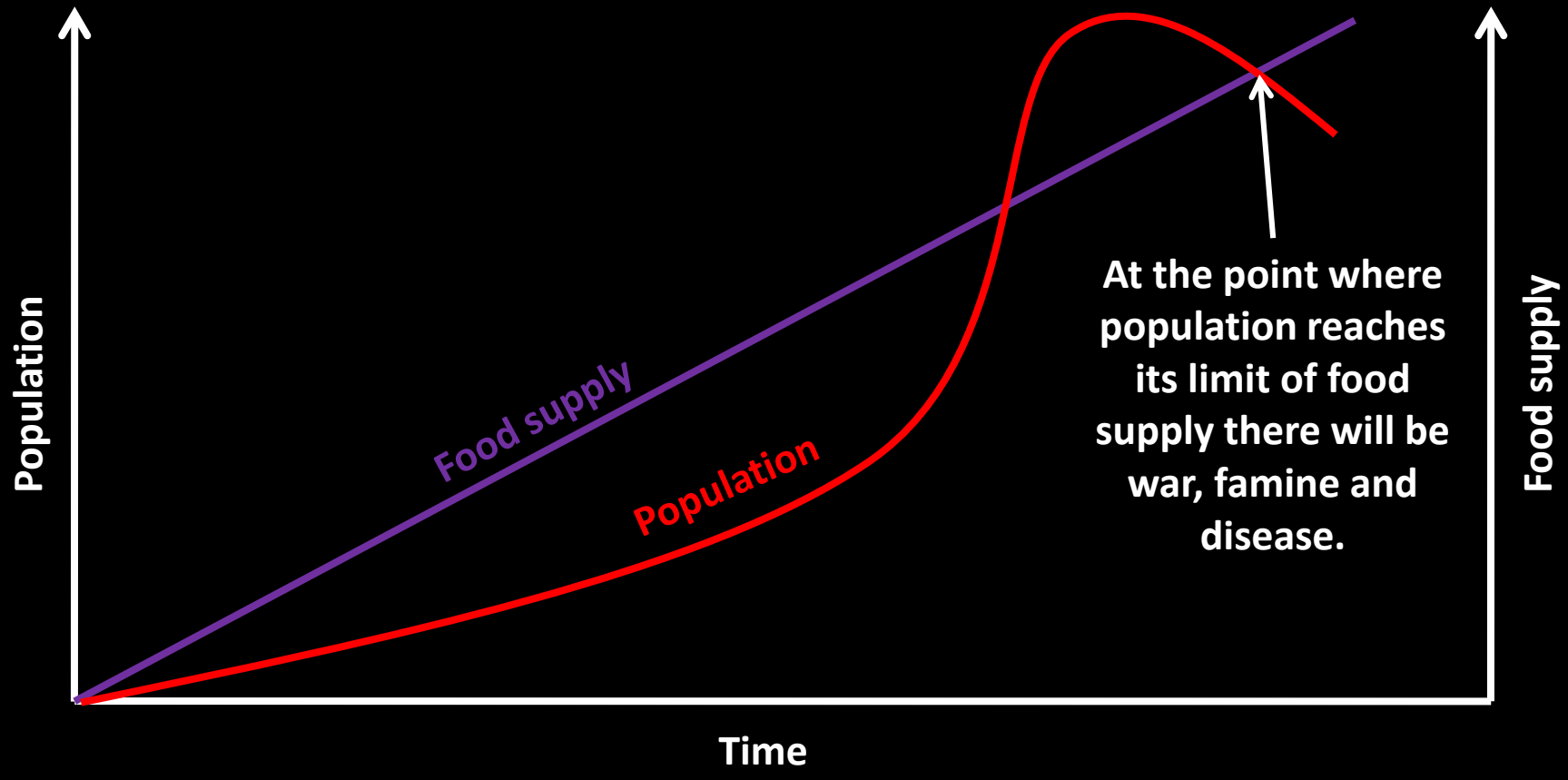
1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32

Whereas **food supply** increases **arithmetically** as the amount of land is finite:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

And therefore he said …

… there would be a Malthusian catastrophe:



Malthusian Checks

- When population reached maximum point, checks to readdress the balance between population and resources:

    1. **positive checks** – increased levels of misery (war, famine, poverty, and disease)

    2. **preventative/negative checks** – celibacy, later marriage, education, birth control

Was he Right?

- Critics :
  - Third and Green Agricultural Revolutions
  - Globalization: The opening of new land for cultivation (mainly in the LEDW – Less Developed World)
  - The slow down in population growth as countries develop economically

Neo-Malthusians

- *Belief catastrophe could still occur…*
- Sustainability
  - Damaged growing areas
- Increasing Per Capita Demand
  - Amount of food being consumed is increasing
- Natural Resource Depletion
  - Over consumption of timber, minerals, energy

Hans Rosling: Population growth explained with IKEA boxes

What does Hans Rosling explain will reduce population growth by 2050 and keep it at a sustainable level?

- http://www.gapminder.org/videos/population-growth-explained-with-ikea-boxes/

- Visualizing How a Population Reaches 7 Billion on Vimeo

Life Expectancy: Average number of years to be lived by a person.

TOP 3:

1. **MONACO 89.50**
2. **SINGAPORE 85.00**
3. **JAPAN 85.00**

BOTTOM 3:

AFGHANISTAN 51.30

GUINEA-BISSAU 50.60

CHAD 50.20

- Total Fertility Rate (TFR): Average number of children born to woman of childbearing age.

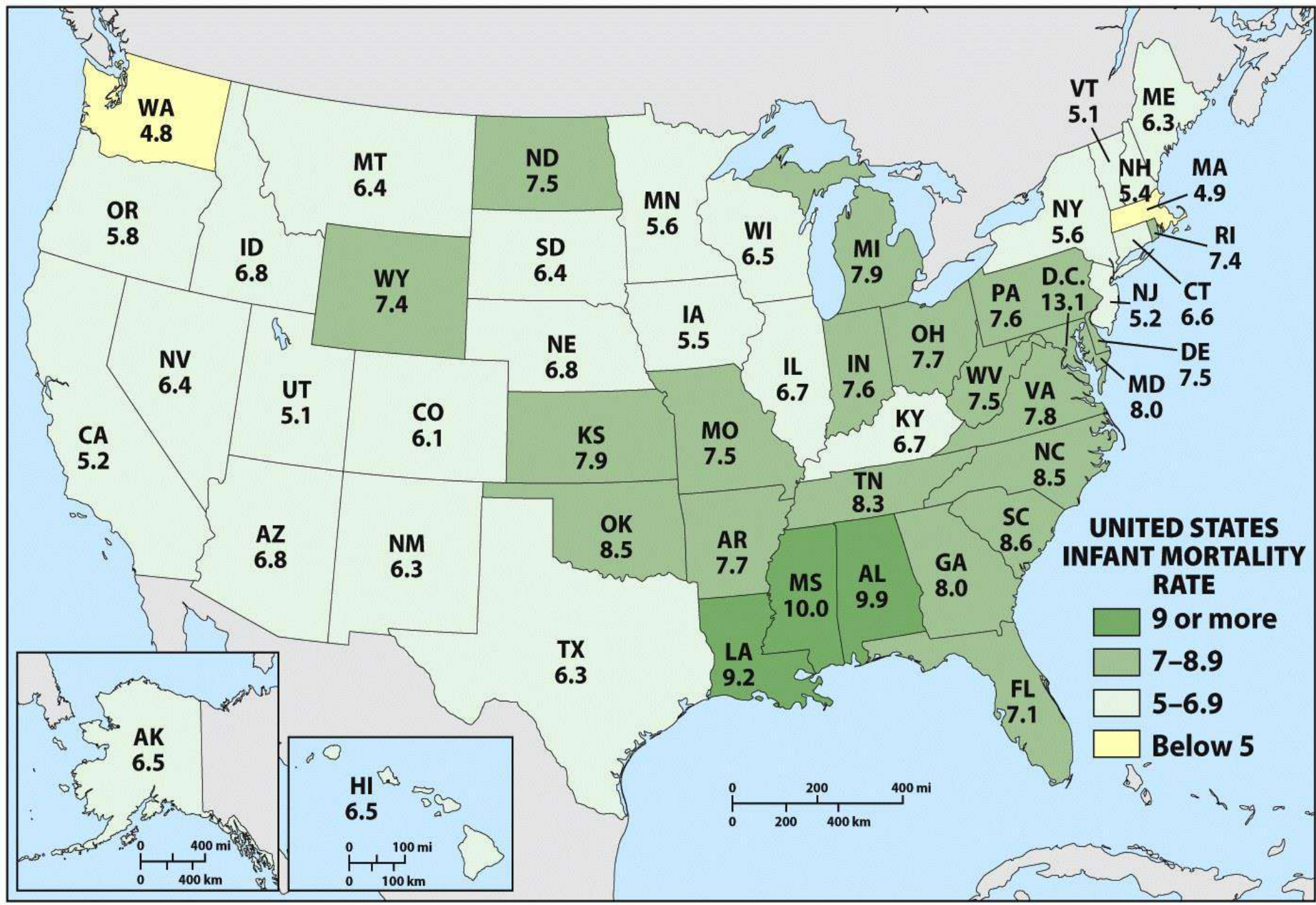
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):

Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in a year. Infant is defined as first year.

- U.S- 6.1 infant deaths per 1,000

A high IMR = high levels of poverty, malnourishment, poor sanitation, lack of medical care, and few educational opportunities

Niger- 84 per 1,000



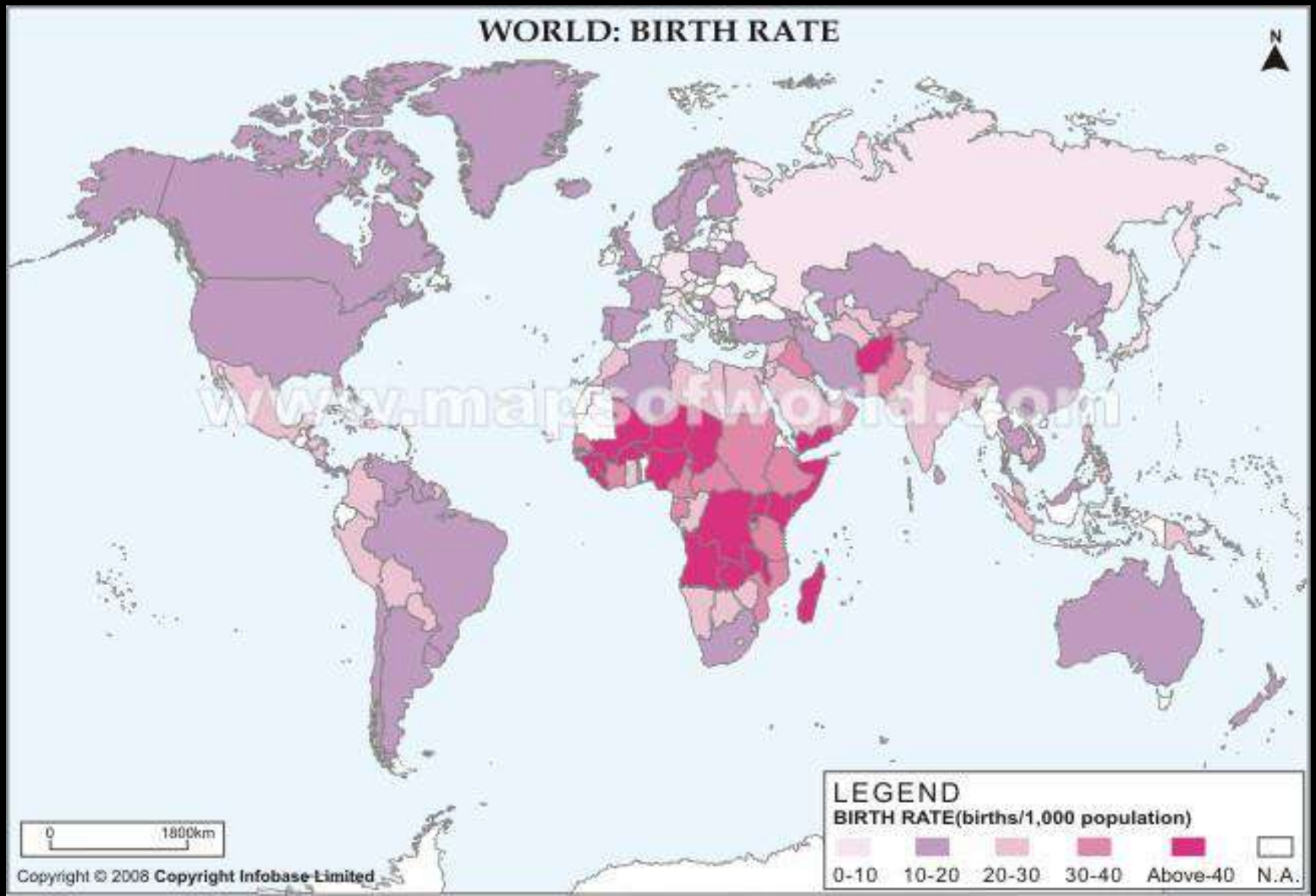
Data from Centers for Disease Control

Child Mortality Rate:

Number of children that die between their first and fifth years in a given population.

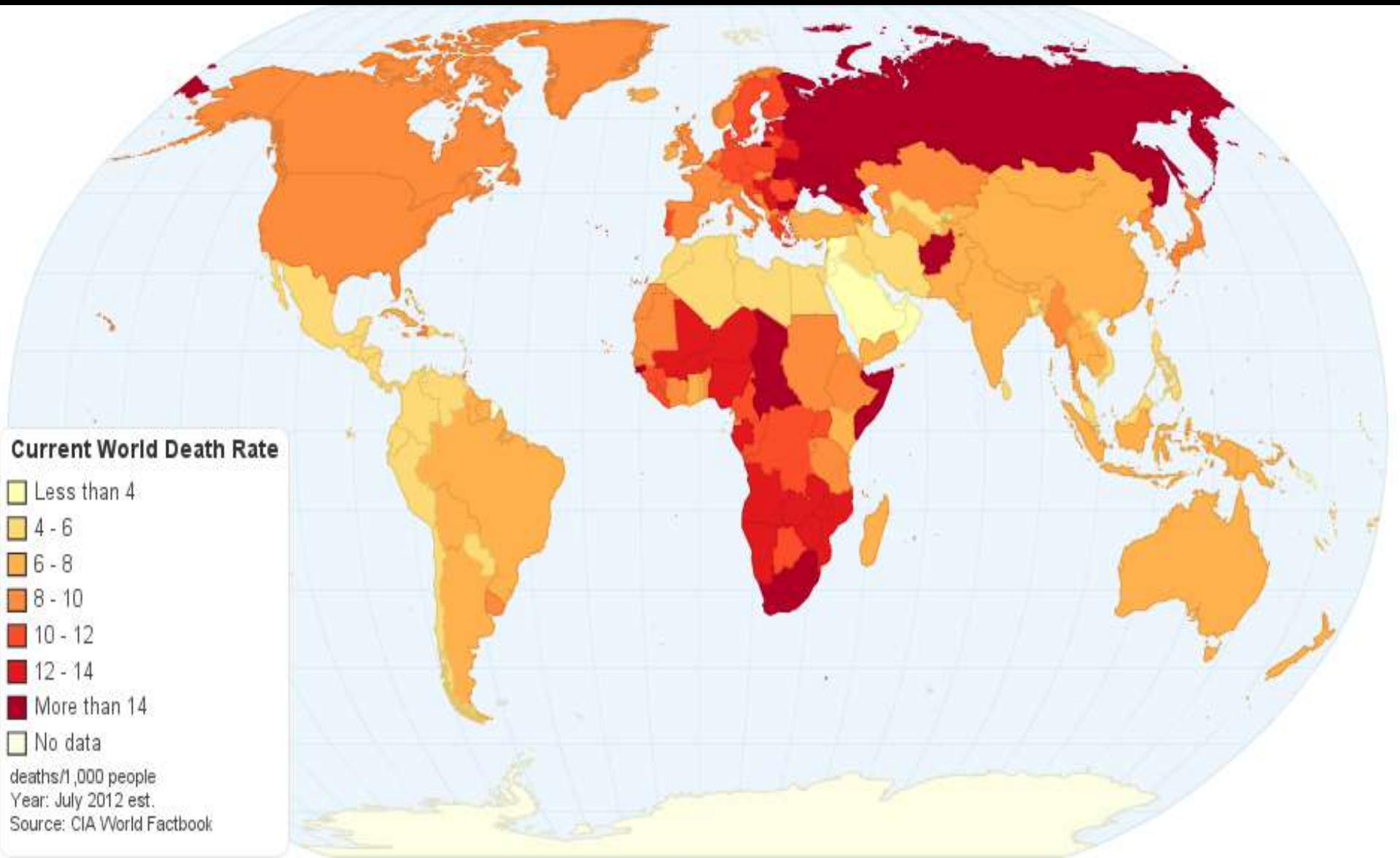
- http://www.globalpost.com/video/5923505/step-step-the-path-ending-preventable-child-deaths

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR): Number of births in a year per 1000 people



- **CBR examples:**
  - United States: 13 per 1,000
  - Uganda: 43 per 1,000

- Crude Death Rate (CDR): Number of deaths in a year per 1000



- Rate of Natural Increase: The growth rate of a population. Excludes immigration and emigration.

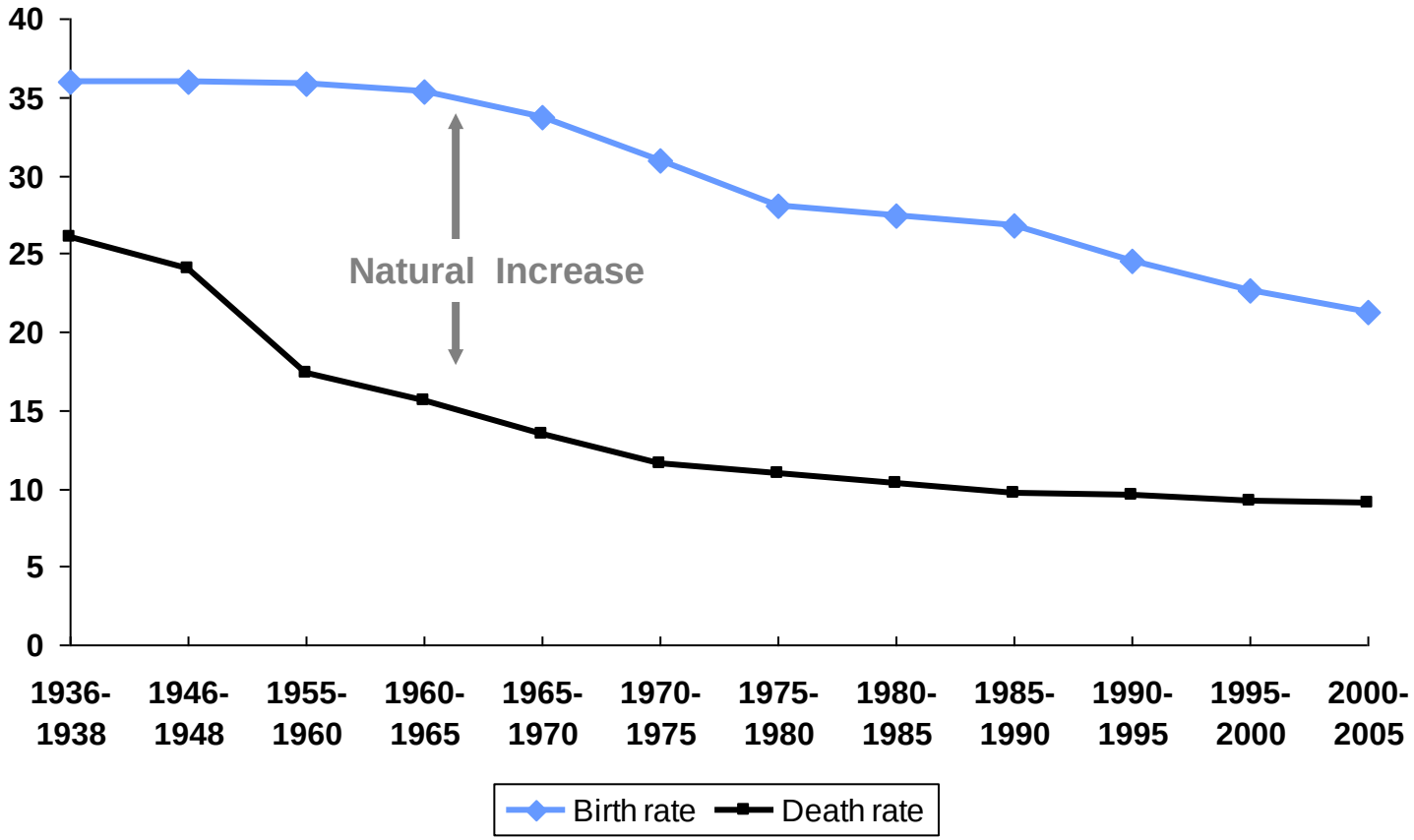
Births (CBR) – Deaths (CDR) = Rate Natural Increase (RNI)

Question 7

Explain how the worldwide population continues to increase despite the fact that many countries are experiencing low total fertility rates and population decline.

Birth and Death Rates, Worldwide

Rates of birth, death, and natural increase per 1,000 population



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision (*medium scenario*)*, 2003.

Practice Review
QUIZ TIME

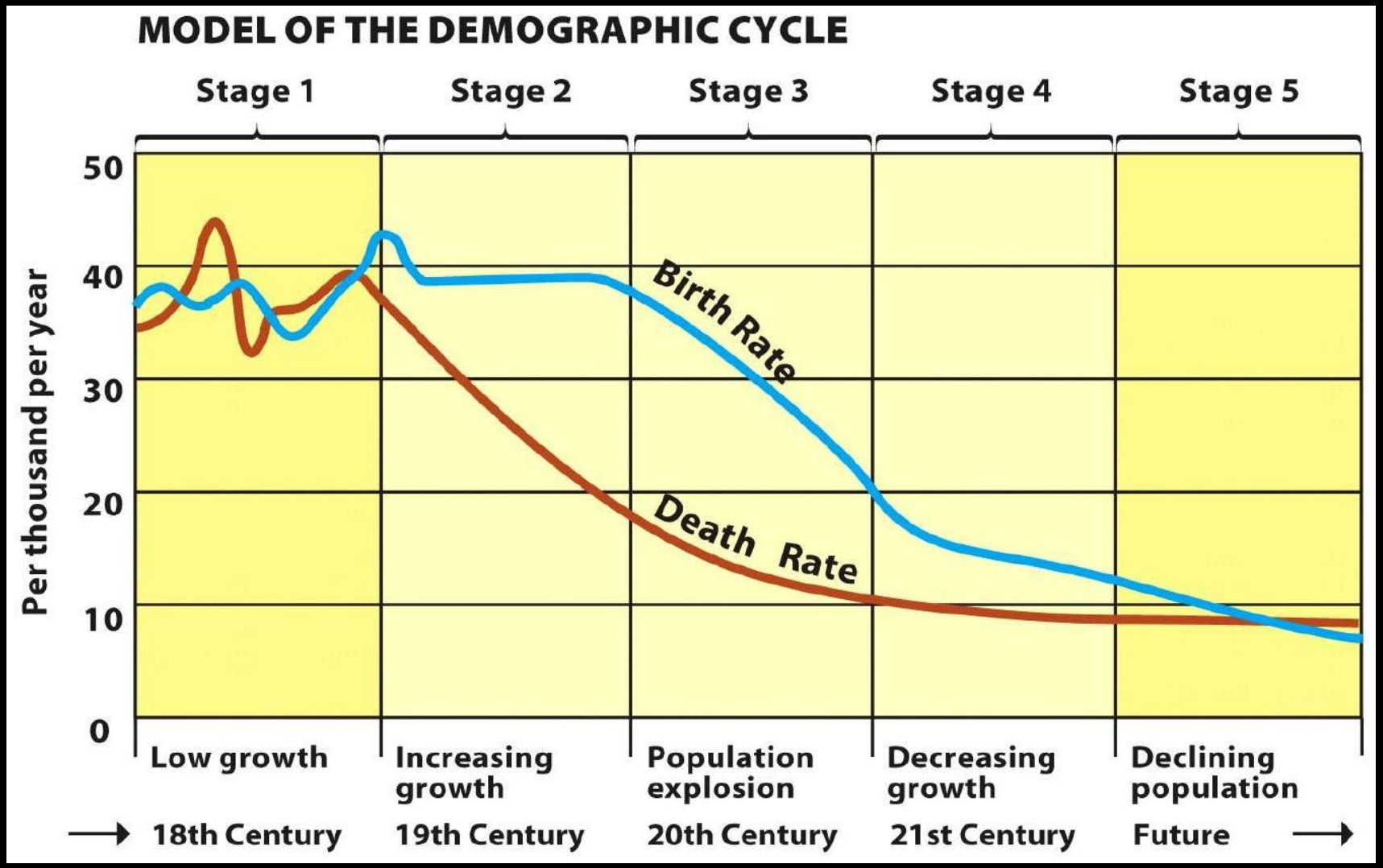
COUNTRY	POPULATION (millions)	BIRTHS per 1,000	DEATHS per 1,000	GNI PPP (US $)
Sudan	37	34	9	2,030
Singapore	5.3	10	4	55,790
Estonia	1.3	11	11	19,810
Germany	80.6	8	10	38,100
United States	324	13	8	47,310

- Demographic Transition Model: A geographic model that explains and predicts changes in population growth.

- The DTM predicts changes in CBR, CDR and RNI as a country transitions through economic stages of development.

- Assumes that economics drive population changes and that all countries will pass through five stages of DTM.

The Demographic Transition Model



Earth's Population History

7 billion reached 2011 (12 years later)

6 billion reached 1999 (12 years later)

5 billion reached 1987 (13 years later)

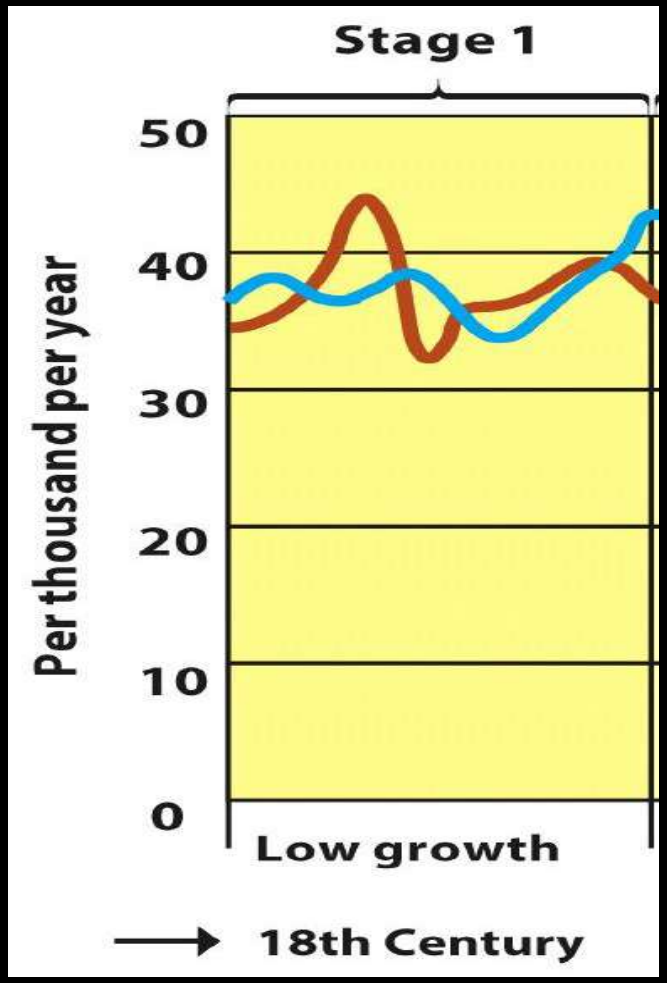
4 billion reached 1974 (15 years later)

3 billion reached 1959 (29 years later)

2 billion reached 1930 (100 years later)

1 billion reached circa 1830

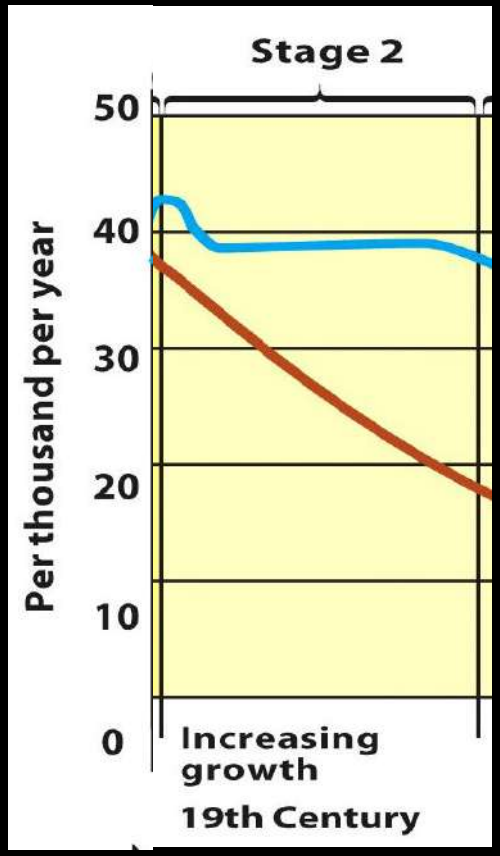
Source: Kuby, HGIA


Stage 1
50
40
30
20
10
0
Per thousand per year
Low growth
18th Century

DTM STAGE 1

Low Growth Stage or Pre-Industrial Stage

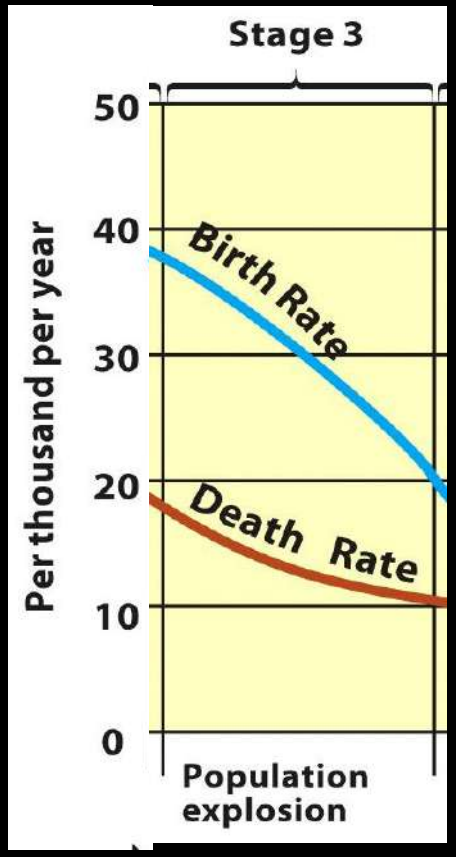
- CBR and CDR are extremely high – creating a low RNI.
- CBR and CDR fluctuate because of disease, famine and war.
- Most people in stage 1 are subsistence farmers.
- Known as stationary or equilibrium because CBR and CDR are nearly equal and not moving
- No countries are currently stage 1.


Stage 2
50
40
30
20
10
0
Per thousand per year
Increasing growth
19th Century

DTM STAGE 2

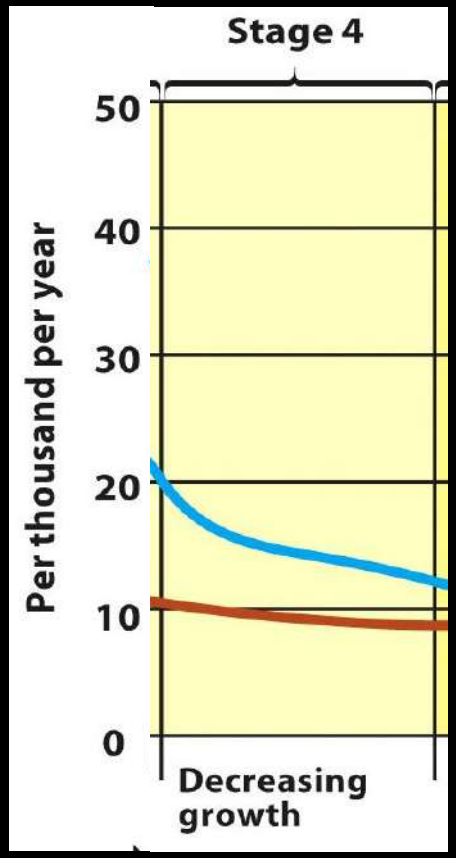
High Growth Stage or Early Industrial Stage

- High birth rates (over 30) but death rates decline (to about 20)
- CBR remains high because most are still subsistence farmers and cultural traditions change slowly.
- Because CBR is high and CDR declines, RNI increases and population expansion is high.
- Many less developed countries currently in stage 2. Ex. Haiti, Sub-Saharan Africa, Afghanistan


Stage 3
50
40
30
20
10
0
Per thousand per year
Birth Rate
Death Rate
Population explosion

DTM STAGE 3
Moderate Growth or Later Industrial

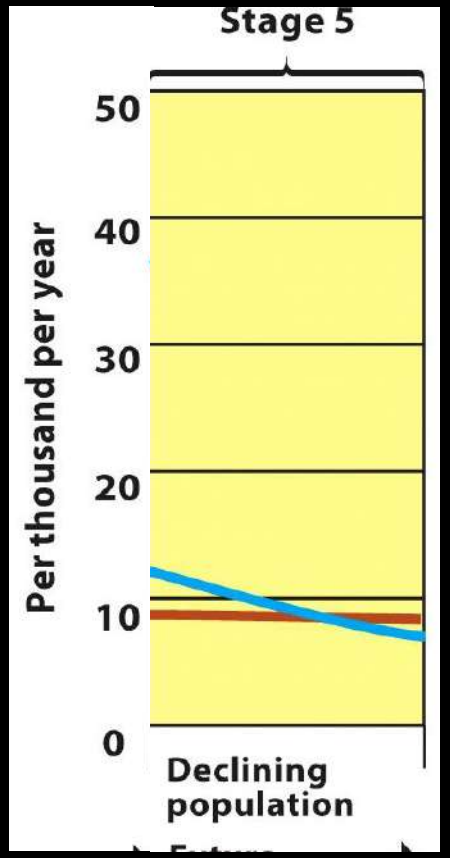
- **Birth rates decline sharply** (to about 15)
- Death rates decline a bit more (to about 10 or less)
- CBR begins to fall as families move to cities and health conditions improve causing children to live longer.
- Women have more opportunities in industrializing economies.
- RNI is increasing, but still greater than zero.
- Most Latin American and Asian countries remain in Stage 3. Ex. Mexico, India, United Arab Emirates


Stage 4
50
40
30
20
10
0
Per thousand per year
Decreasing growth

DTM STAGE 4

Low Growth or Post-Industrial

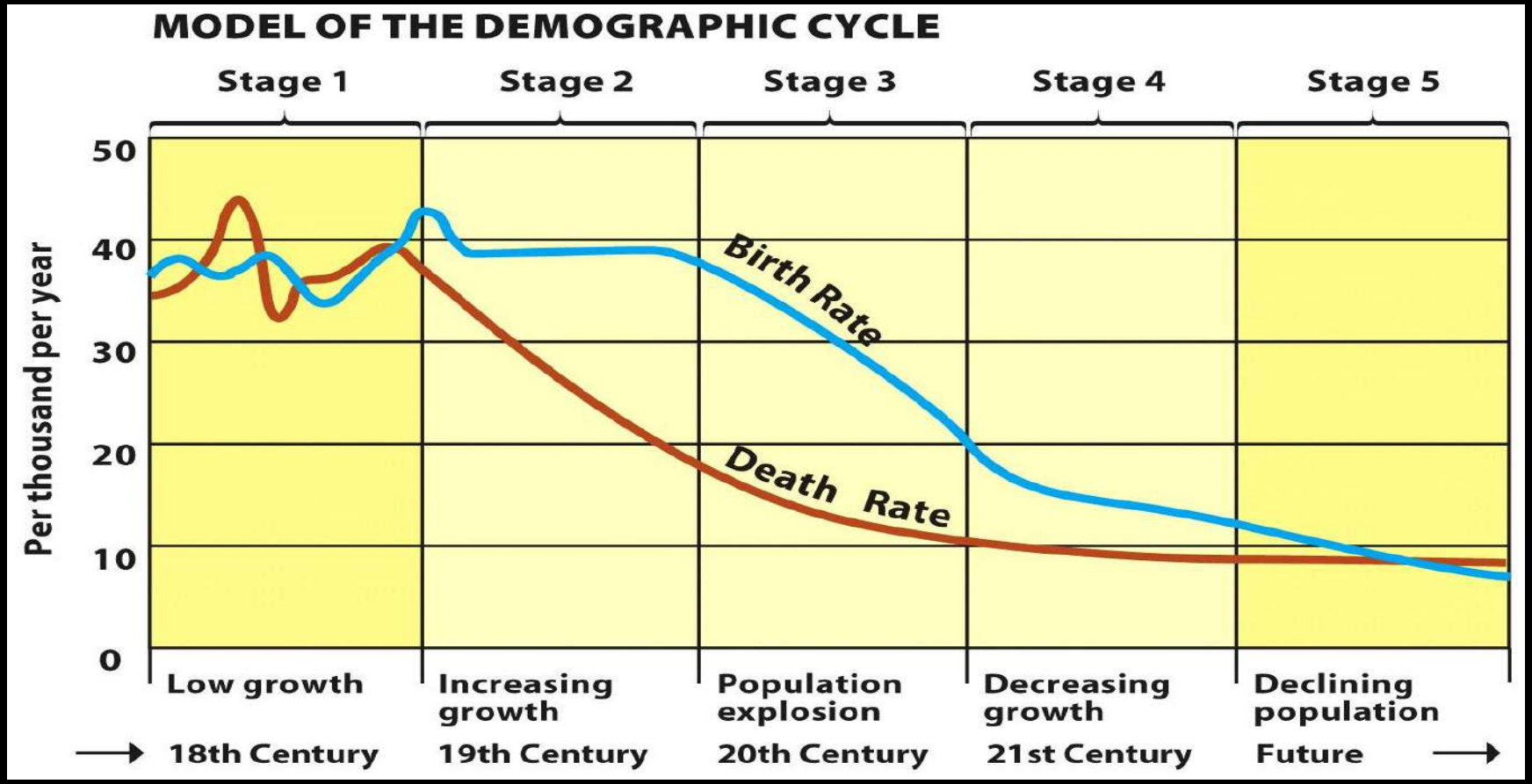
- Birth rates and death rates both low (about 10)
- CBR falls and meets the CDR at equally low levels – reaches equilibrium.
- RNI stabilizes and there is close to zero population growth
- Ex. USA, Japan, Brazil, France

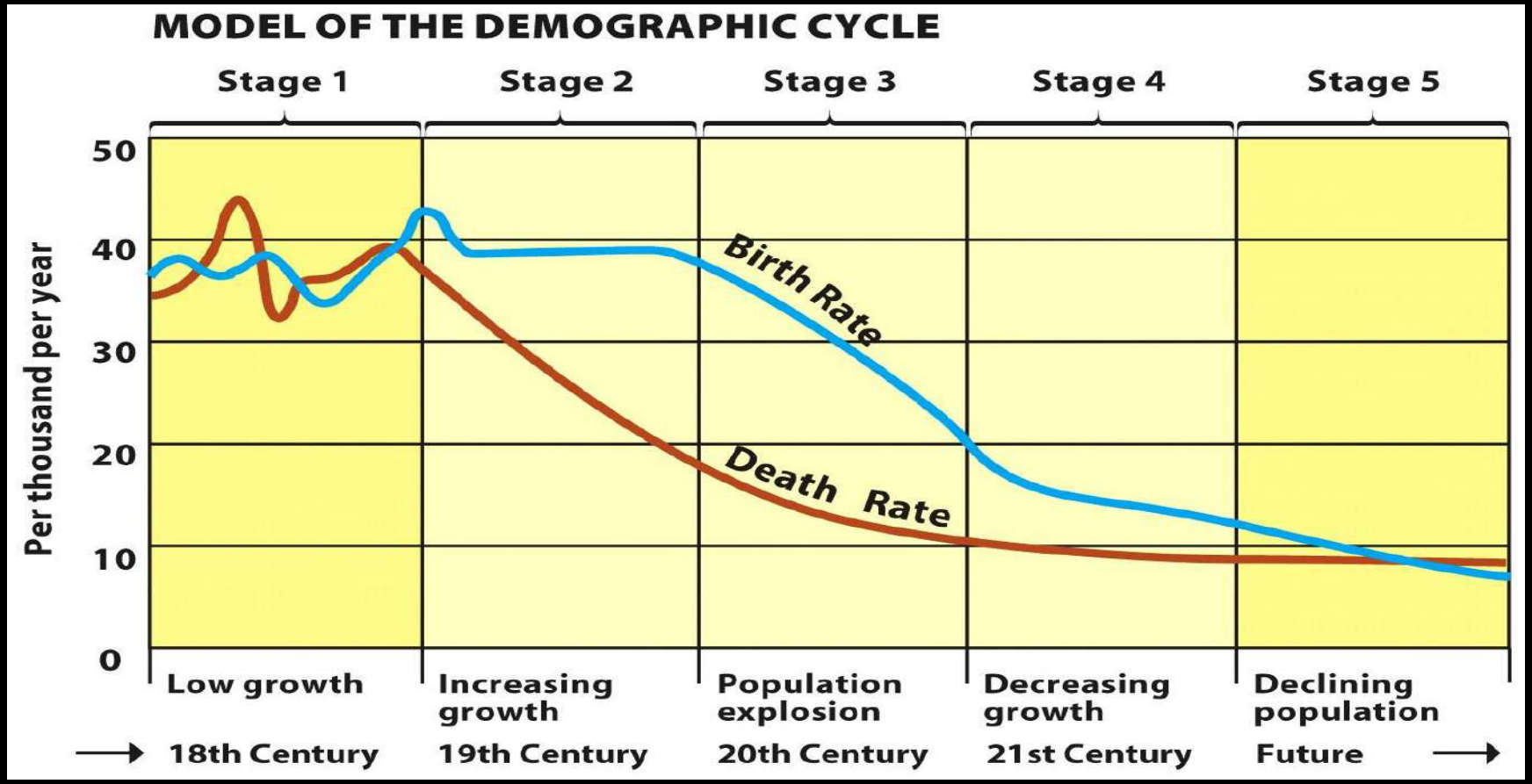

Stage 5
50
40
30
20
10
0
Per thousand per year
Declining population

DTM STAGE 5

Declining Population

- Experiences loss to the overall population as the death rate becomes higher than the birth rate.
  - Negative RNI
- Economy is the driving force: limits on family size and the use of contraception.
- High costs of raising a family in cities or the enticing opportunities of employment that delay child bearing, birth rates decline well below replacement level.
- Ex. Germany, Ukraine, Greece, Portugal





DTM Practice: For each country listed below determine which stage of the DTM they are currently experiencing.

Country	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase (percent)	Demographic Transition Stage
Mexico	25	5	2.1	
Nigeria	42	13	2.9	
Italy	10	10	-0.1	
South Africa	24	13	1.0	
Germany	9	10	-0.2	
Afghanistan	48	21	2.7	
Sri Lanka	19	6	1.3	
Canada	11	7	0.3	
Russia	10	17	-0.6	
Brazil	20	7	1.3	

DTM Practice: For each country listed below determine which stage of the DTM they are currently experiencing.

Country	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase (percent)	Demographic Transition Stage
Mexico	25	5	2.1	3
Nigeria	42	13	2.9	2
Italy	10	10	-0.1	4
South Africa	24	13	1.0	4
Germany	9	10	-0.2	5
Afghanistan	48	21	2.7	2
Sri Lanka	19	6	1.3	3
Canada	11	7	0.3	4
Russia	10	17	-0.6	5
Brazil	20	7	1	4

TASK (DUE: 11/18)

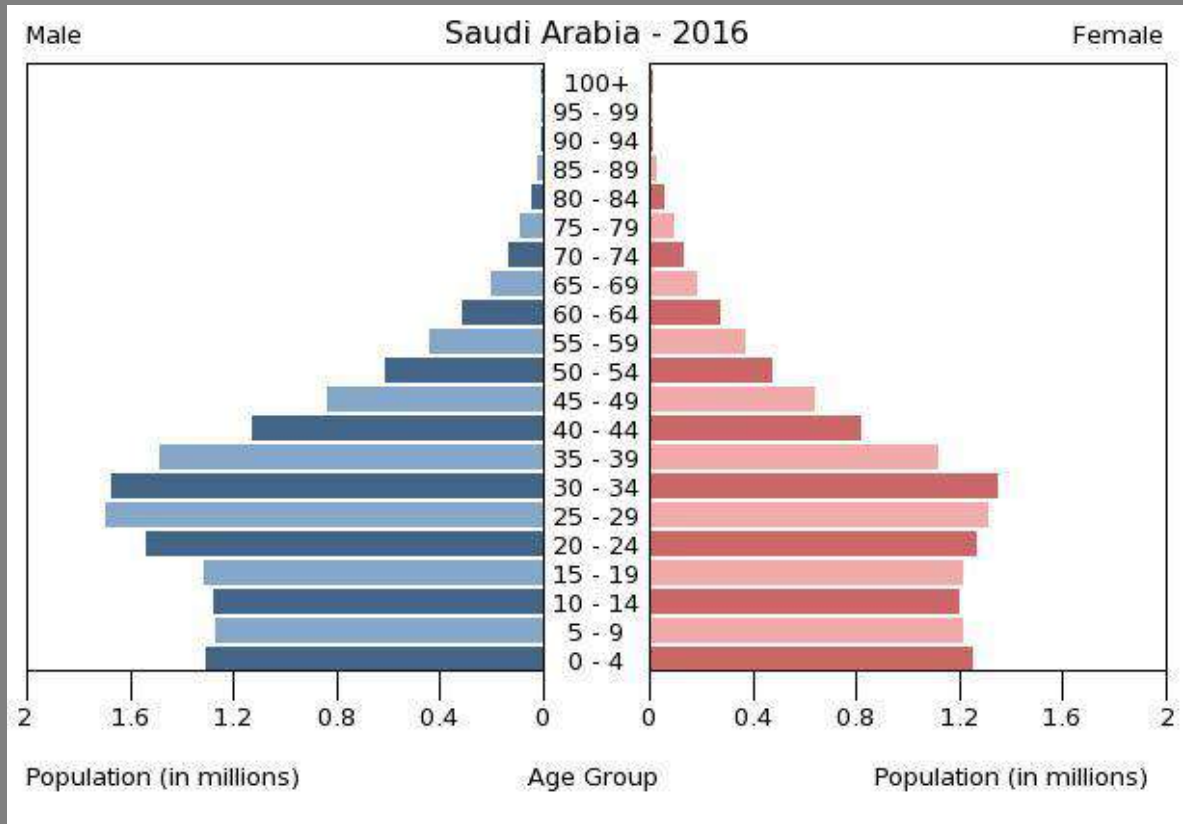
- 1. Identify three countries that **do not** fit the DTM.
  a. List three characteristic that explain why the DTM does a bad job on predicting these countries population trends. Explain Why?
- 2. Identify three countries that do fit the DTM.
  a. List three characteristic that explain why DTM does a good job on predicting these countries population trends. Explain Why?

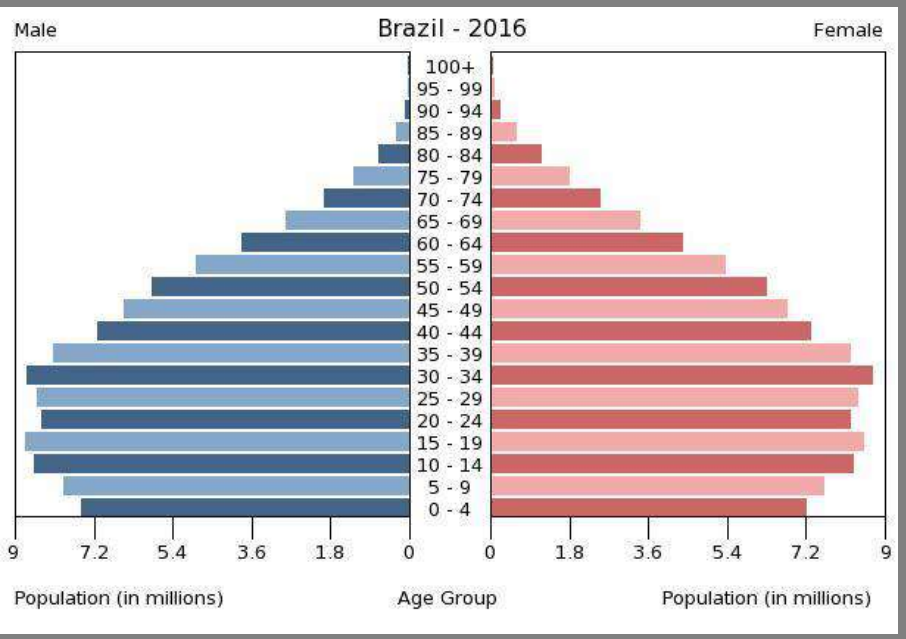
Question 8

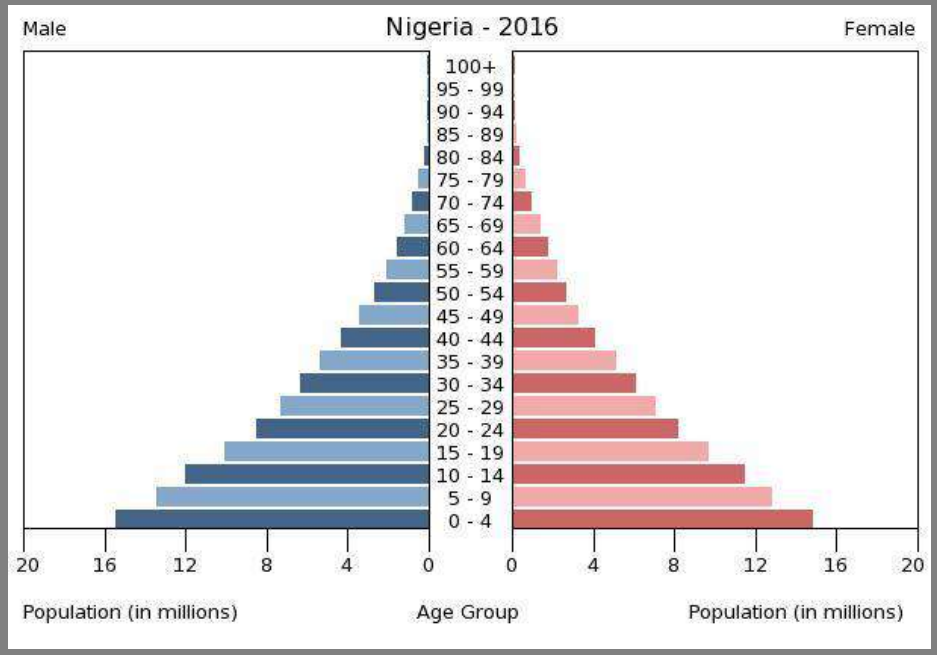
Choose a country and determine where it is on the DTM. Write several paragraphs explaining where it is and how it got to that stage.

Population Exploration Activity

- Check-off completion
- Share Findings with Class




Male
Brazil - 2016
Female
100+
95 - 99
90 - 94
85 - 89
80 - 84
75 - 79
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
9 7.2 5.4 3.6 1.8 0
0 1.8 3.6 5.4 7.2 9
Population (in millions)
Age Group
Population (in millions)


Male
Nigeria - 2016
Female
100+
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80 - 84
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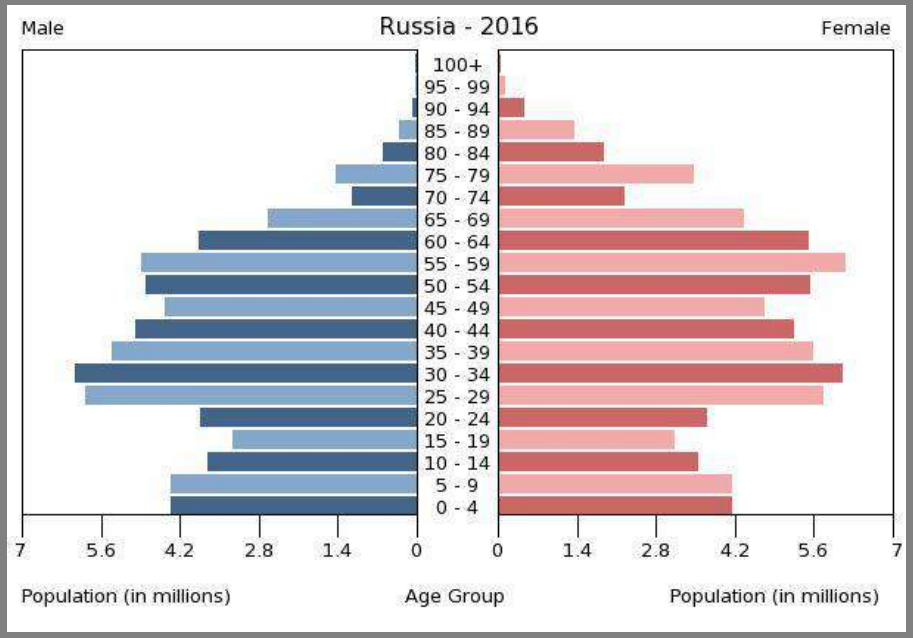
20 16 12 8 4 0
0 4 8 12 16 20
Population (in millions)
Age Group
Population (in millions)


Male
Russia - 2016
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100+
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20 - 24
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10 - 14
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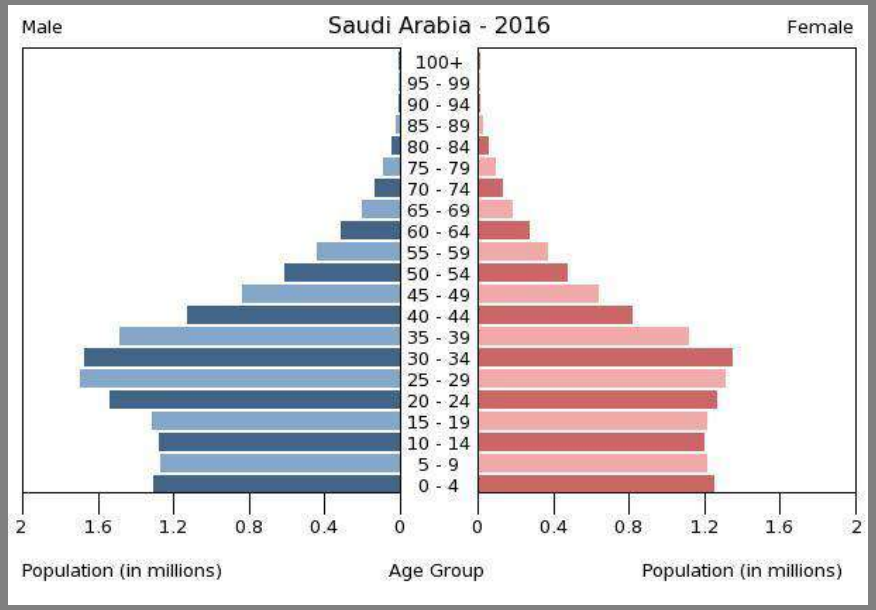
7 5.6 4.2 2.8 1.4 0
0 1.4 2.8 4.2 5.6 7
Population (in millions)
Age Group
Population (in millions)


Male
Saudi Arabia - 2016
Female
100+
95 - 99
90 - 94
85 - 89
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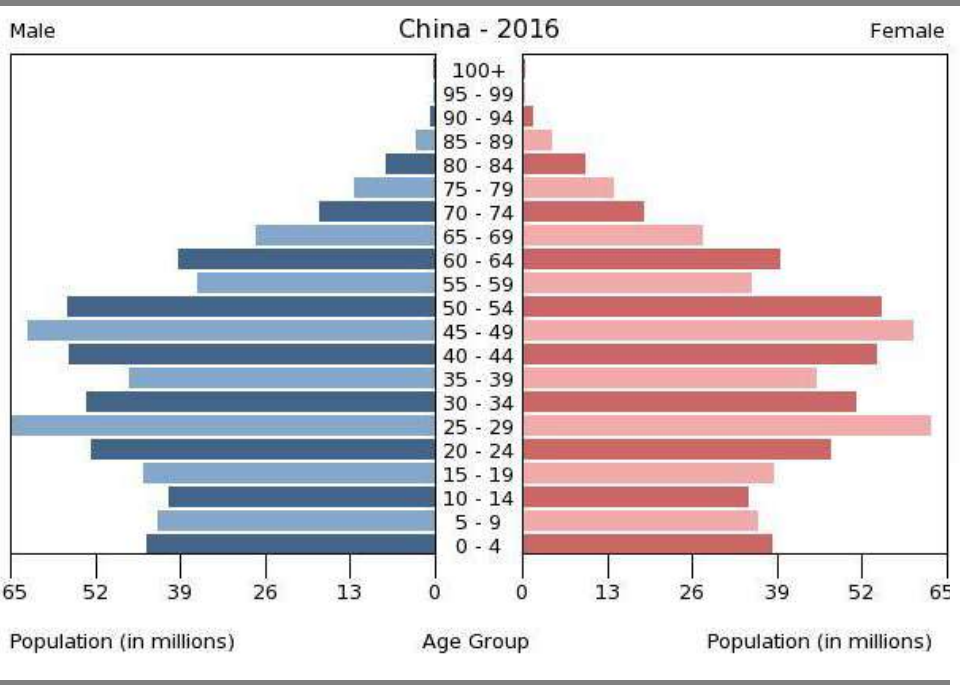
0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 2
Population (in millions)
Age Group
Population (in millions)


China - 2016
Male
Female
100+
95 - 99
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85 - 89
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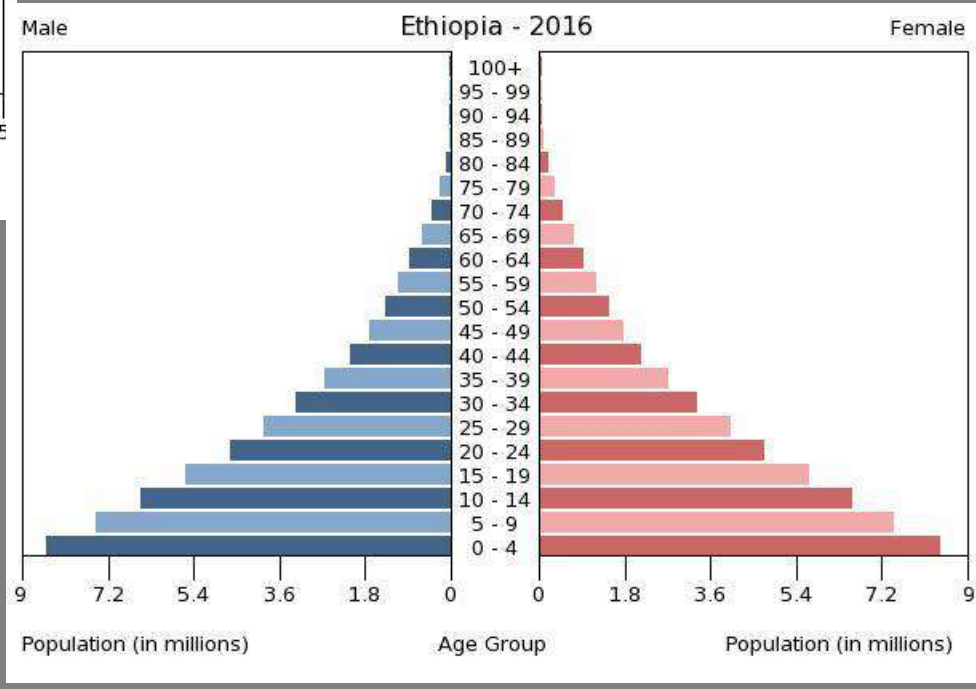
0 13 26 39 52 65
Population (in millions)
Age Group
Population (in millions)


Ethiopia - 2016
Male
Female
100+
95 - 99
90 - 94
85 - 89
80 - 84
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55 - 59
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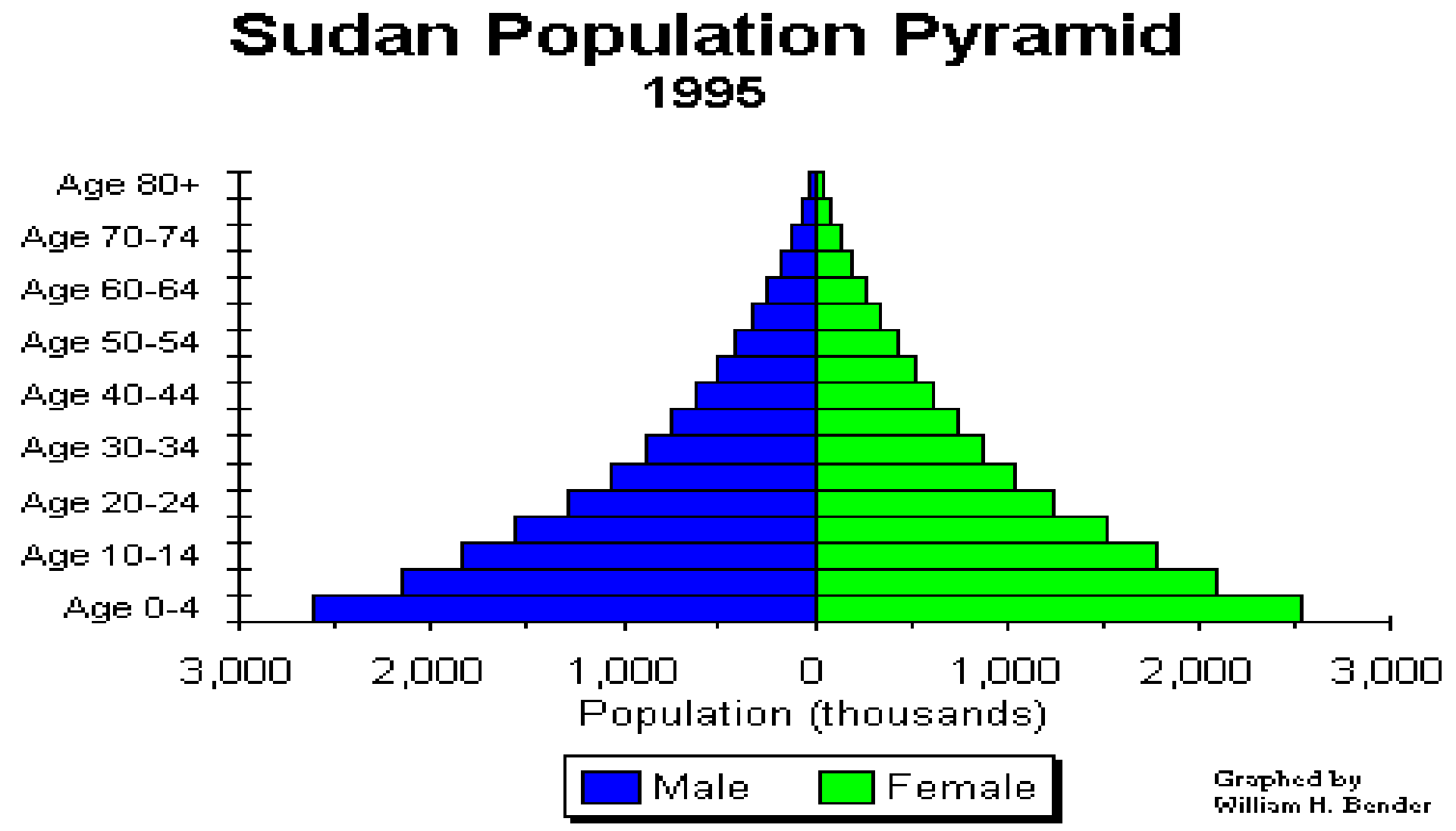
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
9 7.2 5.4 3.6 1.8 0
0 1.8 3.6 5.4 7.2 9
Population (in millions)
Age Group
Population (in millions)

- **Population Composition:** The structure of a population in terms of age, gender, and other properties such as marital status and education.

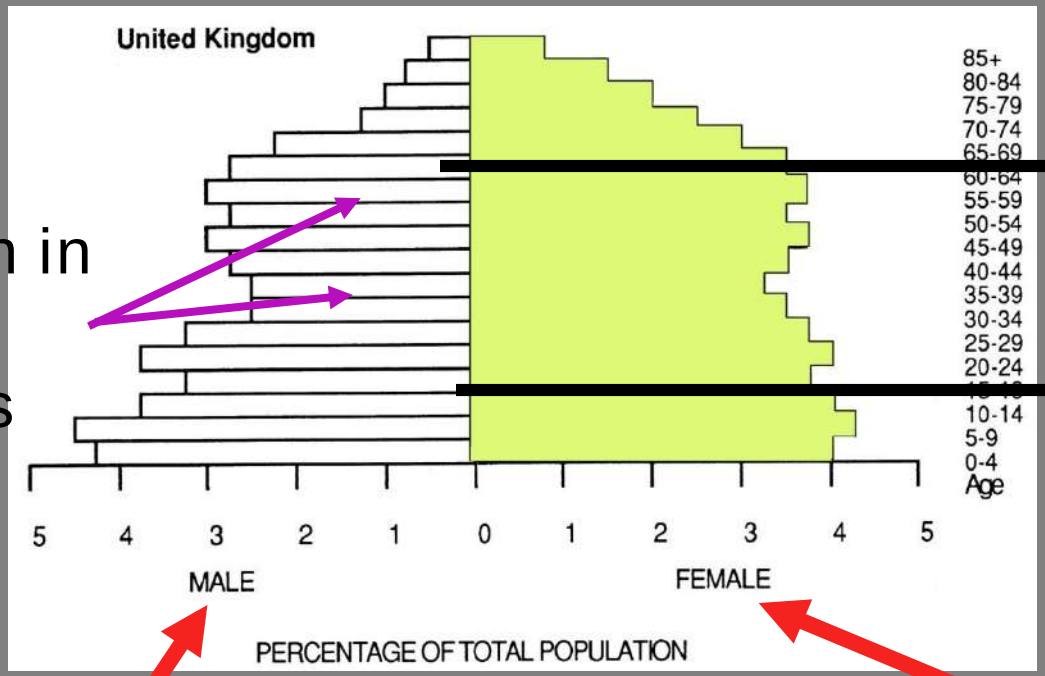
- Age and gender are key indicators of population composition.

Population Pyramids: A visual representation of age and gender structures which can represent economic, social, population issues.



POPULATION STRUCTURE

The population pyramid displays the age and sex structure of a country or given area



Population in Five Year Age bands

OLD DEPENDANTS

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

YOUNG DEPENDANTS

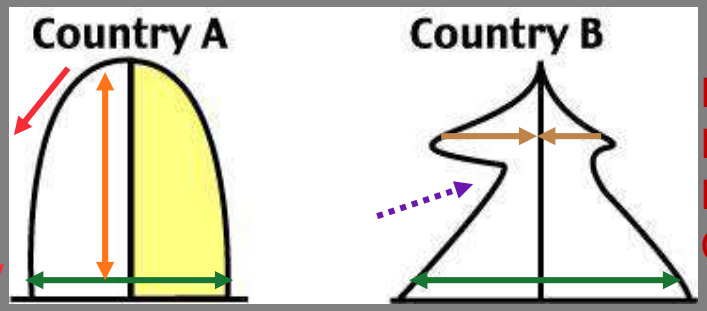
MALES
To the left

FEMALES
To the right

Usually, but not always, in % to make for easier comparisons between countries

What Population Pyramids Show Us

Economically More Developed Country



Economically Less Developed Country

KEY

slope of pyramid indicate the death rate

width of the base is related to birth rate/fertility rate

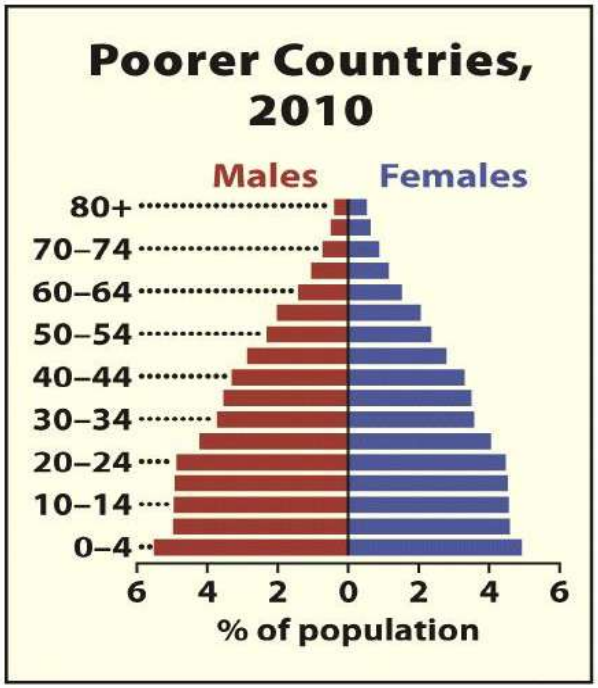
proportions of men and women can suggest male or female migrations

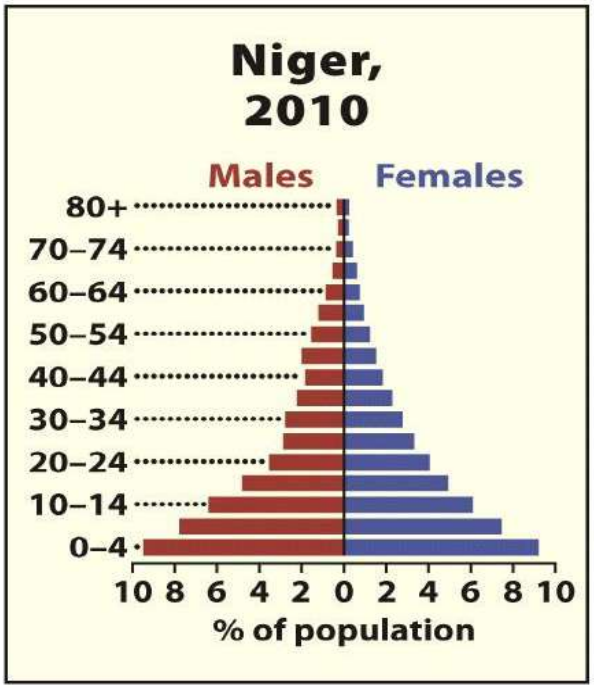
height of graph can indicate life expectancy (ignore the very thin end of the wedge as occurs on graph B as these people are a definite minority)

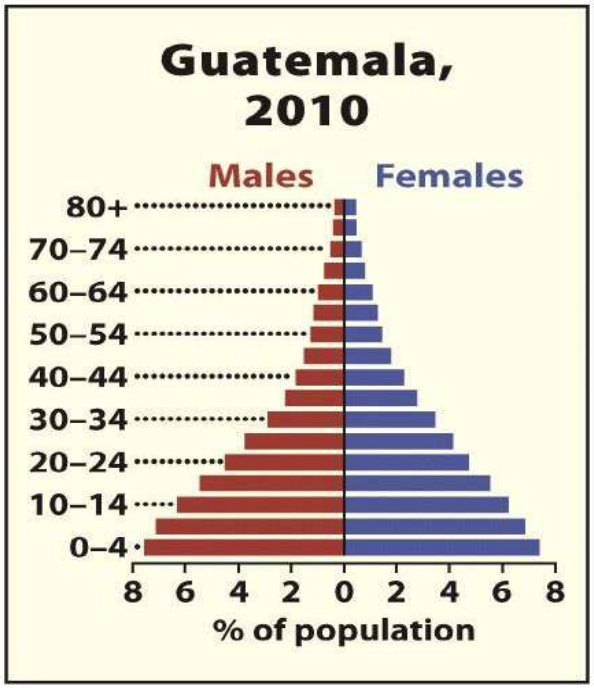
"kinks" indicate dramatic reductions in birth rate or increases in death rate in the past

area of graph indicates total population - compare areas of different population age groups or different sex on one graph

The overall shape of the population pyramid can indicate whether it is an Economically More Developed Country or Economically Less Developed Country

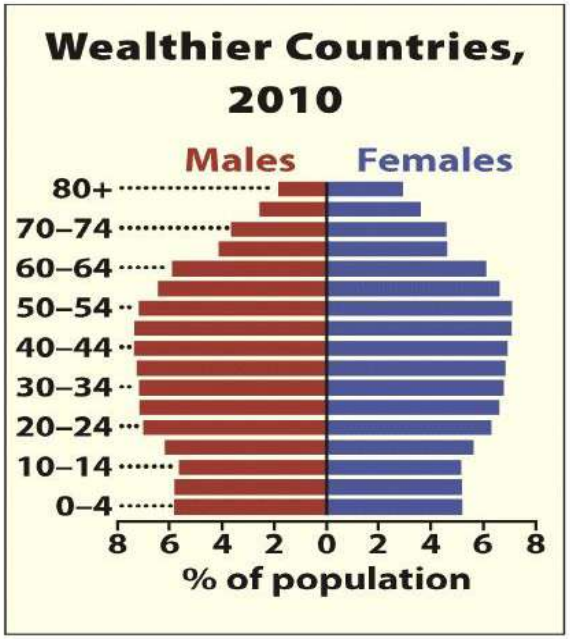


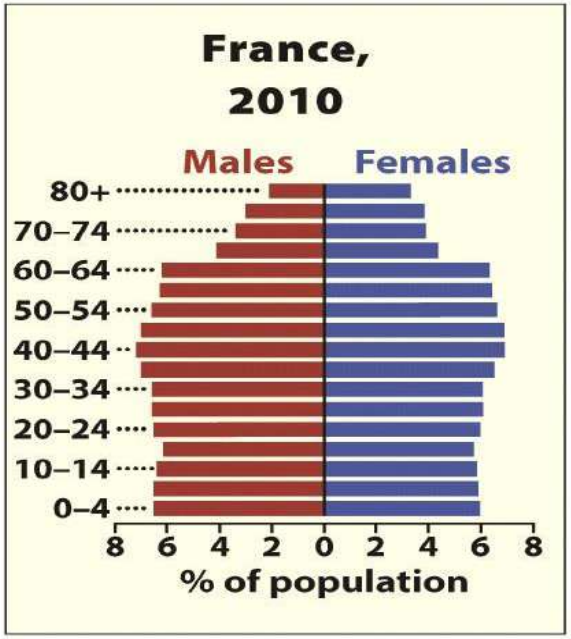


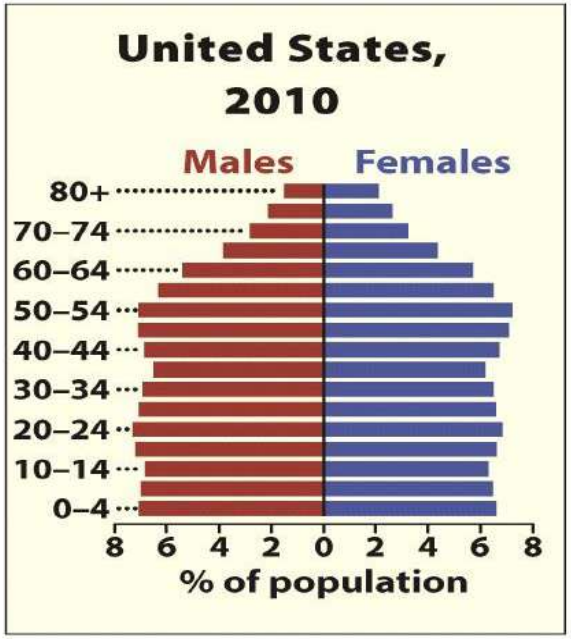


Data from: UN, World Population Prospects

- The wider the base of the pyramid, the higher the percentage of young people exists.
- Shape is typical of developing countries.
- Generally an indication that the population will expand in the near future.







Data from: UN, World Population Prospects

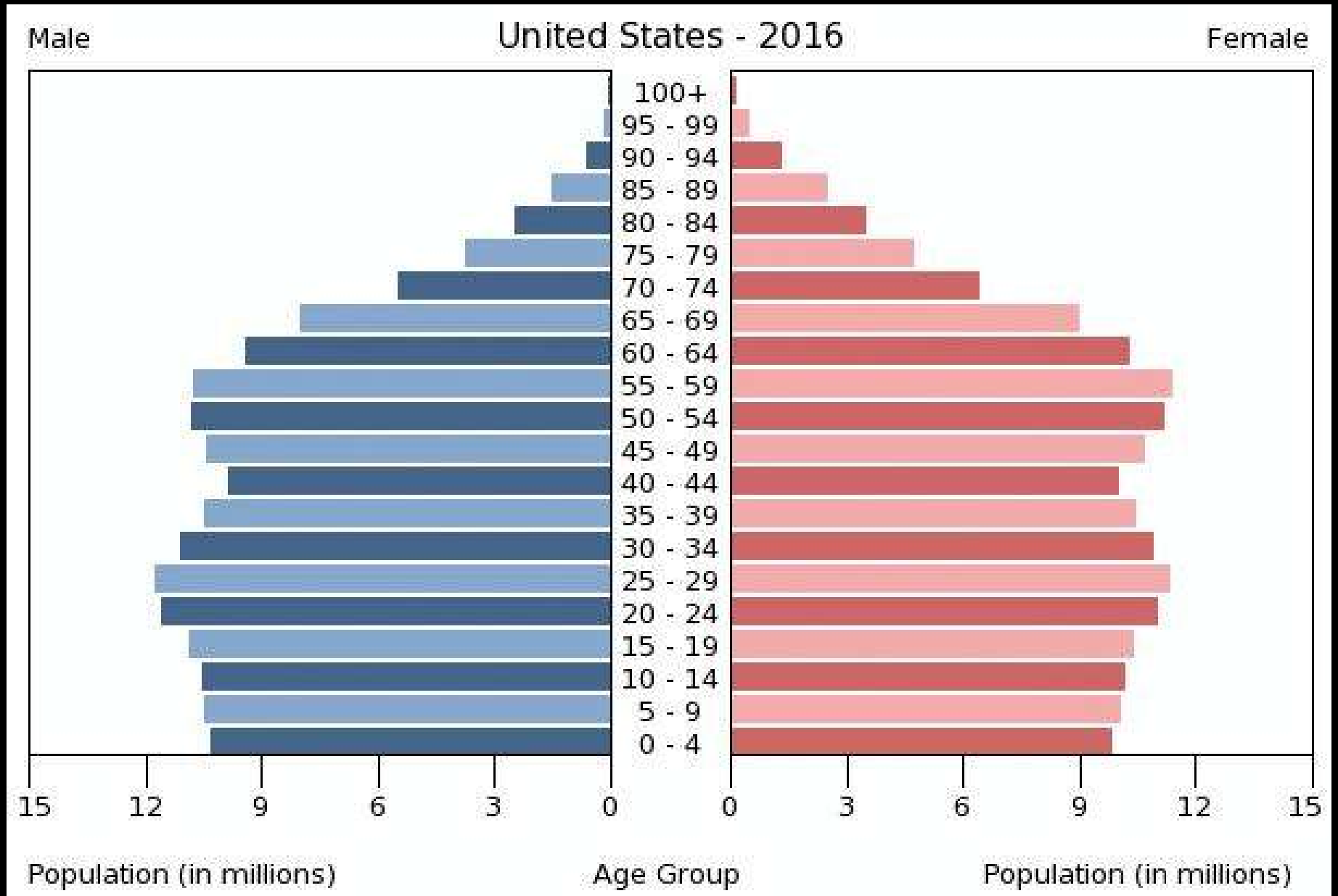
- The more top heavy the pyramid the higher the percentage of elderly people in the population.
- Graying Population: A population with more middle aged and elderly people than young, reproductive people
- Generally indicates a slow growing or declining population.

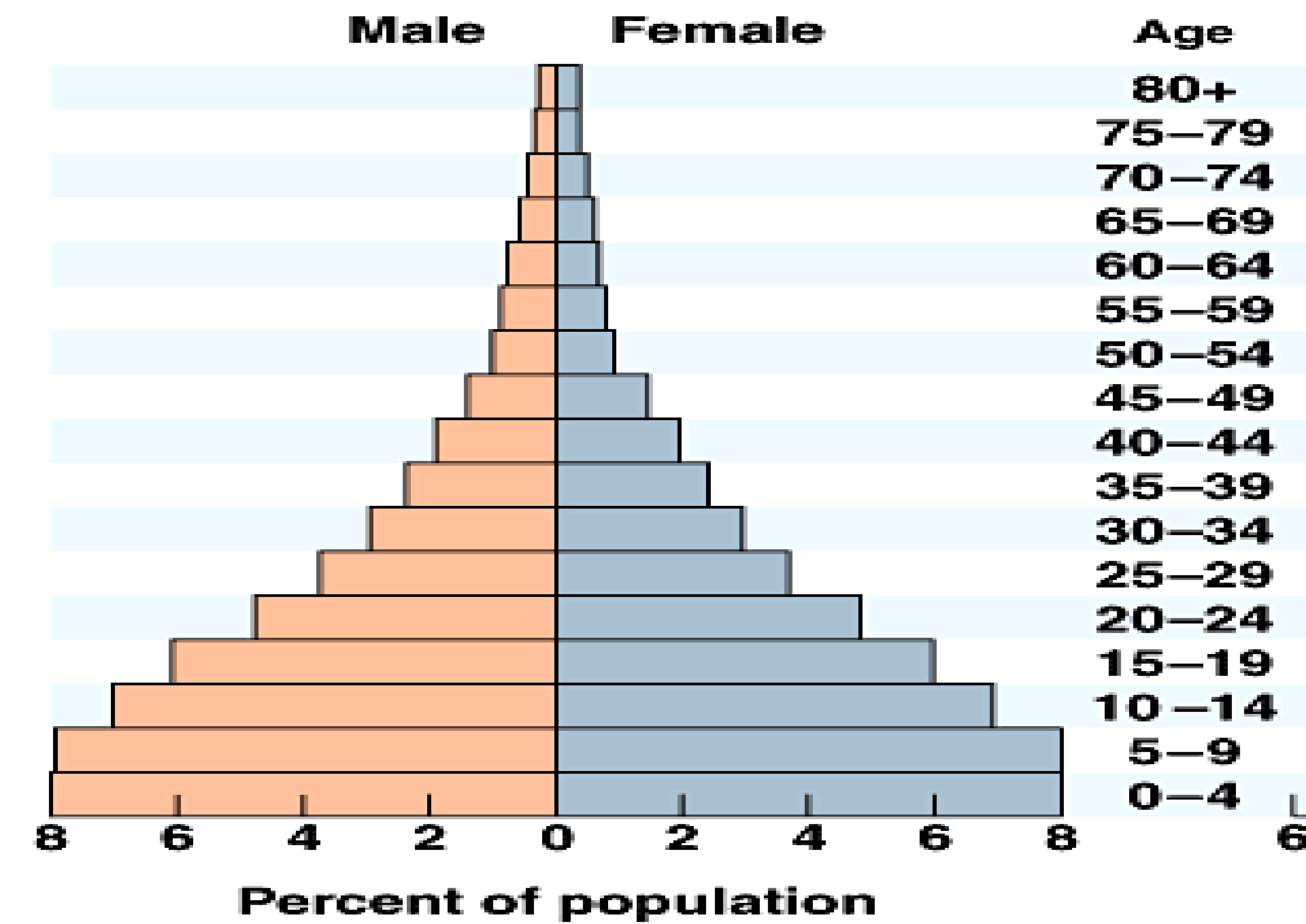
Population Composition

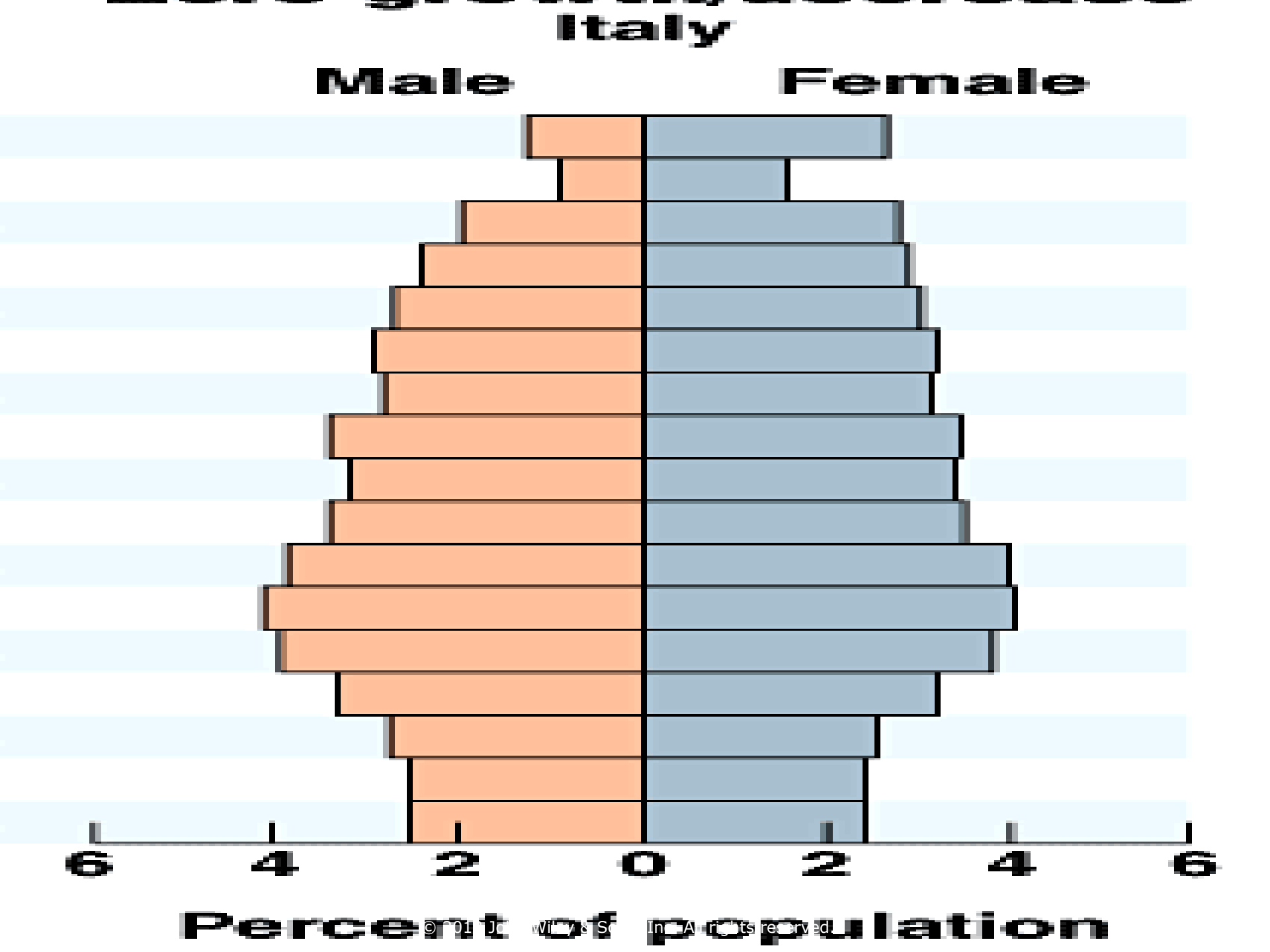
- What are the different social needs of a population that is composed of:

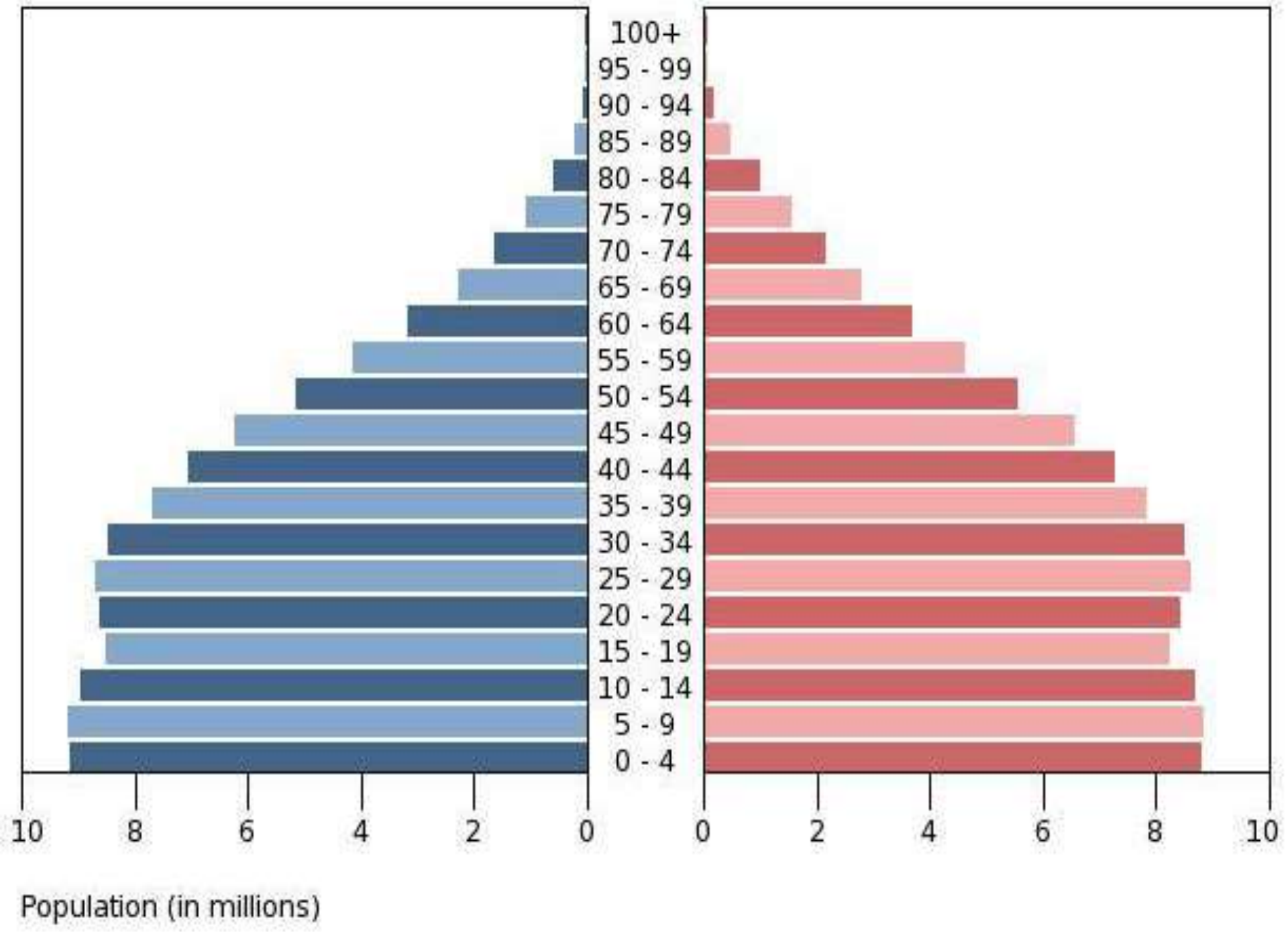
  - More elderly
  - More Young
  - More Males
  - More Females

  Examples?



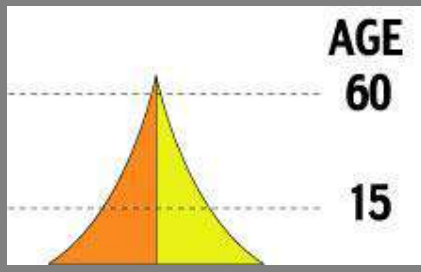





100+
95 - 99
90 - 94
85 - 89
80 - 84
75 - 79
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
10
8
6
4
2
0
0
2
4
6
8
10
Population (in millions)

Population Pyramids related to the Demographic Transition Model

Stage 1

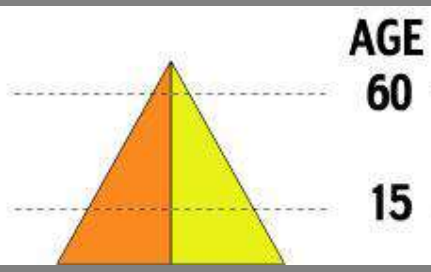


IMPLICATIONS

Both birth rates and Death rates are High, so population growth rates are slow but population Is usually restored Due to high birth Rate. Short life Expectancy

EXAMPLES: none today - Afghanistan, Ivory Coast (30 years ago)There are no Stage 1 countries today

Stage 2

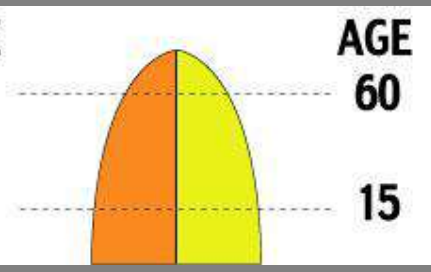


IMPLICATIONS

Population starts to grow at an exponential rate due to fall in Crude Death Rate. More living In middle age. Life expectancy rises Infant mortality rate falls.

EXAMPLES: DR Congo, Yemen, Afghanistan (today)

Stage 3

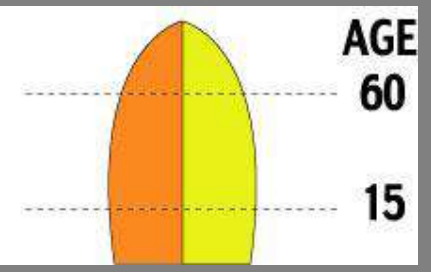


IMPLICATIONS

Population continues to grow but at slower rate. Low C Death Rate.
Dramatically declining Crude Birth Rate.

EXAMPLES: India, Brazil (late 3) – Most of world is in 3

Stage 4

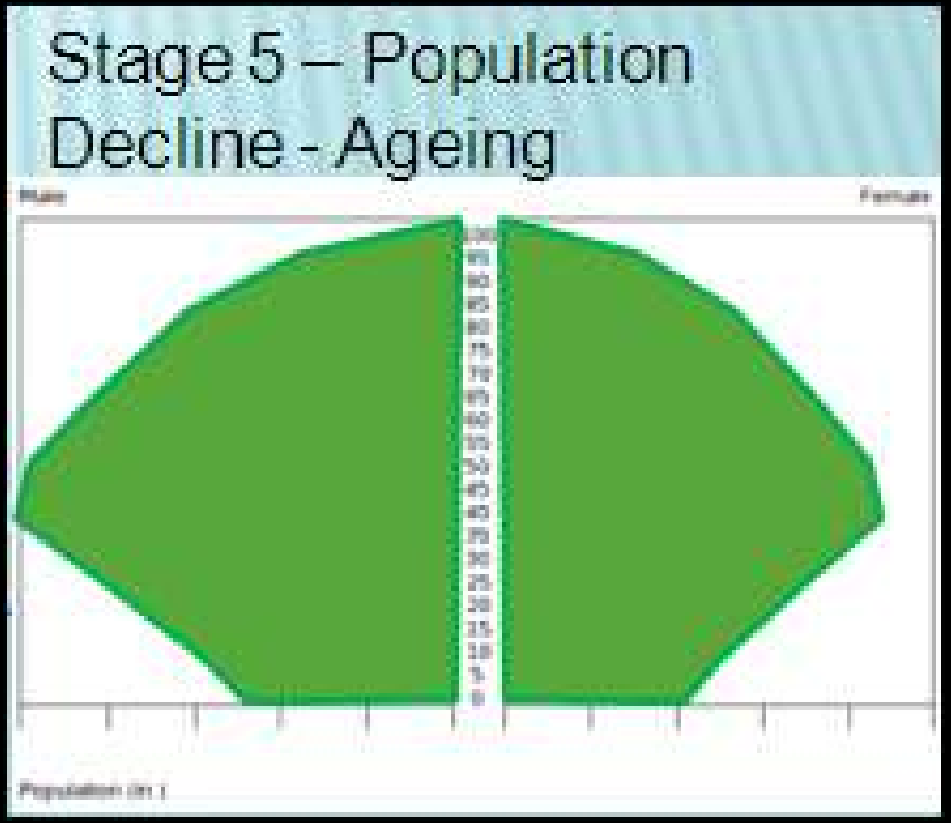


IMPLICATIONS

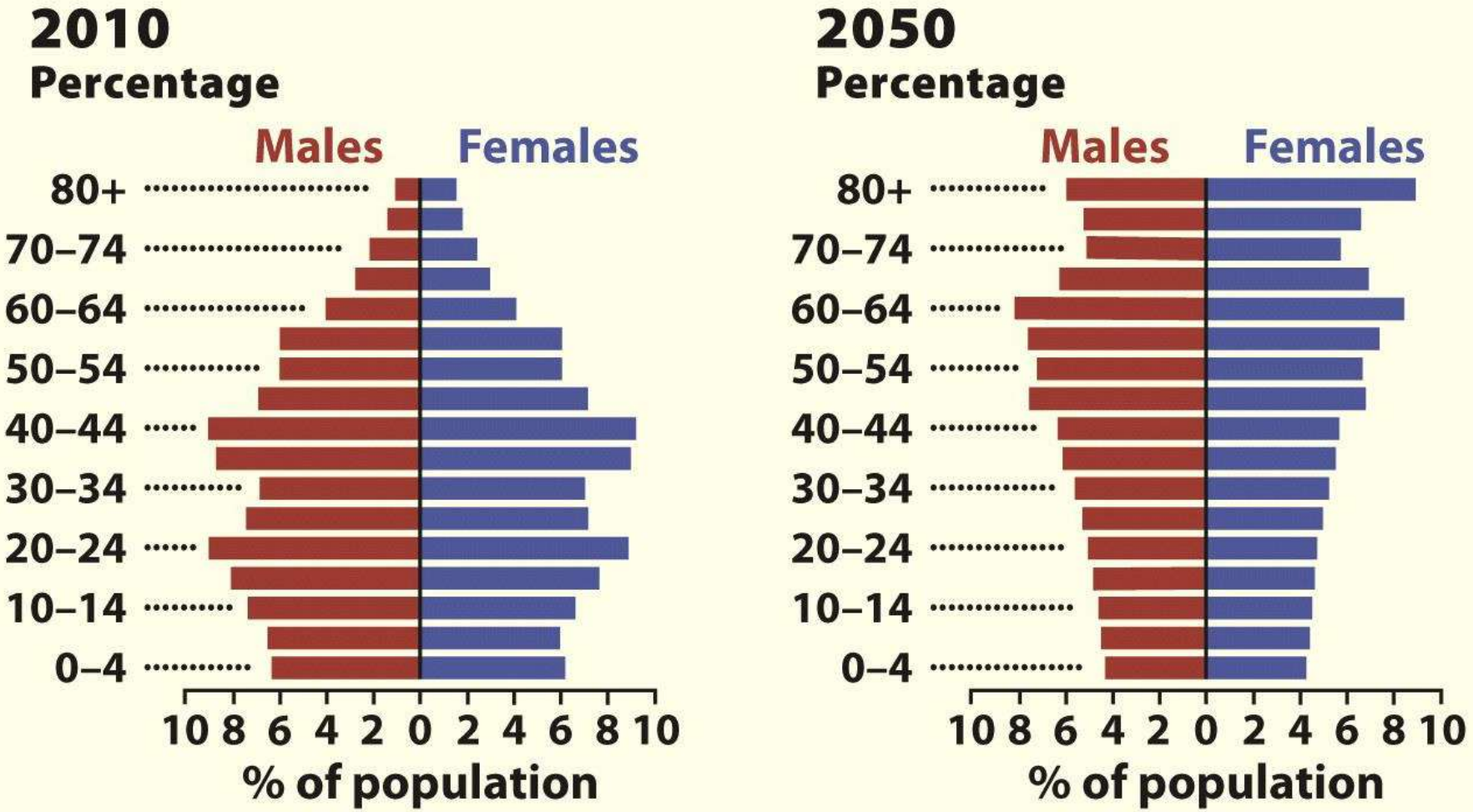
Low Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate Higher dependency ratio and longer life expectancy Crude Death Rate does Rise slightly because of The ageing population

EXAMPLES: China, United States, Canada, Australia

- Stage 5



Population Pyramids, China: 2010 and 2050

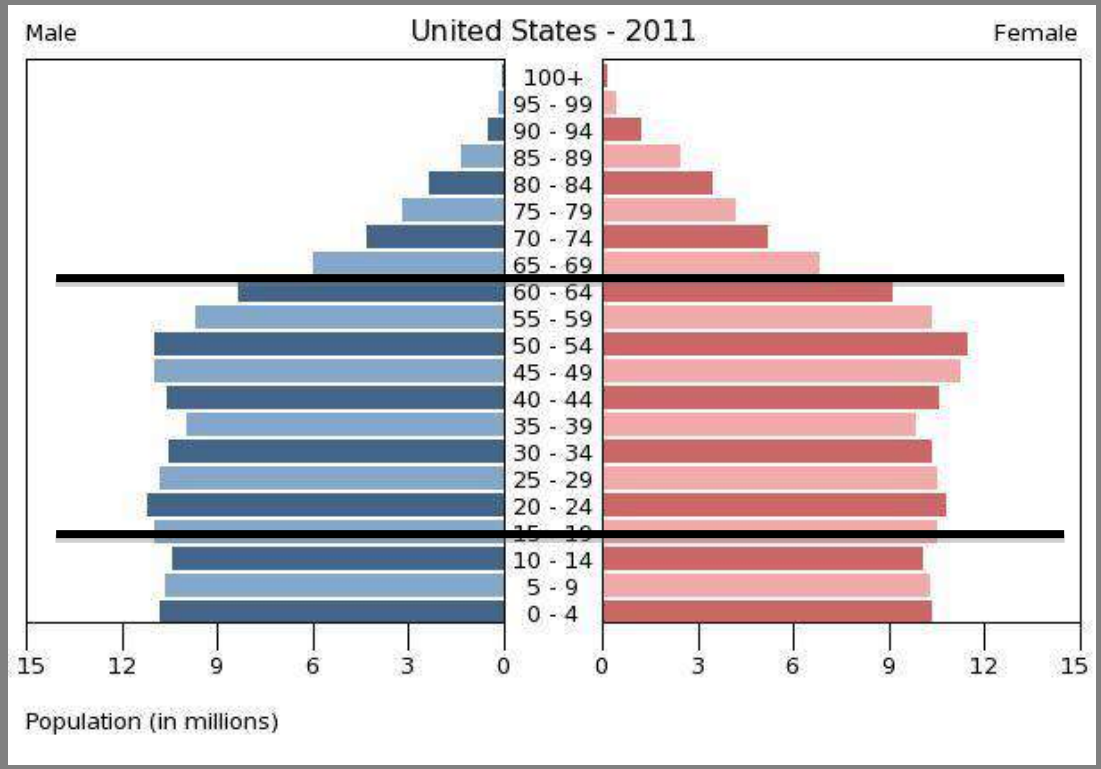


Data from: Population Reference Bureau

What Stage of DTM is US?

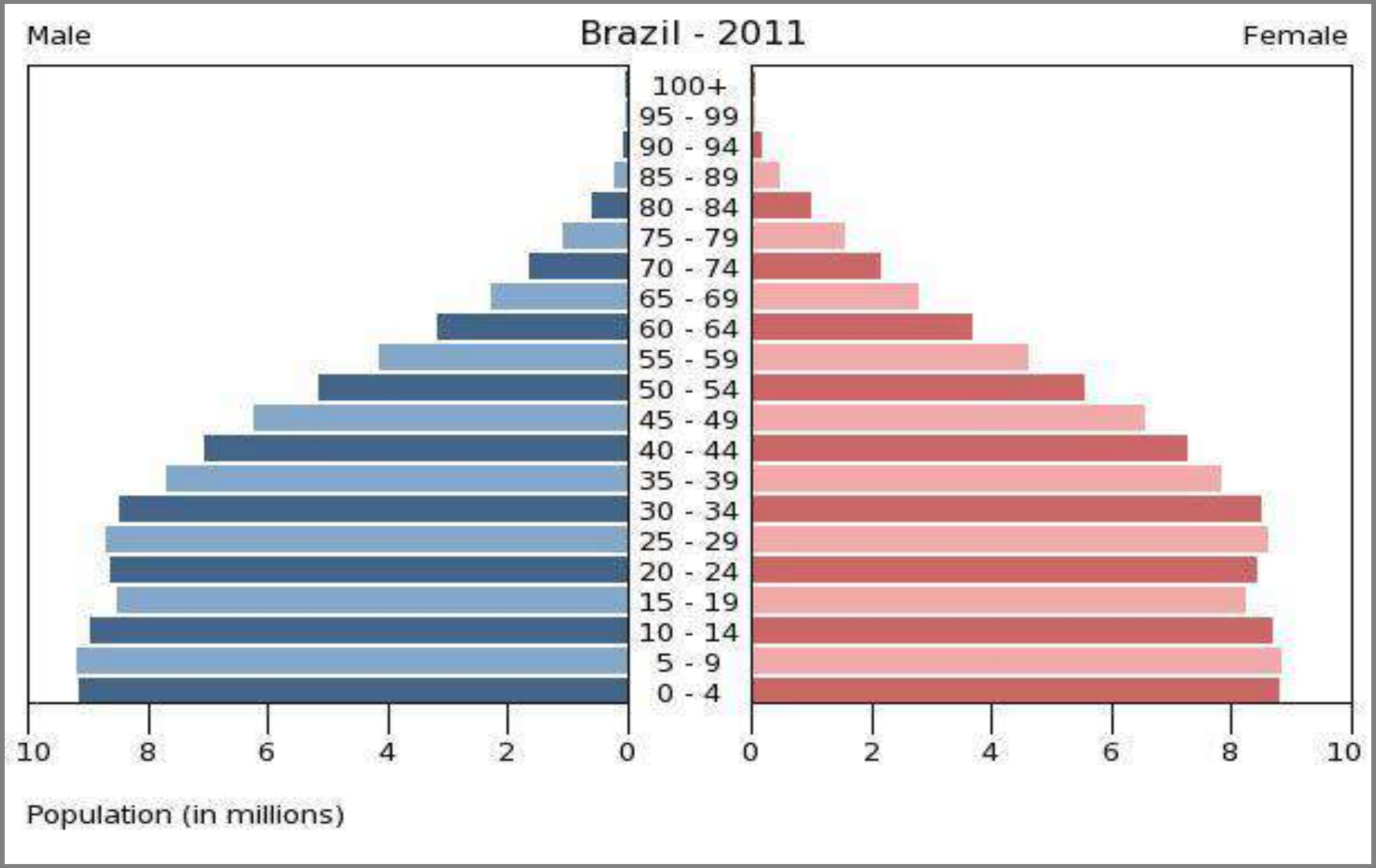
2011 Data

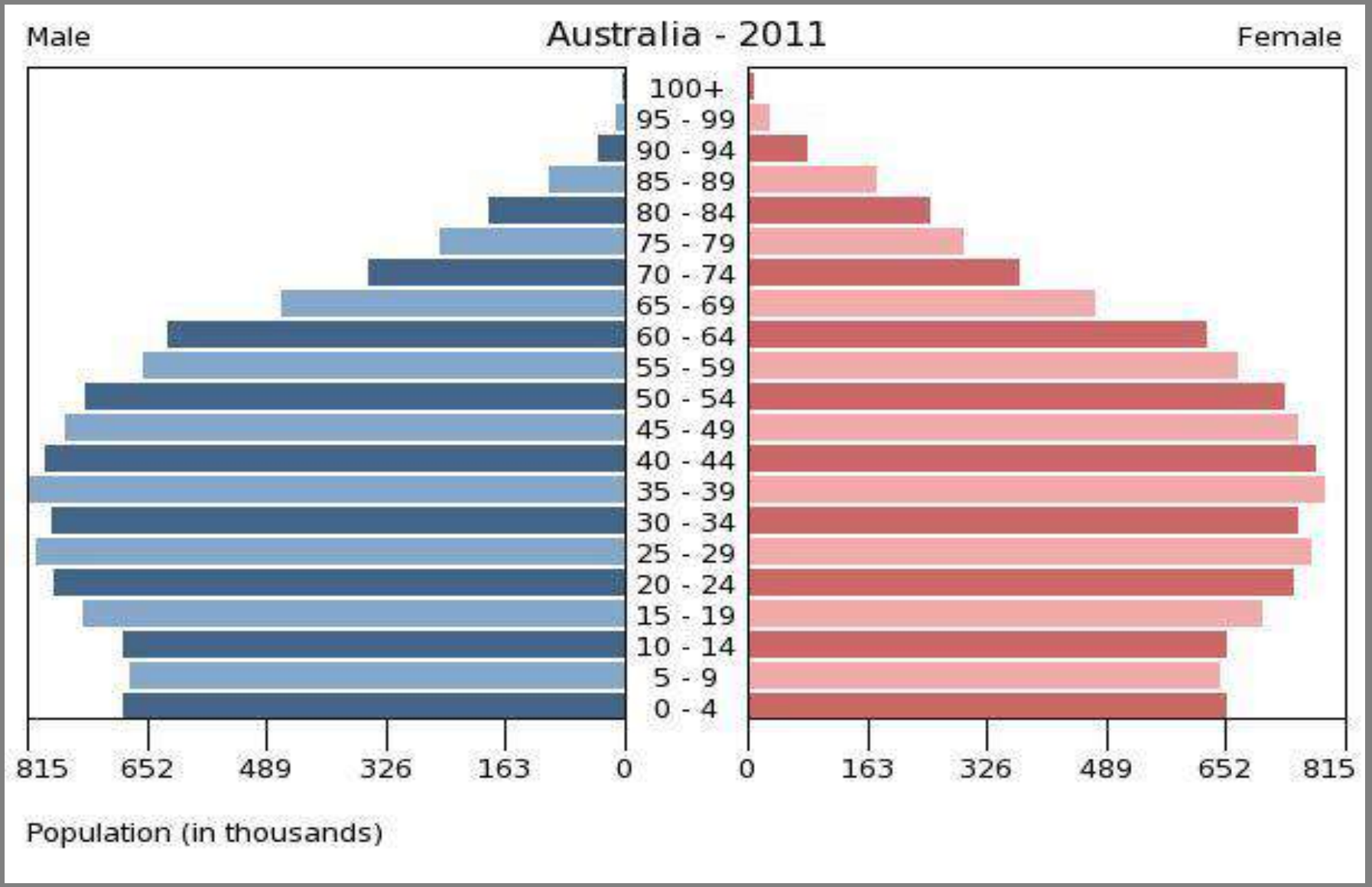
- *TFR 2.1*
- *BR 14*
- *DR 8*
- *Natural Increase: .6%*
- *Growth Rate: .9%*

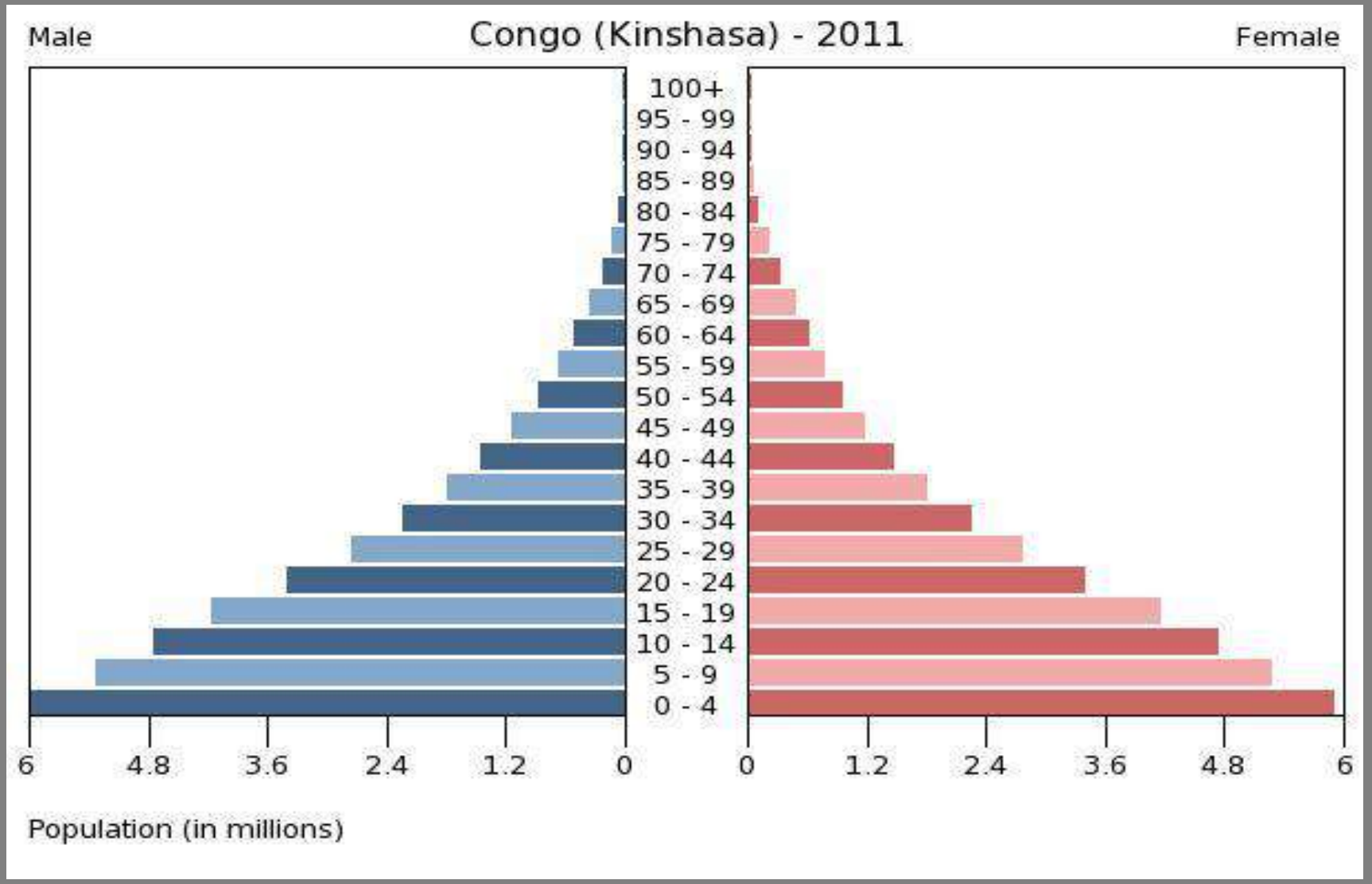


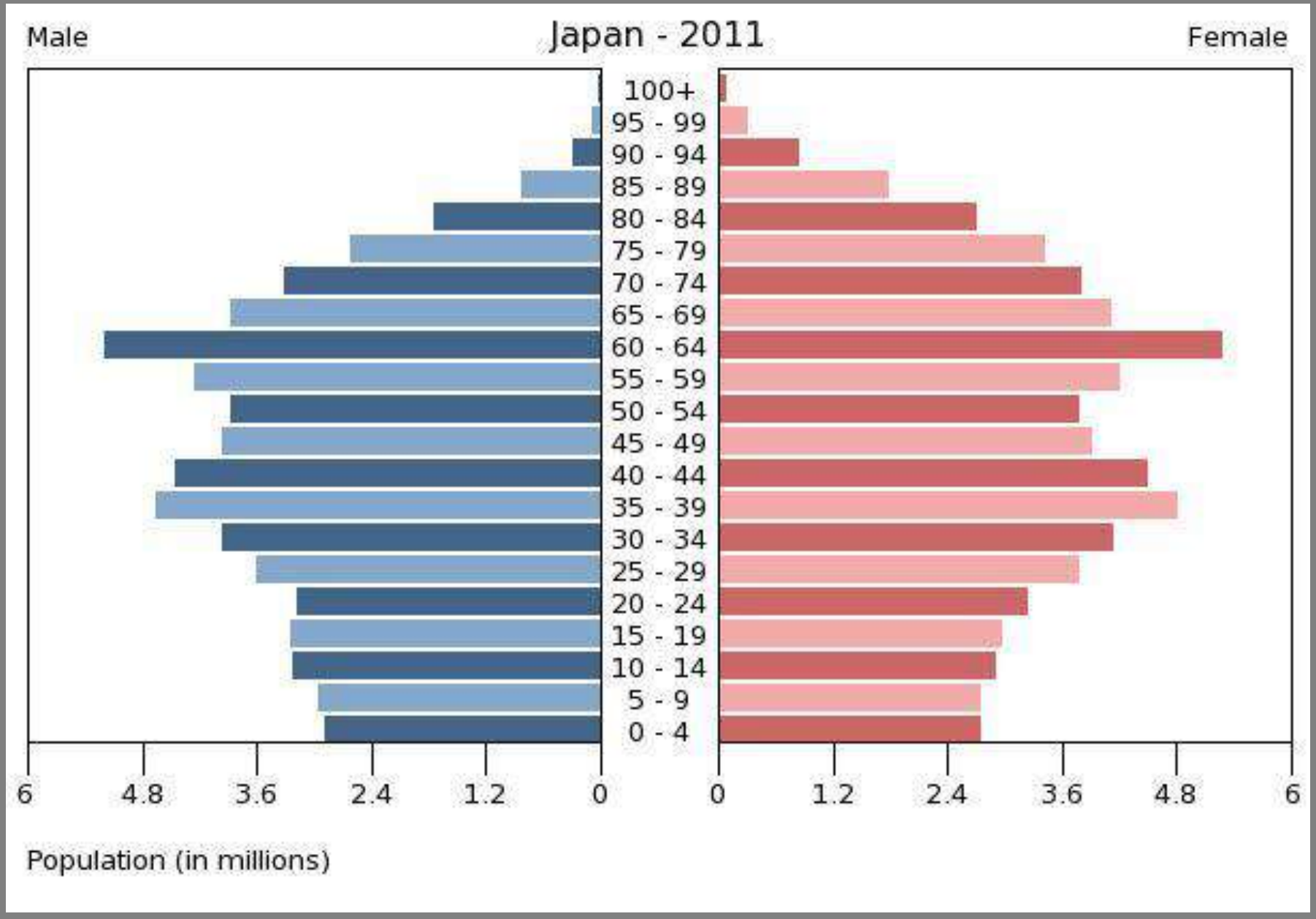
- *Why is Growth Rate higher?*
- *How does this impact pyramid?*
- *Pyramid looks like a late 3 country.*
- *But does US fit description profile of Stage 4 better?*

What Stage of DTM? Why?




Male
Australia - 2011
Female
100+
95 - 99
90 - 94
85 - 89
80 - 84
75 - 79
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
815
652
489
326
163
0
0
163
326
489
652
815
Population (in thousands)


Male
Congo (Kinshasa) - 2011
Female
100+
95 - 99
90 - 94
85 - 89
80 - 84
75 - 79
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
6
4.8
3.6
2.4
1.2
0
0
1.2
2.4
3.6
4.8
6
Population (in millions)


Male
Japan - 2011
Female
100+
95 - 99
90 - 94
85 - 89
80 - 84
75 - 79
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
6
4.8
3.6
2.4
1.2
0
0
1.2
2.4
3.6
4.8
6
Population (in millions)

Population pyramids: Powerful predictors of the future - Kim Preshoff

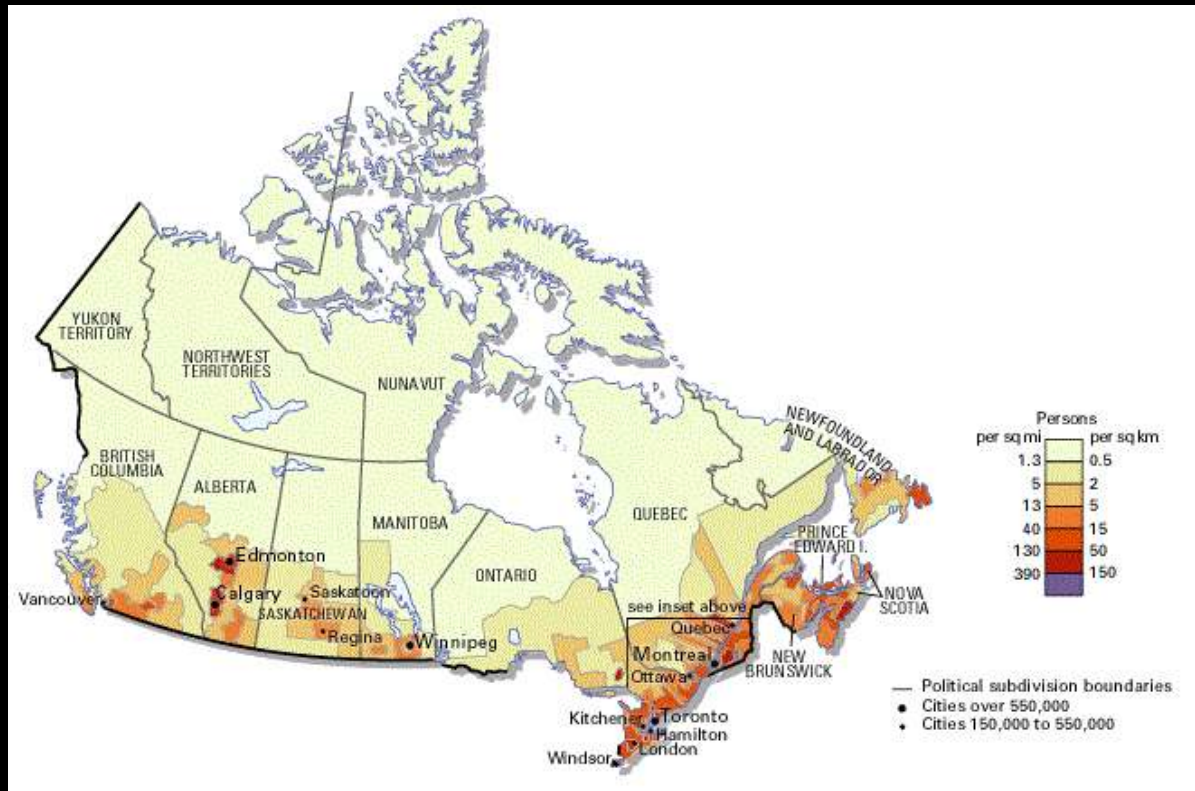
- http://ed.ted.com/lessons/population-pyramids-powerful-predictors-of-the-future-kim-preshoff

Demography: The study of human populations.

- Demographers study the spatial distribution and density of humans and their movements.

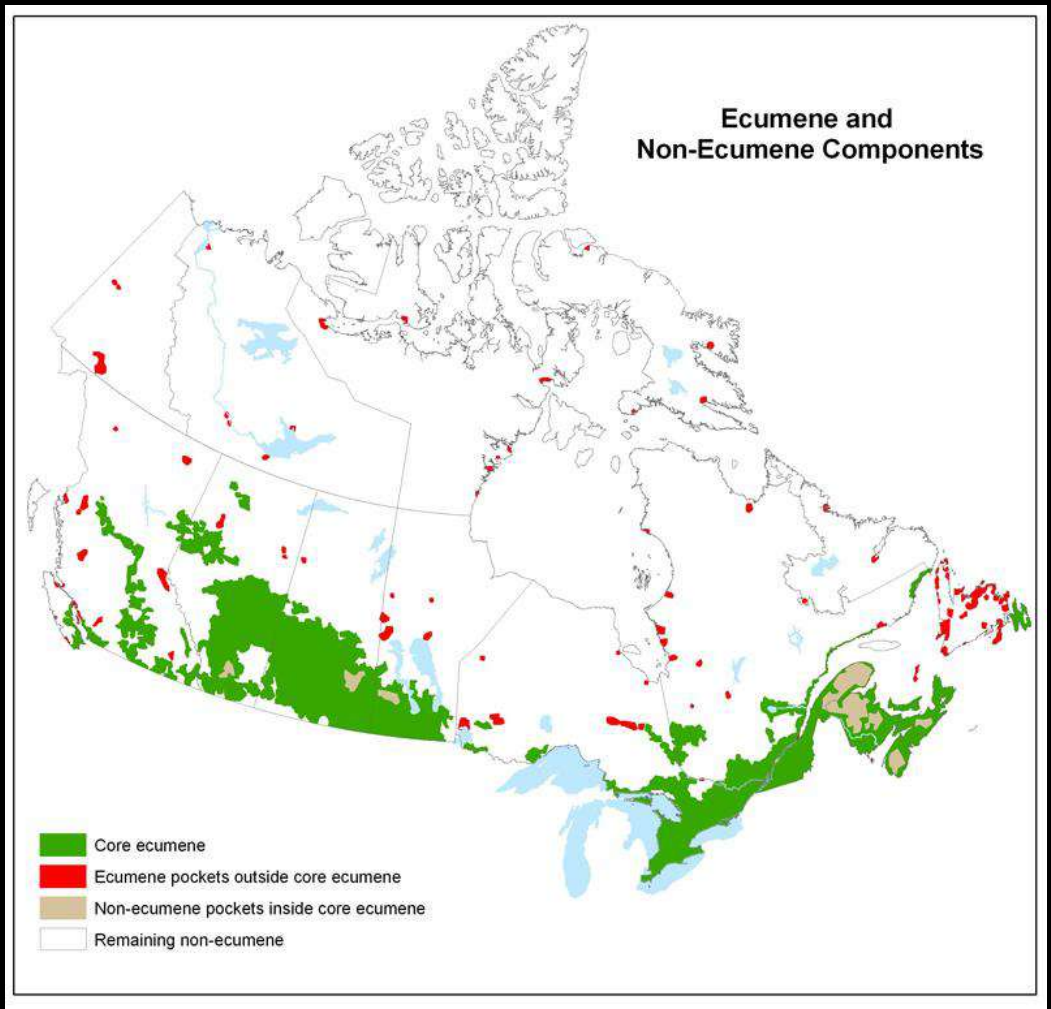
Ecumene: The portion of the earth that is inhabited by humans.

- Approximately 75% of all humans live on only 5% of the Earth's surface.
- Over 50% live in cities



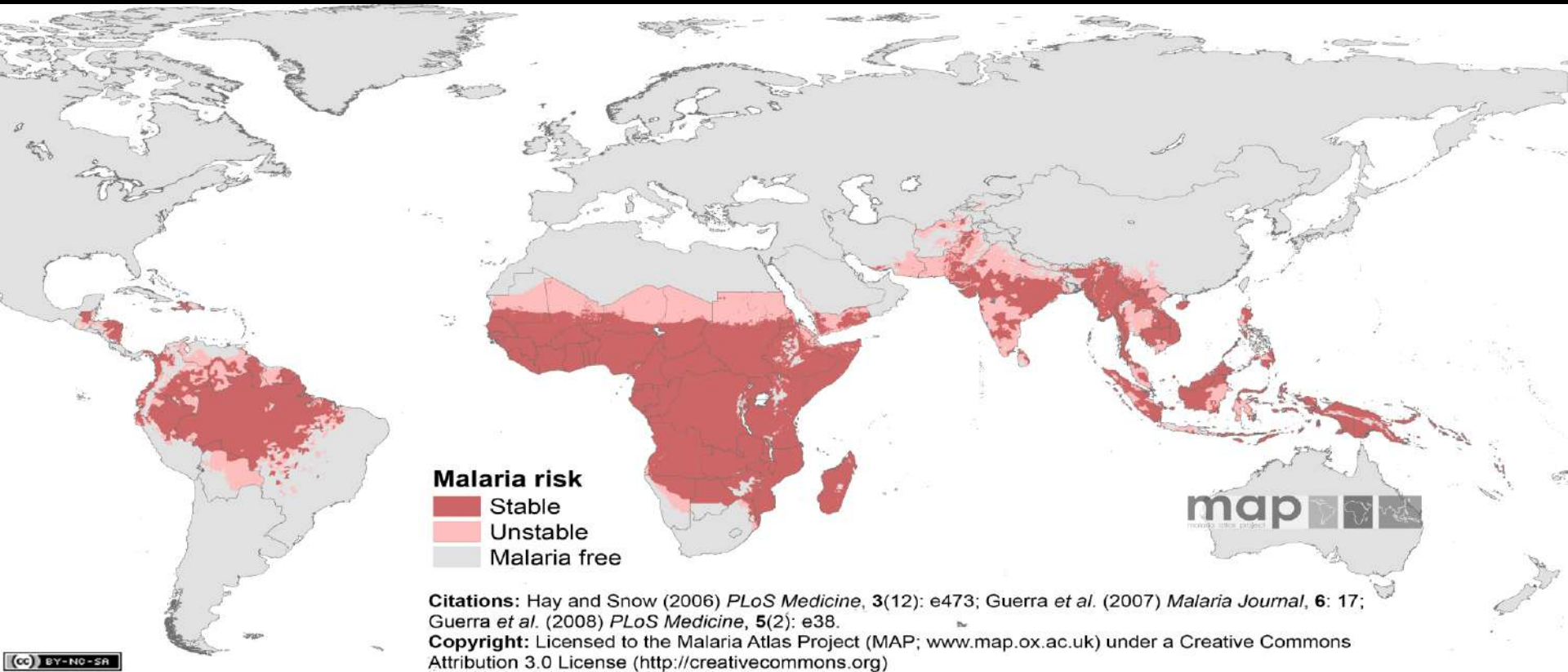
Non-Ecumene

- Area of the Earth's surface that humans consider too harsh for occupancy.



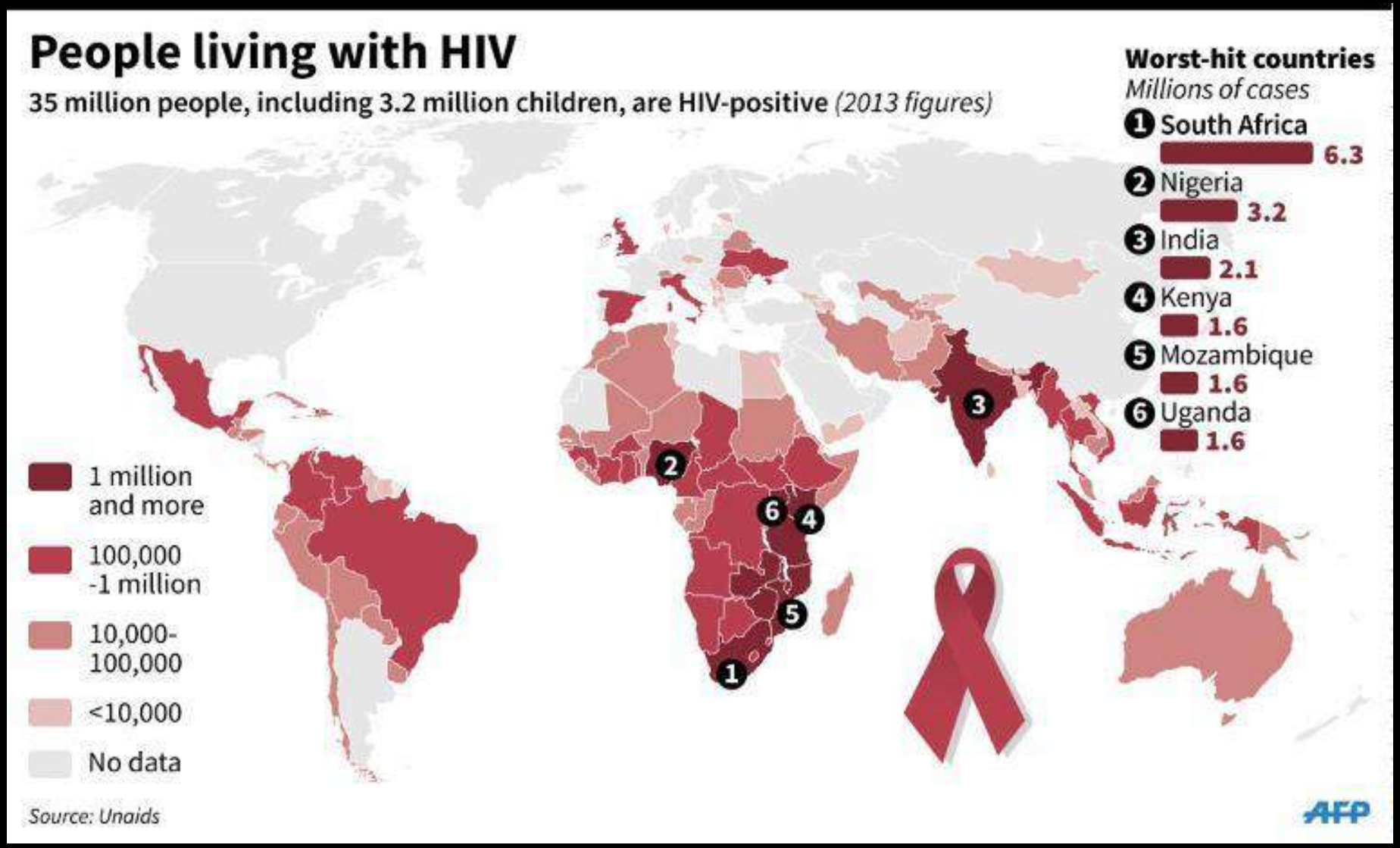
Infectious Diseases:

- Results from the invasion of parasites and their multiplication in the body
  - Malaria
  - HIV/AIDS



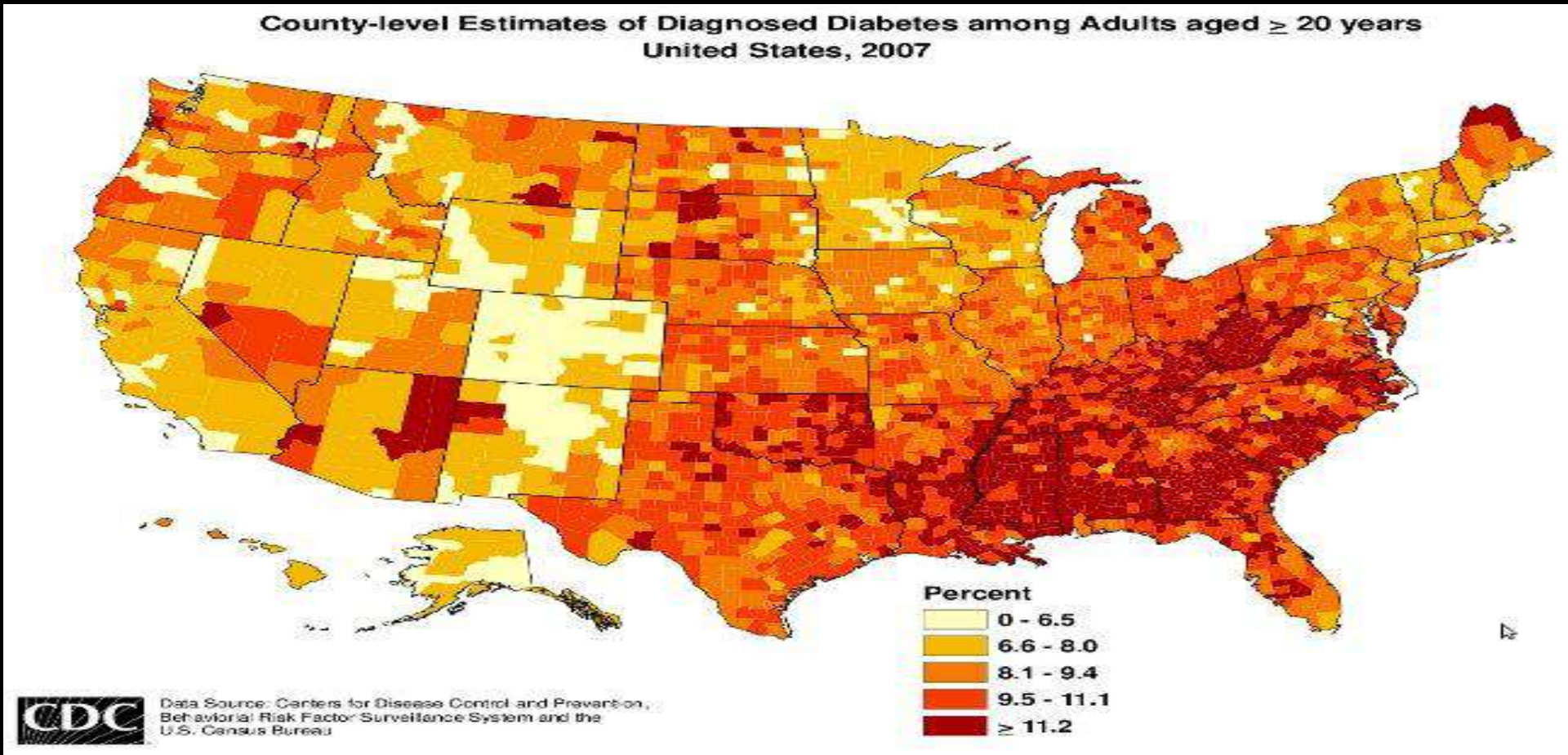
HIV/AIDS

- HIV(human immunodeficiency virus) causes AIDS(acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)
- Where did it come from and how does it spread?
- 2016: 36.7 million people living with HIV/AIDS globally
  - 70% found in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 2.1 Million new infections occur each year.
- Nearly 20% of adults in some Sub-Saharan regions are infected with HIV/AIDS.



Chronic/Degenerative Diseases:

- Illnesses of longevity or old age
  - *Heart Disease*
  - *Cancer*



Endemic: Disease that affects a small area.

- The flu hits Portland spreads throughout United States.

Epidemic: A disease affecting a more local region.

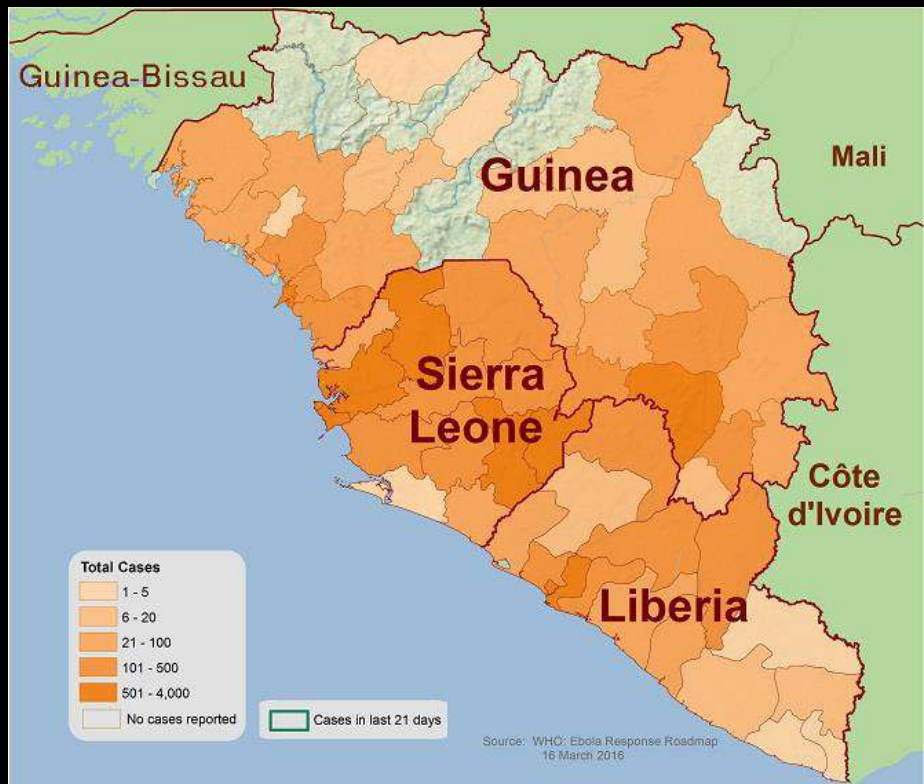
- The flu spreads throughout U.S and through Canada and Mexico

Pandemic: A disease that affects very large numbers of people, often at a global level (Jumps an ocean).

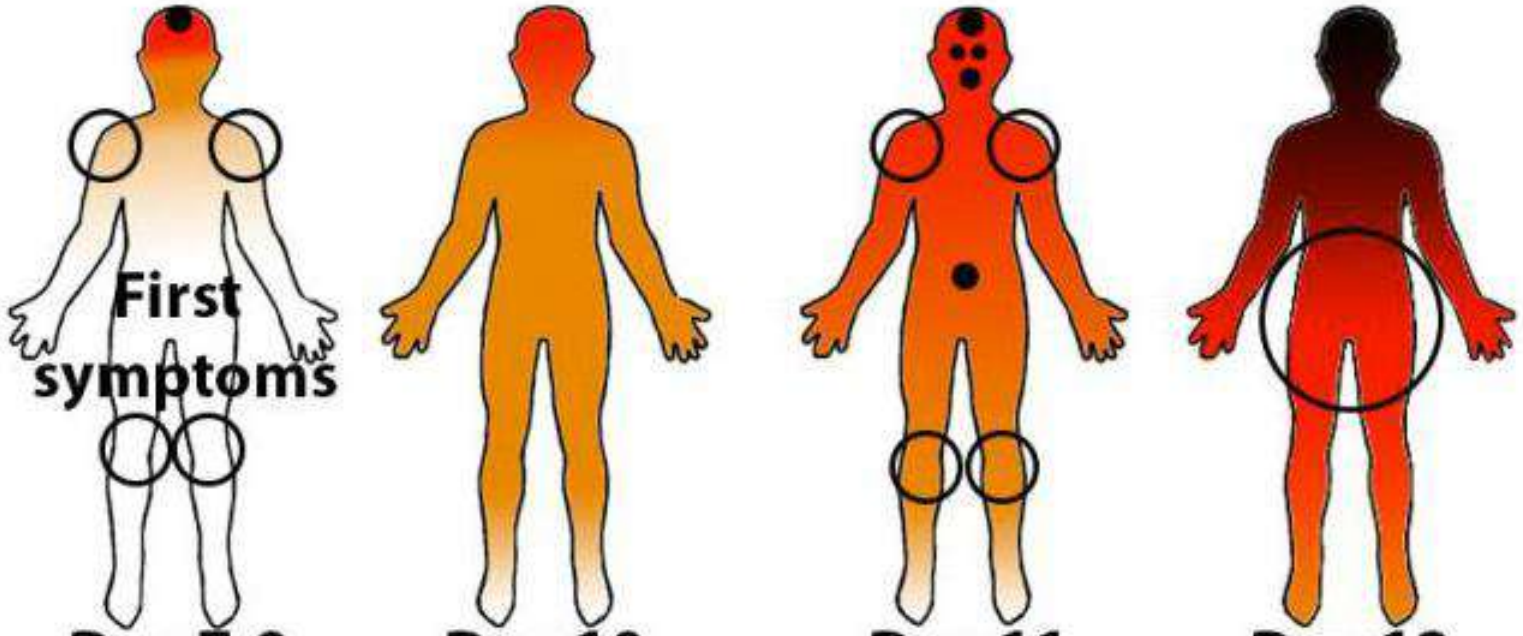
- The flu spreads across the entire US and to Northern Europe

Ebola (Infectious disease)

- *What is Ebola?*
  - *the virus needs to spread from bodily fluids to open wounds*
- Started in Guinea (Endemic)
- Spread to Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria (Epidemic)
- Cases in USA, Spain, Germany, France, UK (Pandemic)



Ebola virus' typical path through a human being



Day 7-9

Headache, fatigue, fever, muscle soreness

Day 10

Sudden high fever, vomiting blood, passive behaviour

Day 11

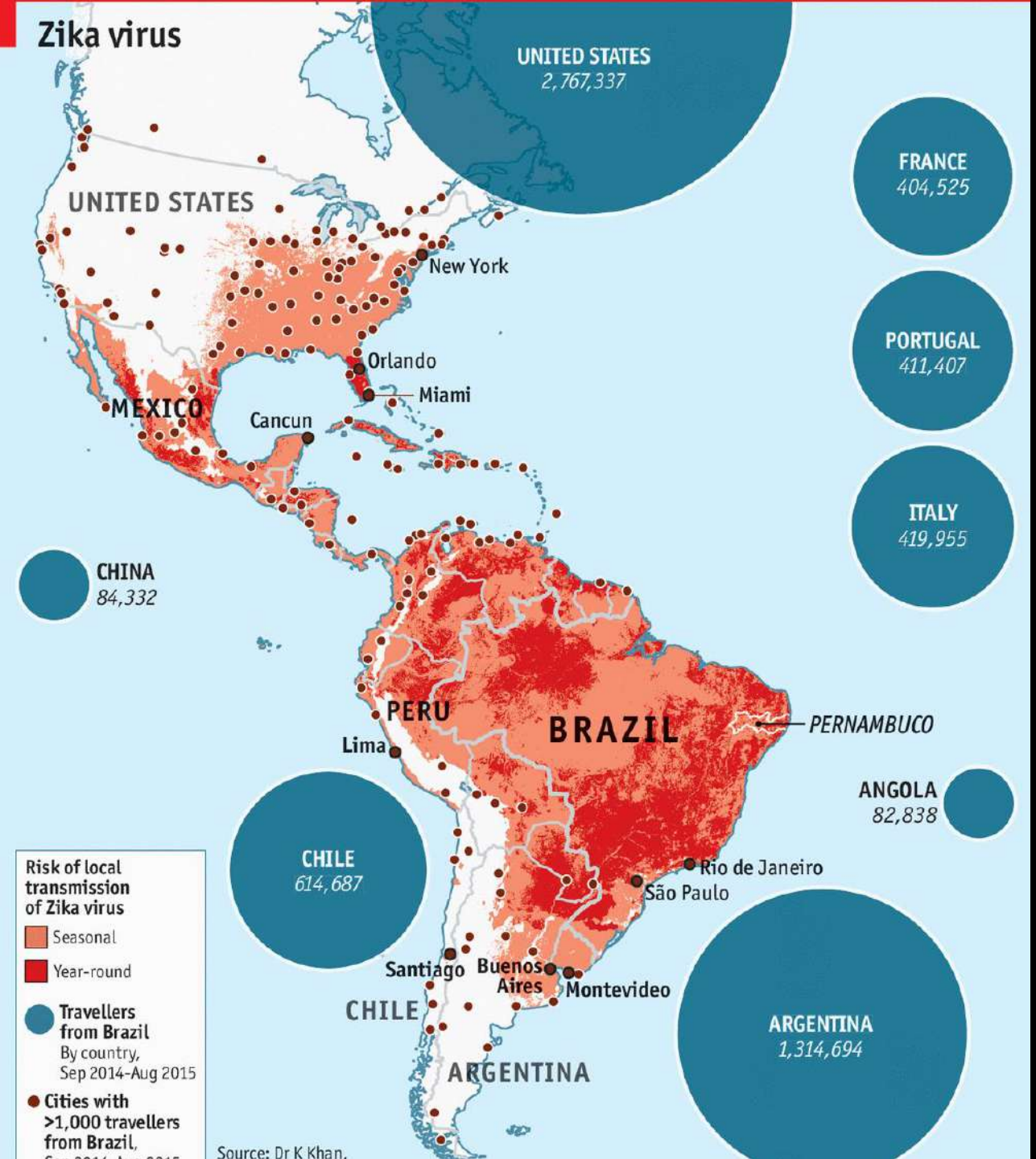
Bruising, brain damage, bleeding from nose, mouth, eyes, anus

Day 12

Loss of consciousness, seizures, massive internal bleeding, death

Source: U.S. Centres for Disease and Control, BBC

Graphic: Melina Yingling


Zika virus
UNITED STATES
2,767,337
FRANCE
404,525
UNITED STATES
New York
PORTUGAL
411,407
Orlando
Miami
MEXICO
Cancun
ITALY
419,955
CHINA
84,332
PERU
BRAZIL
PERNAMBUCO
Lima
ANGOLA
82,838
CHILE
614,687
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Santiago
Buenos Aires
Montevideo
CHILE
ARGENTINA
1,314,694
ARGENTINA
Risk of local transmission of Zika virus
Seasonal
Year-round
Travellers from Brazil
By country, Sep 2014-Aug 2015
Cities with >1,000 travellers from Brazil,
Source: Dr K Khan,

Zika Virus

ZIKA VIRUS

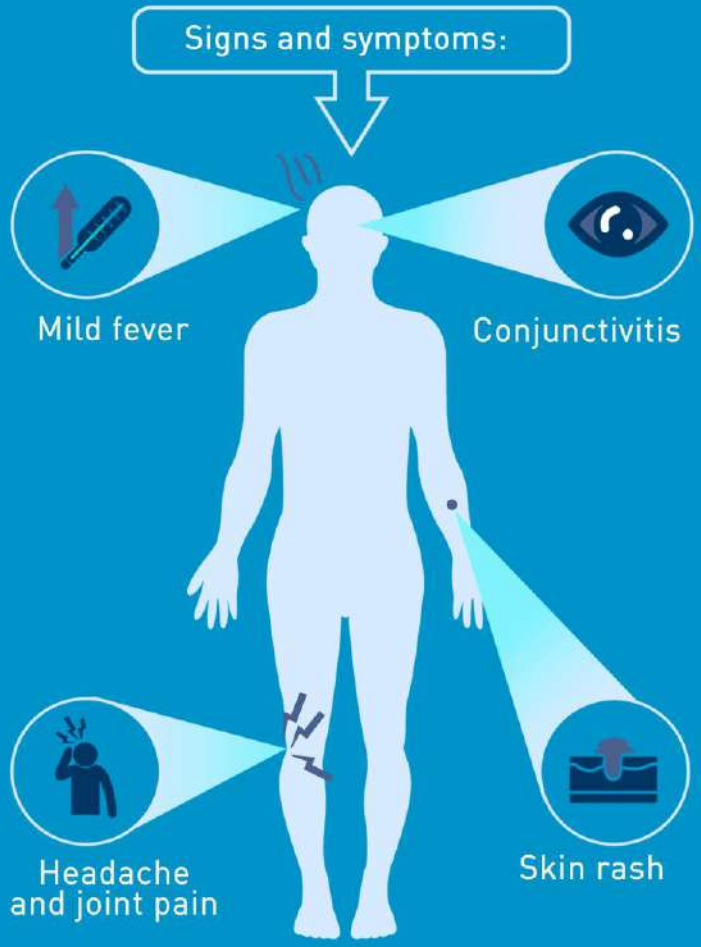
World Health Organization
Western Pacific Region

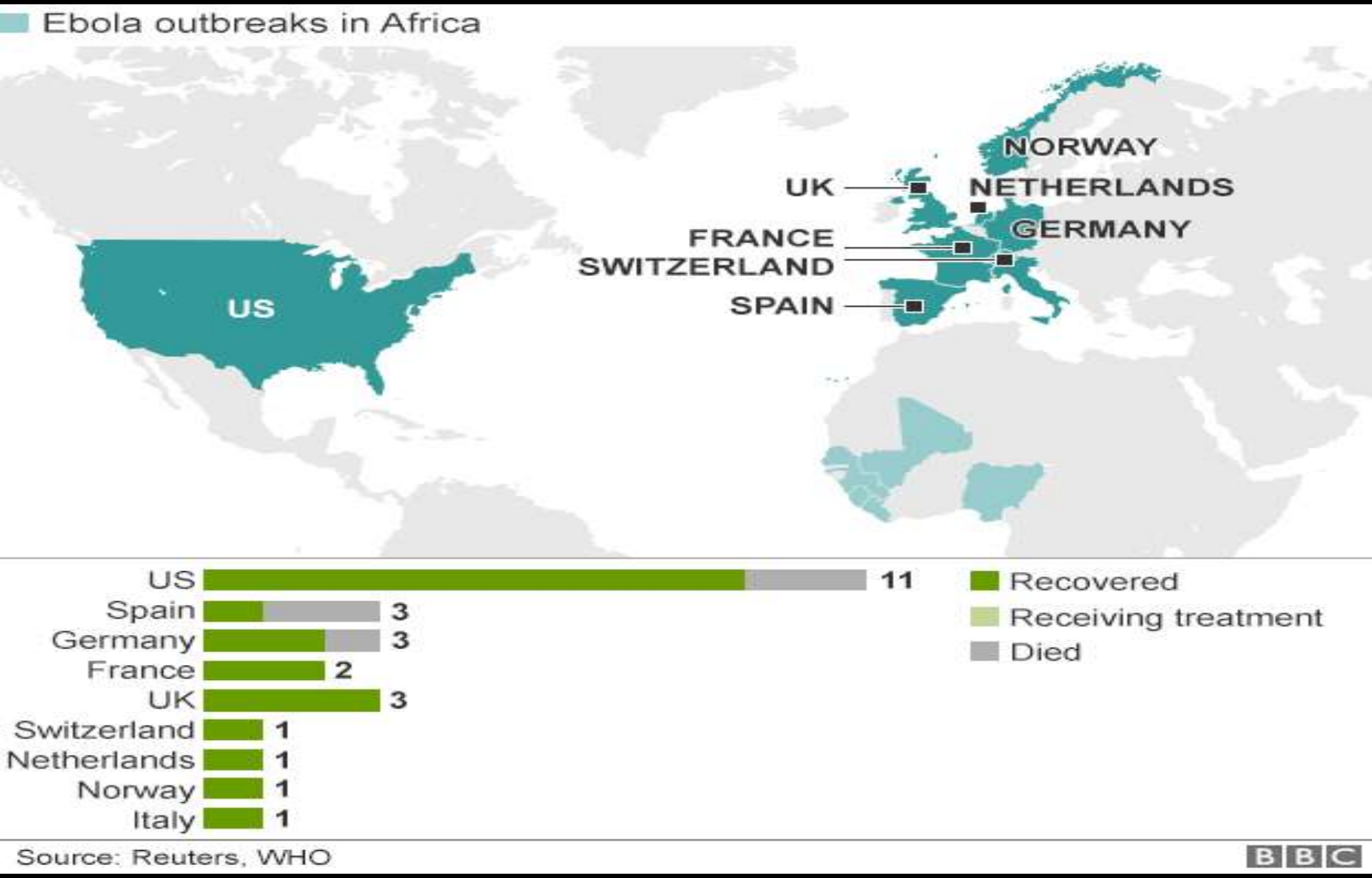
What is Zika?

Zika is a virus transmitted by the *Aedes* mosquito, which also transmits dengue and chikungunya.

Onset is usually 2–7 days after the bite of an infected *Aedes* mosquito

It is not clear yet if Zika sometimes causes more severe complications, like affecting unborn babies





Question 9

Explain how governments affect population change. Include the terms: expansive population policies, eugenic population policies and restrictive population policies.

Population and Government

- **Expansive population policies**:

  Pro-Natalist: Government encourage large families and raise the rate of natural increase

  - Tax breaks for families with children
  - EX: Russia encouraging families financially

- **Eugenic Population Policies:** Country favors one racial or cultural sector of the population over others
- EX: Nazis Germany restricting Jewish Populations

- **Restrictive population policies**
  - **Anti-Natalist:** policies by a government restrict reproduction and bigger families.

EX:

- **One-Child Policy in China (1976-2016)**
  - **Reduce population growth**
- **India: Education/Sterilization**

China's one-child policy

- **What was it? Why change the One-Child Policy in China? What were the IMPACTS of the policy?**
  - http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-34671371

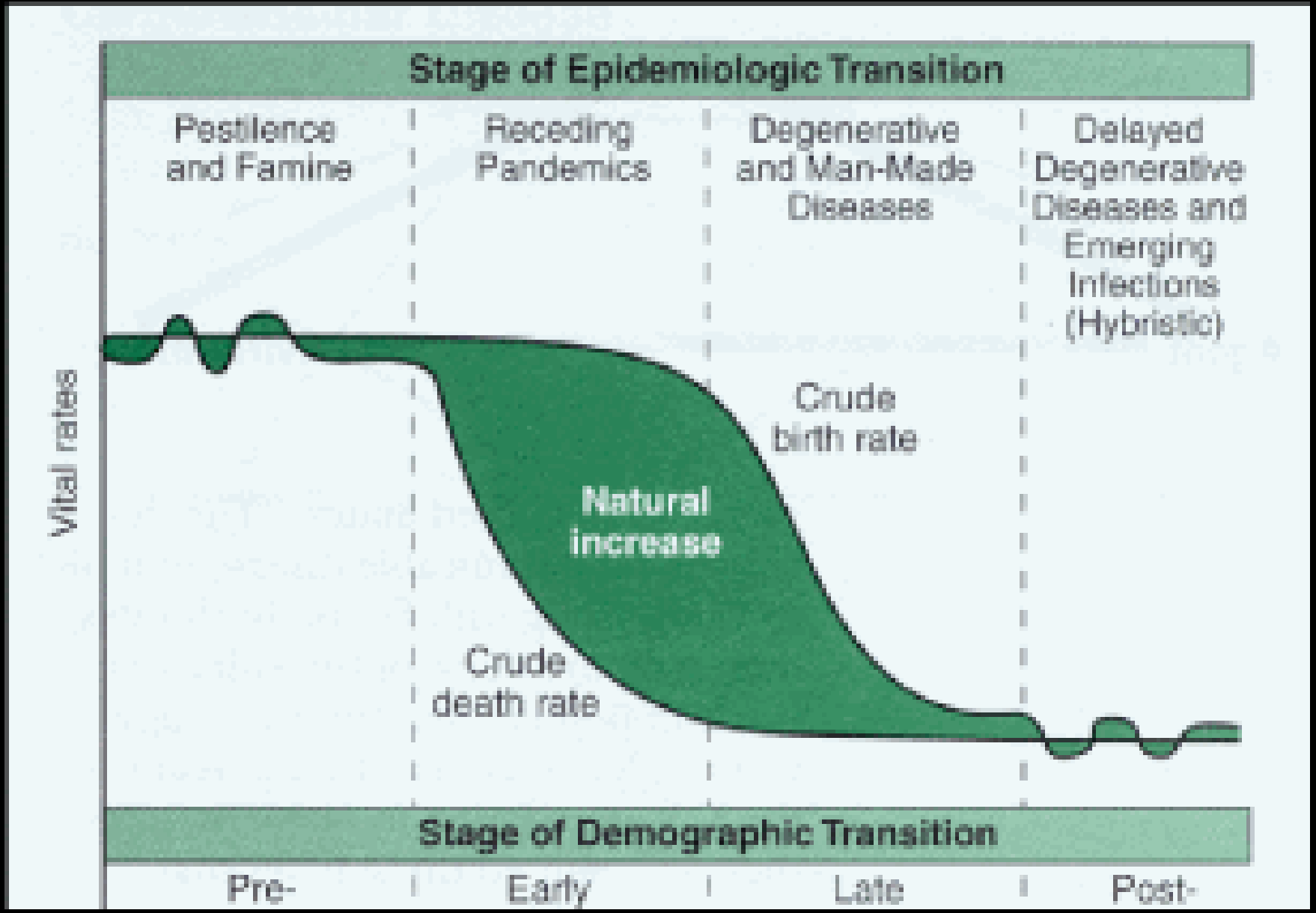
Question 10

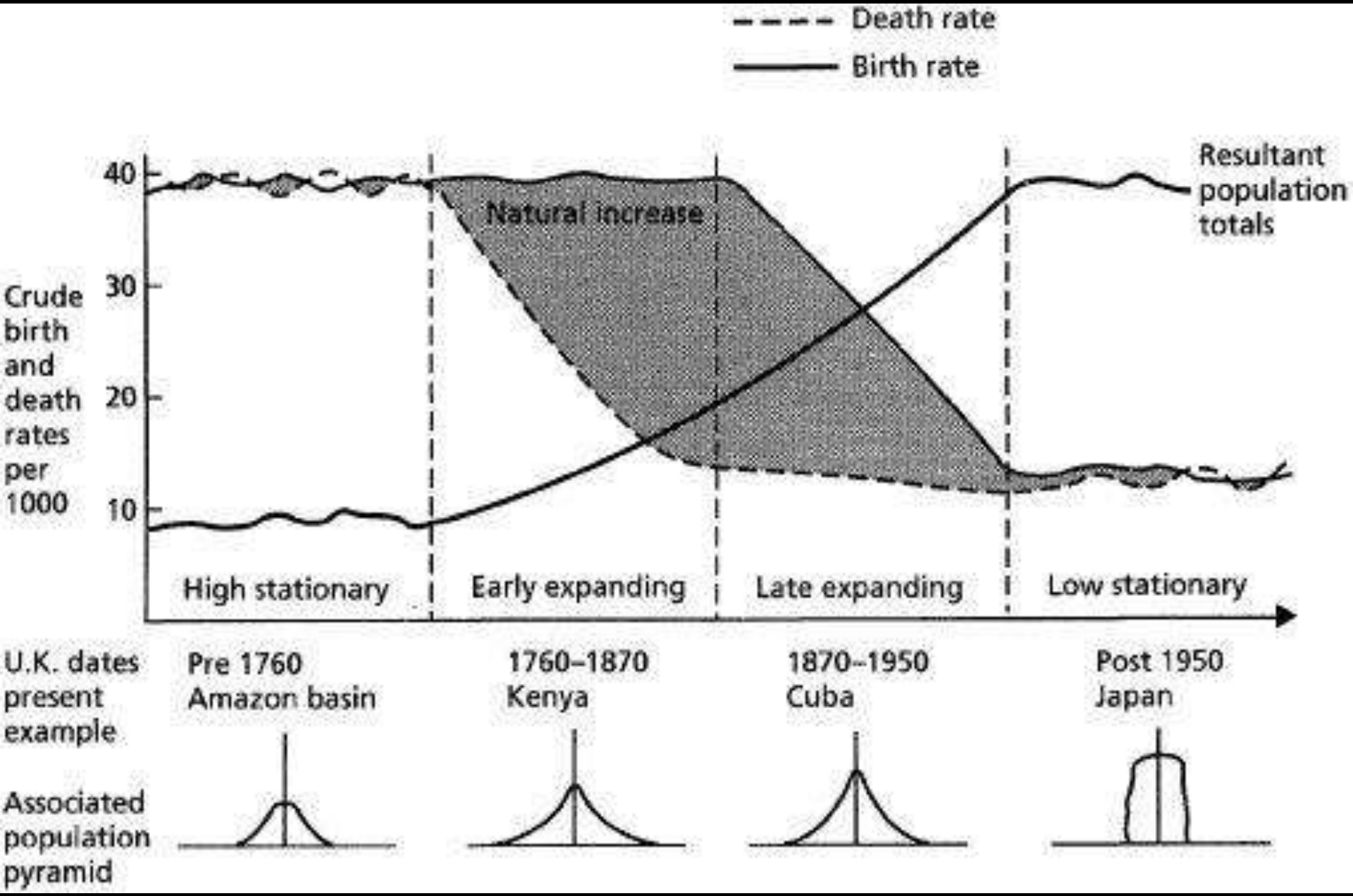
- **Unit 3 Current Events**
- **Share with partner(s)**
- **Share out with class**

Epidemiological Transition Model

- Explains changes in population due to medical innovation and improvements

Figure 3 Demographic/ Epidemiologic Transition Framework





- *The Age of Pestilence and Famine*
- mortality is high and fluctuating, thus precluding sustained population growth.
- In this stage the average life expectancy at birth is low and variable, between 20 and 40 years.

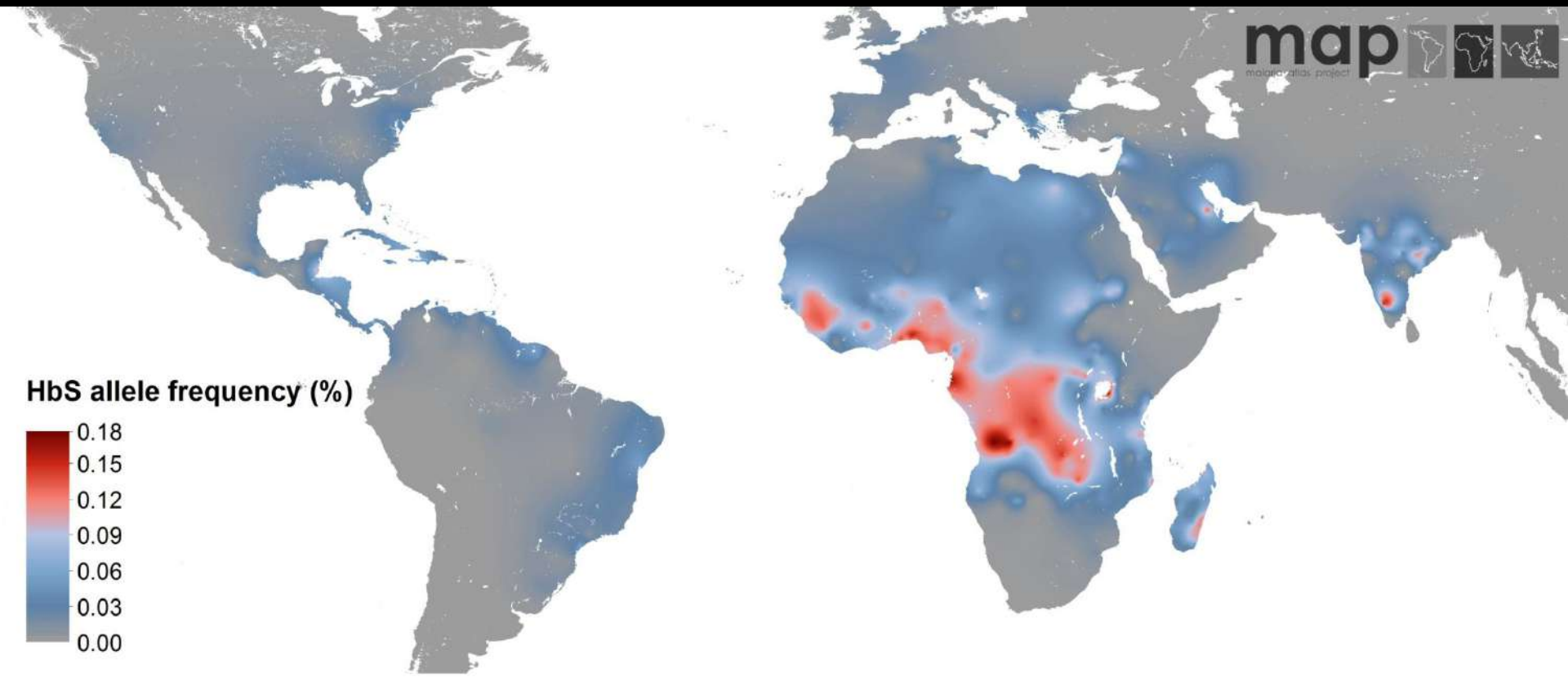
- *The Age of Receding Pandemics*
- Mortality declines progressively; and the rate of decline accelerates as epidemic peaks become less frequent or disappear.
- The average life expectancy at birth increases steadily from about 30 to about 50 years.
- Population growth is sustained.

- *The Age of Degenerative and Man-Made Diseases*
- Mortality continues to decline and eventually approaches stability at a relatively low level.
- The average life expectancy at birth rises gradually until it exceeds 50 years.
- It is during this stage that fertility becomes the crucial factor in population growth.

- Delayed degenerative diseases and emerging infections
- Mortality and birth rates are both low
- Fluctuate but relatively stable

Genetic or Inherited Diseases:

- Traced to ancestry
  - *Sickle Cell Anemia*
  - *Hemophilia*



- Hans Rosling on HIV: New facts and stunning data visuals - YouTube

Task

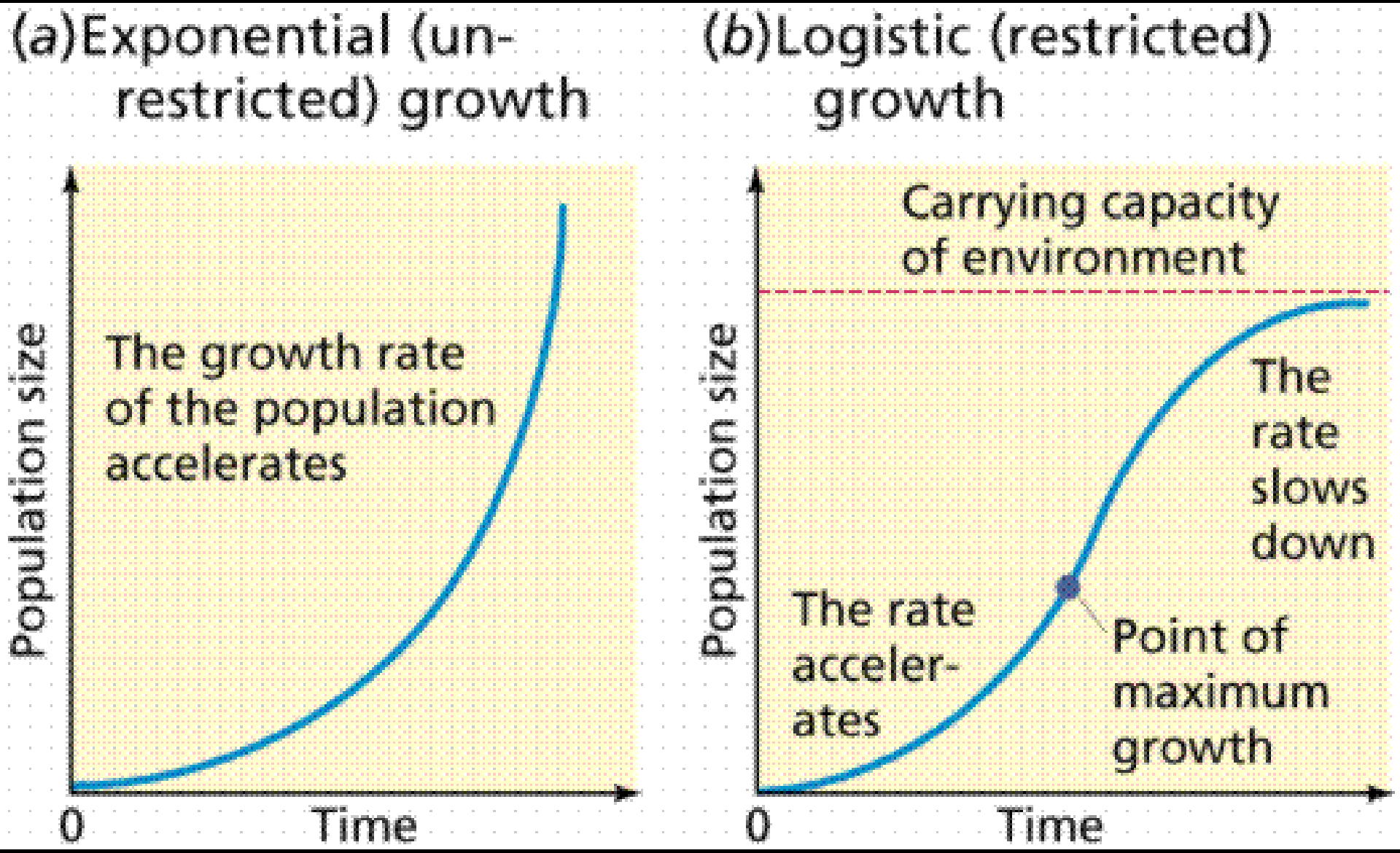
- Read Article: The most surprising demographic crisis (The Economist)
- Economics
- Social
- Political
- eNvironmental

Task: Practice FRQ

- Flip to a fresh page in your notebooks
- Have a writing utensil ready
- 20 minutes to write

- Demographic Momentum or Population Momentum

- http://www.prb.org/Multimedia/Video/2013/distilled-demographics-population-momentum.aspx



Future Population Growth

- Stationary Population Level (SPL)

  The level at which a national population ceases to grow

  Anticipated dates for population stabilization are often moved back

  Ex. Brazil and India

Before the Exam:

200 Countries, 200 Years, 4 Minutes

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jbkSRLYSojo

Unit 3:Migration(Ch.3)

Figure 3.17
© AP/Wide World Photos

How many Illegal Immigrants Currently Live in Our Country?

- **11-12 Million**

How many **more** illegal immigrants are coming into our country each year adding to our current illegal immigrant population?

- **0**
- 350,000 New Illegal Immigrants enter each year
- 350,000 Illegal Immigrates leave every year

Task

Read: U.S Immigration Article

- What immigrant group is projected to be the largest in the U.S by 2065?
- What is the current number of foreign born residents in the United States? What will it be by 2065?
- Which two immigrant groups are viewed most favorably in the U.S? Which groups are viewed least favorably in the U.S?
- What positive contribution do American citizens believed immigrants are bringing to the U.S? What are the negative contributions?
- What percentage of immigrants are Hispanic? Is this number going up or down?
- According to figures 5.2 at the end of the article, what immigrant group to the U.S was the largest in 1960 and which one was in 2013?

Movement

- Movement is inherently geographical.
- All movement involves leaving home.
- Three types of movement:
  1. Cyclic
  2. Periodic
  3. Migration

Question 1

1. Explain and give examples of cyclic movement and periodic movement.

Cyclic Movement

- Involves journeys that begin at our home base and bring us back to it
- Regular sequences of short moves within a local area = **activity spaces**

Ex:

- Commuting: Work/ School
- Labor Migrants (Short Distances)

Periodic Movement

- Involves a longer period of time away from the home base than cyclic movement
  - Migrant labor- seasonal and annual
  - Transhumance - a system of pastoral farming where ranchers move livestock according to the seasonal availability of pastures
  - College attendance
  - Military service

Migration

- Permanent relocation across significant distances
- **Transnational migration:** migrants move from one country to another

  Emigrant = migrates out of country

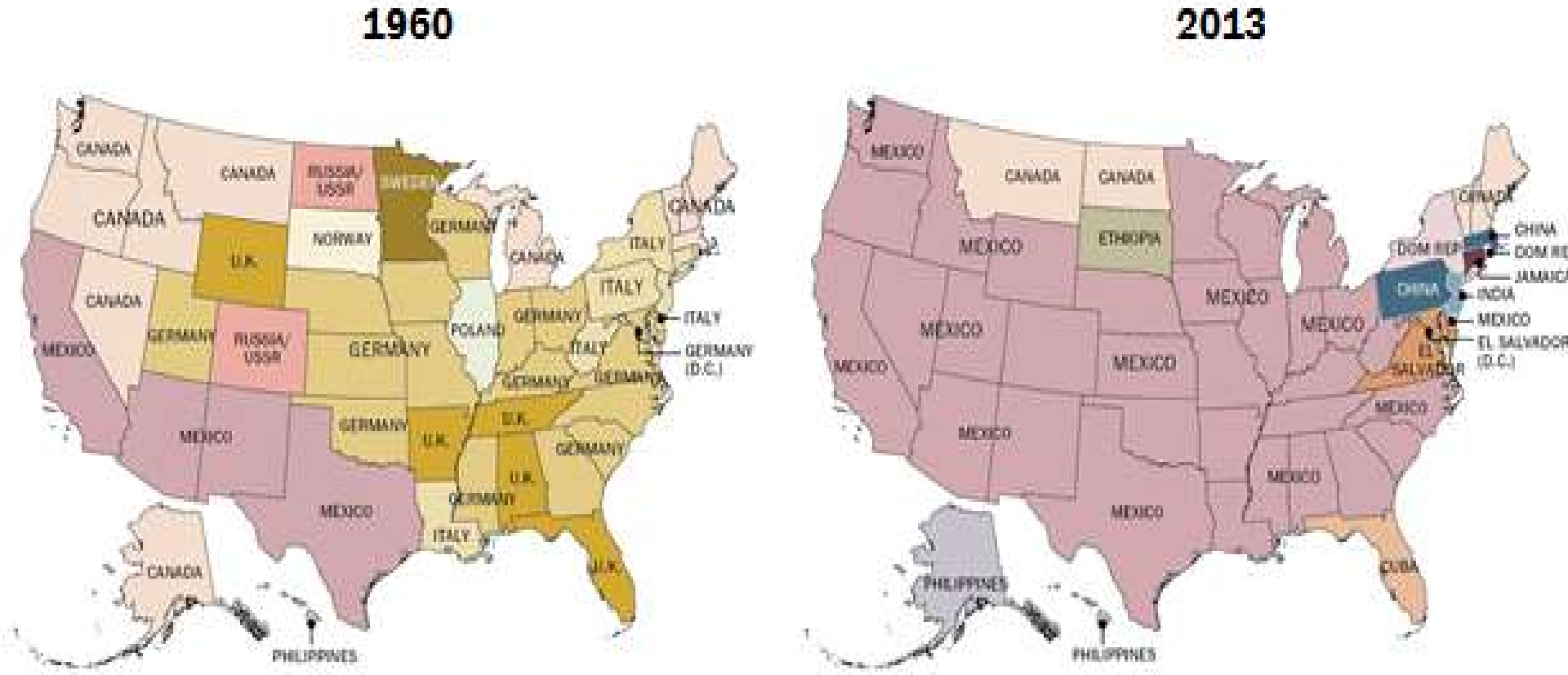
  Immigrant = migrates into country

- **Interregional/Internal migrants** move from one region of the country to another.

MAP 5.1

How America's Source of Immigrants Has Changed in the States, 1960 and 2013

Top country of origin by state and year



Identify the TOP 3 countries Immigrants are coming from to the United States in 1960 and in 2013

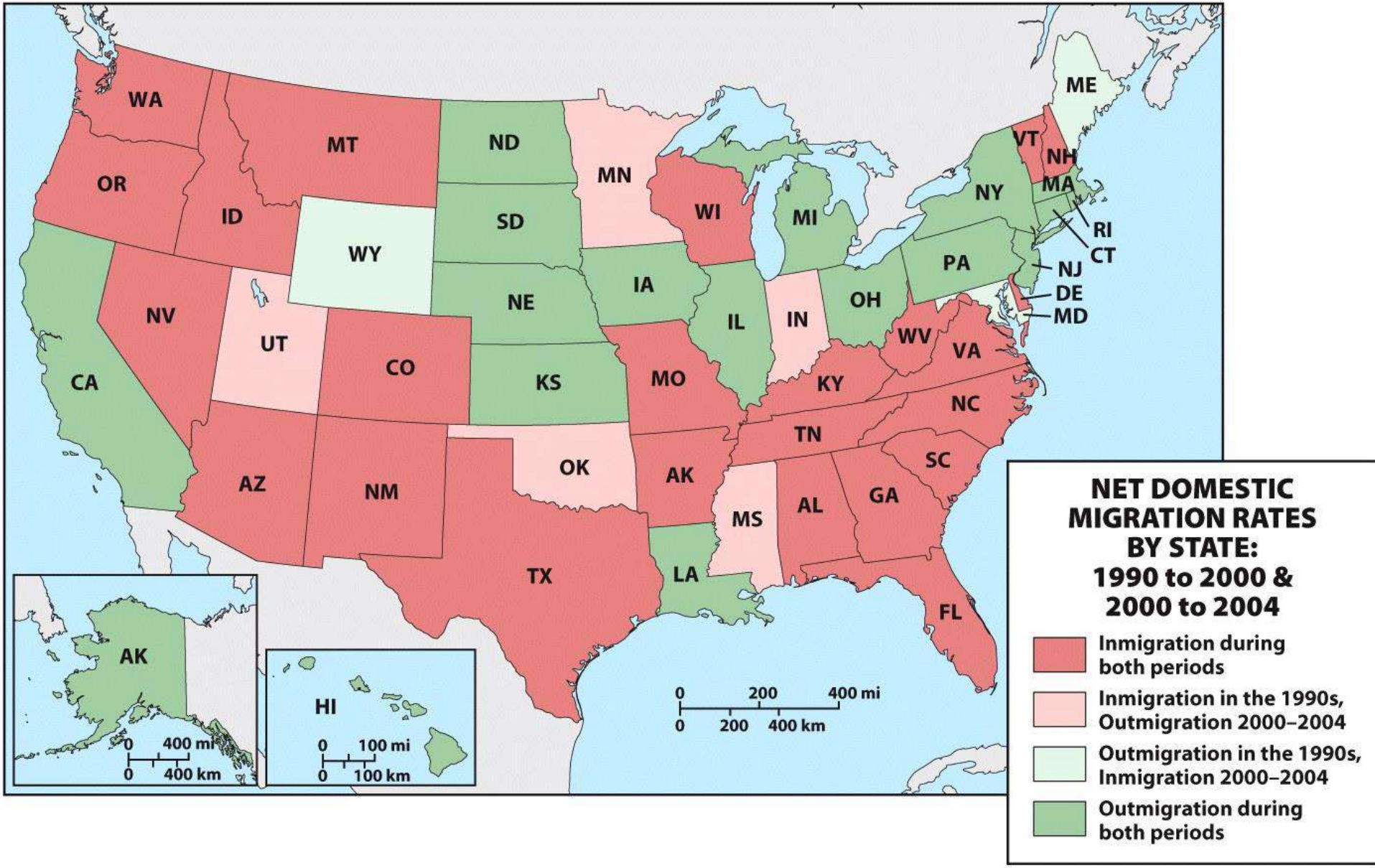


Figure 3.5

TASK:10 Myths About Immigration in the U.S

- Read the article
- In **ONE paragraph** (4-6 sentences), **summarize** the **main take away messages** from the reading on immigration in the United States

Question 2

- List and explain each of Ravenstein's laws of migration. Include an example for each law, showing how the laws are still relevant today.

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:

1) Every migration flow generates a return or counter migration
2) The majority of migrants move a short distance
3) Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations.
4) Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.
5) Families are less likely to make international moves than young residents.

Gravity model:

- Predicts interaction between places on the basis of their population size and distance between them.
  - Larger more populated places will attract more migrants than smaller less populated places
  - Closer places will attract more migrants than places farther away

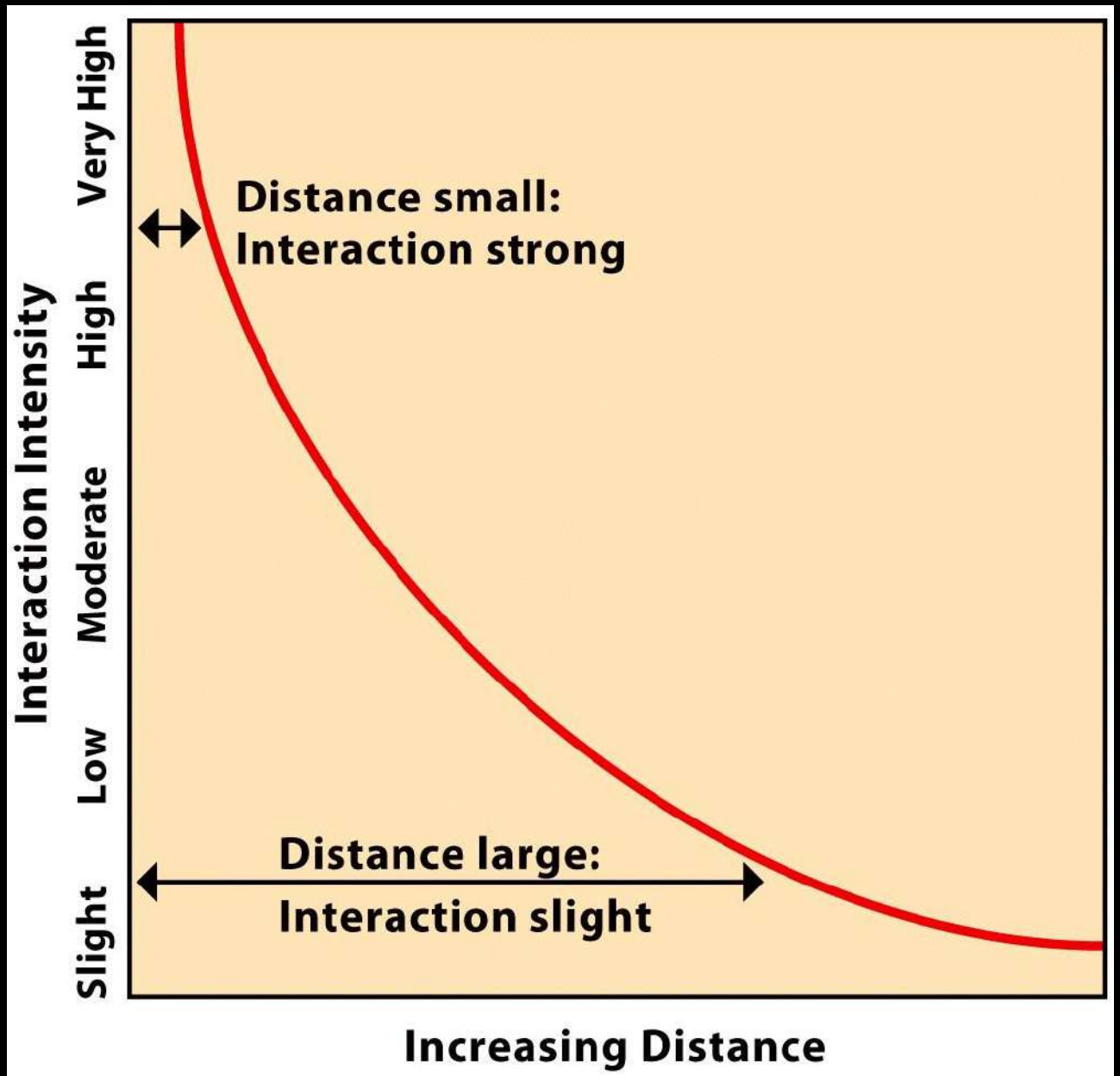


Figure 3.8

- **Distance decay:** Prospective migrants are likely to have more complete perceptions of nearer places than of farther ones.

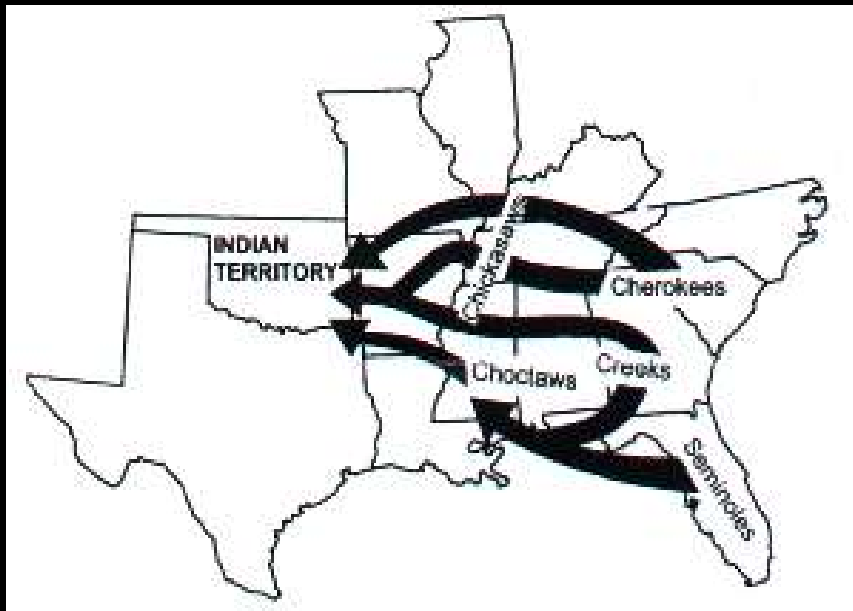
Forced Migration

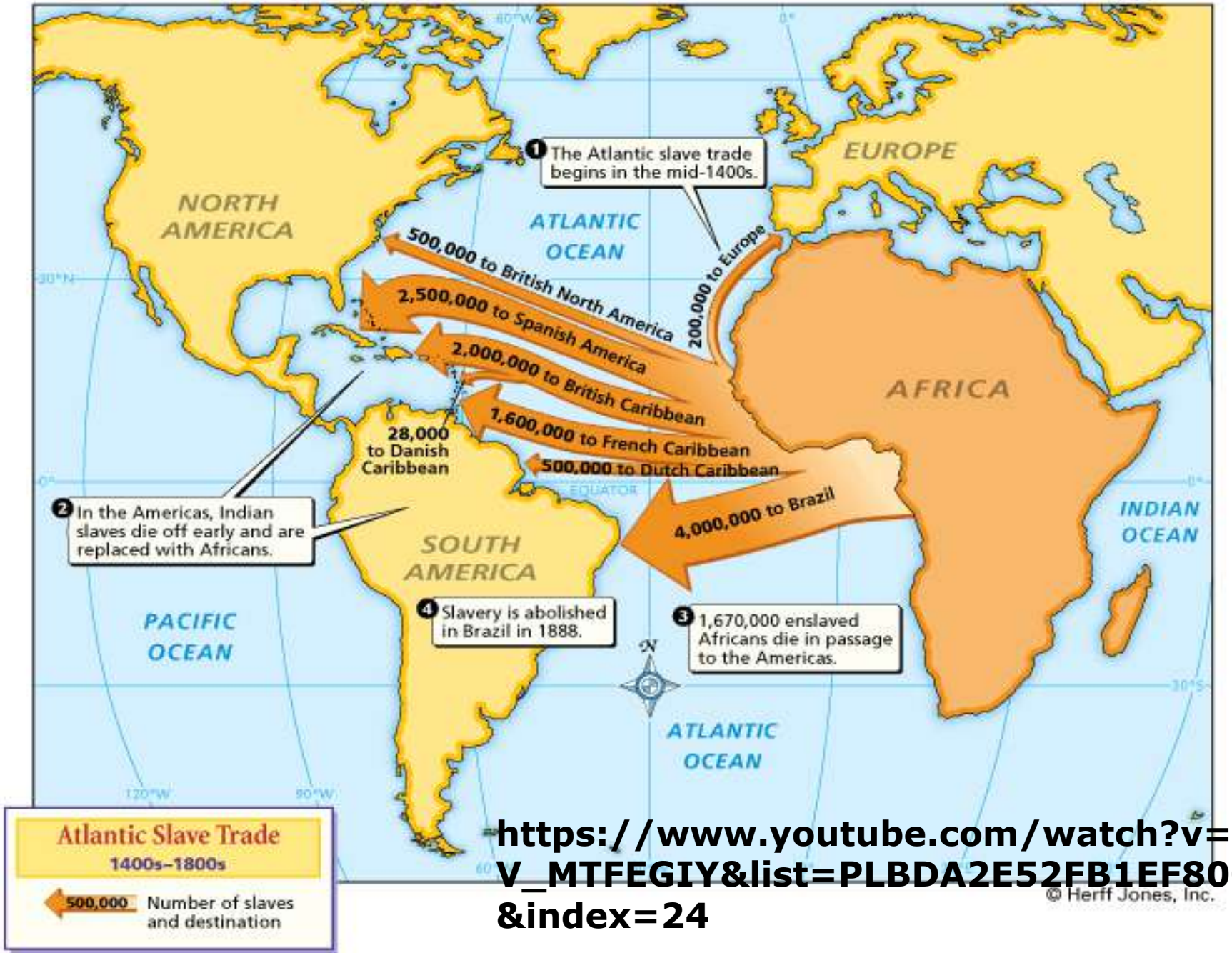
- Migrants are pushed from their home

Ex:

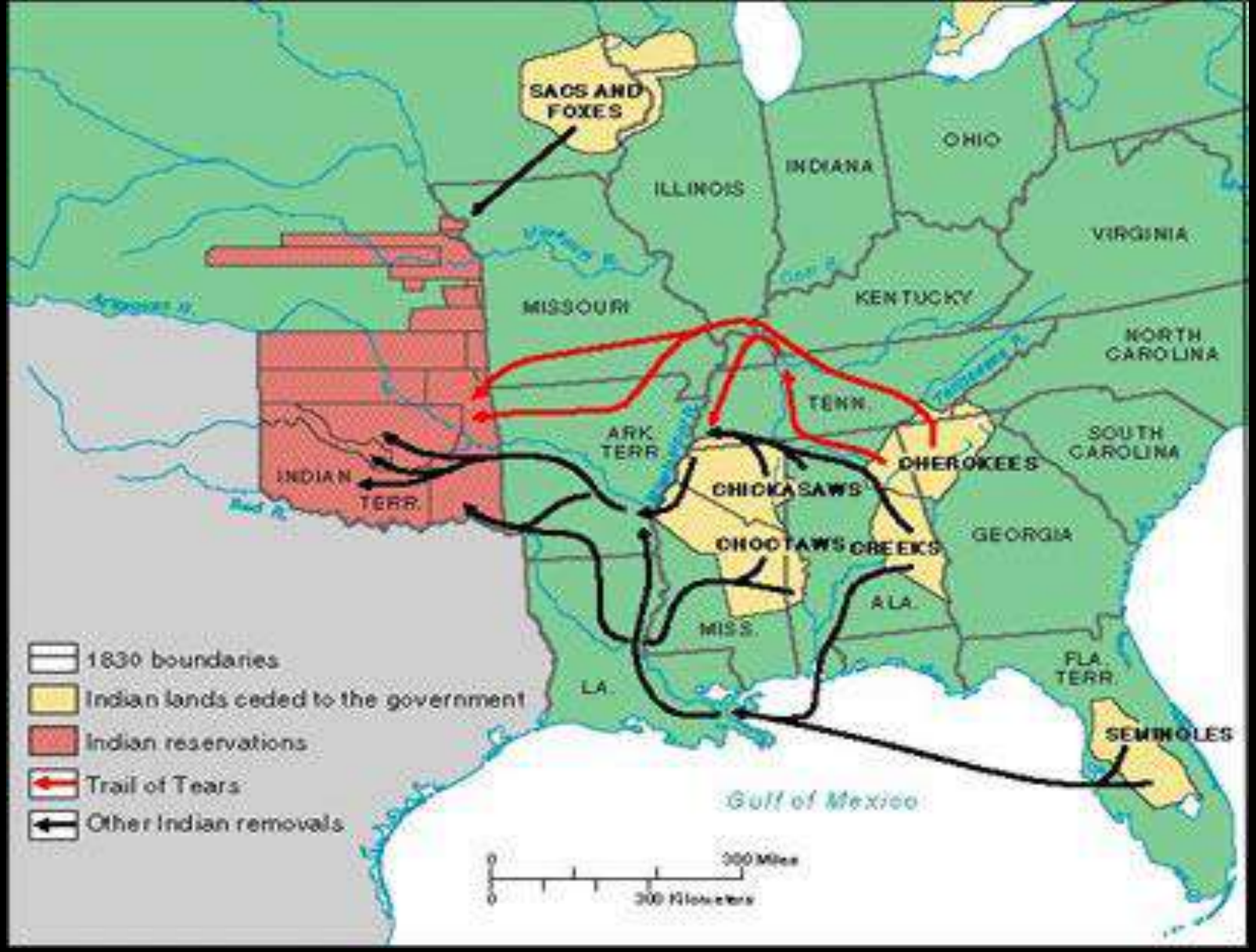
Atlantic Slave Trade(1500's-1800's): the largest and most devastating forced migration in the history of humanity.

Trail of Tears(1830's): Tens of thousands of Native Americans in the U.S living the **Southeast** were forced to migrate to parts of contemporary **Oklahoma.**





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnV_MTFEGIY&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=24



- 4,000 people died of cold, hunger, and disease.

Forced Migration Con't

- Forced migration still having an impact today.

Ex.

- **Arab-Israli War (**1948'-67):
  - Palestinians lose land to Israel
  - Palestinians to Jordan
- **Famers kicked off land by government (21st Century):** Zimbabwe to Mozambique
- **Rwanda Civil War (1994):**
- Rwanda to Tanzania/Zaire

Counter migration:

- Governments detain migrants who enter or attempt to enter their countries illegally.
- Return the migrants to their home countries.

- Voluntary Migration: Migrants have an option of whether or not to move.

- **Push factors:** Negative influences that make a person want to move away.

Major Push Factors

- High crime rates and safety concerns
- Environmental catastrophe
- War or conflict
- Economic conditions – Poverty
- Persecution by government for political beliefs, religious beliefs, or ethnicity
- Culture or traditions are being threatened
- Expelled from country

Pull factors:

- Positive influences that pull a person toward a particular place.
- They tend to be vague and based solely on perceptions.

Major Pull Factors

- To reunite with family
- Economic opportunity
- Religious freedom
- Political freedom
- Education opportunity

- PERCEPTIONS

Migrant worker

- A person who moves from place to place to get work, especially a farm laborer who harvests crops seasonally.

Question 3

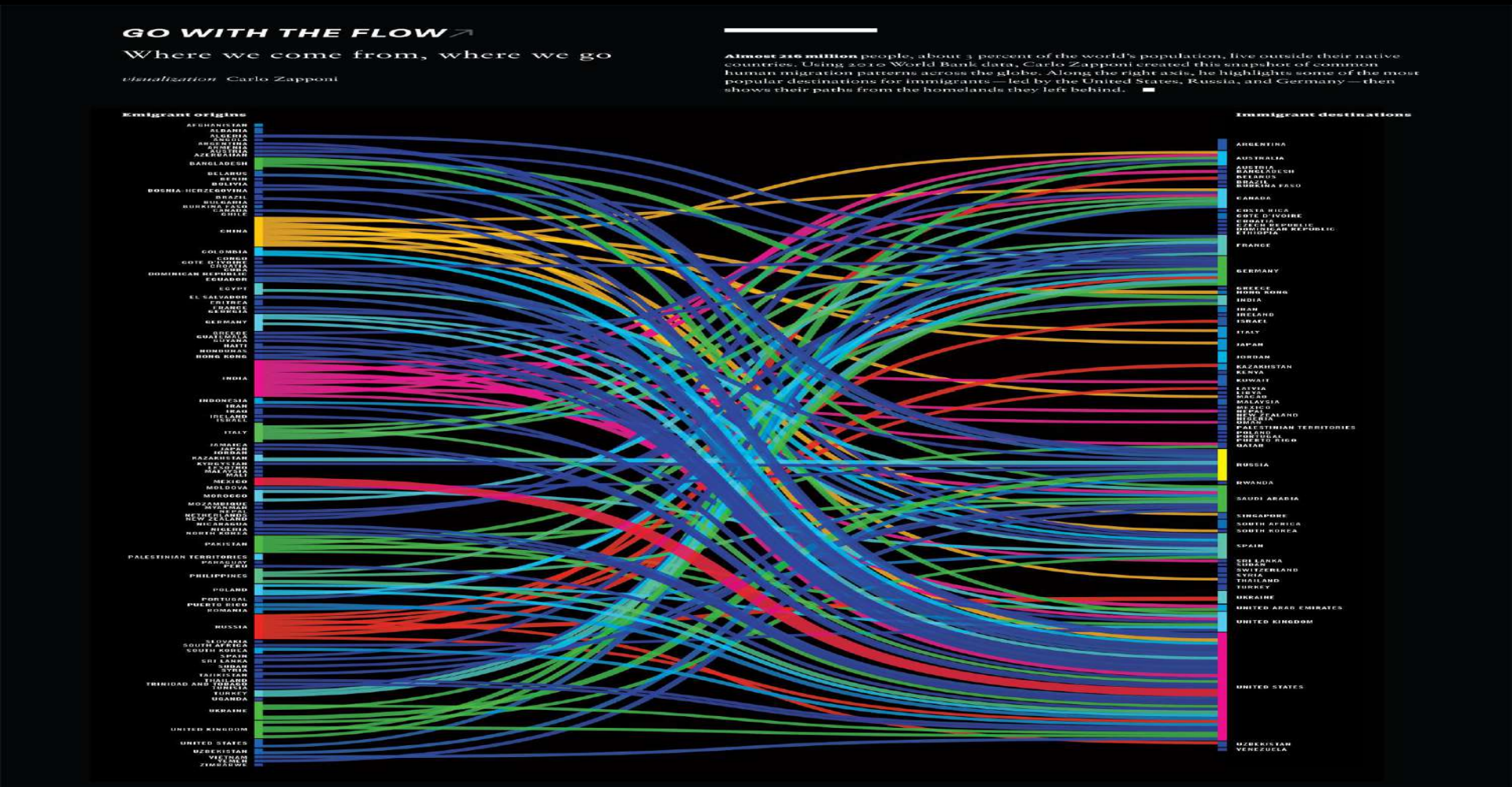
Explain how **legal status**, **economic conditions**, **gender**, and **race** are factors in the decision to migrate.

TASK: Desperation at Sea (Article)

- Find a section in your notes and add the header: **Desperation at Sea Article**
- Read the FULL Article
- Answer the 10 Questions at the end of the Article in your notebook in Full sentences.

- DUE: MONDAY 11/07

- **Migration Stream:** A pathway from a place of origin to a destination.



- **Counterstream :** People moving back to place of origin from the new place.
- EX:
  - –Deported
  - –Indians returning to India to take advantage of growing economy
  - –1939, U.S refusing entry – Jews trying to flee Germany during WWII.

- **Chain migration:** **Occurs when people migrate to be with people who migrated before them and they feel some linkage.**
  - Family
  - Religion
  - Ethnic
  - Cultural

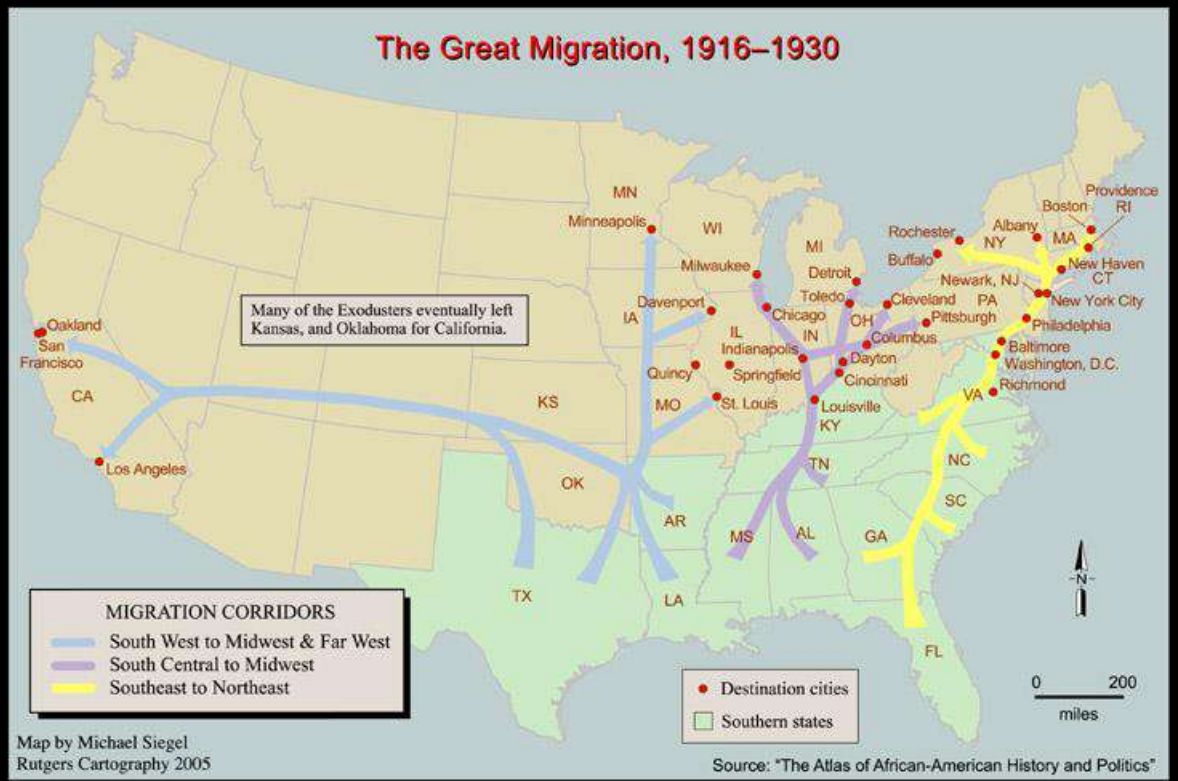
Step migration:

- A migration in which an eventual long distance relocation taken in a series of steps.
- For example from a farm, to a village, to small town, to a city.

Intervening opportunity:

Many migrants encounter an opportunity along their migration stream that keeps them from getting to the metropolis that impelled them to move in the first place.

Example: during the Great Migration



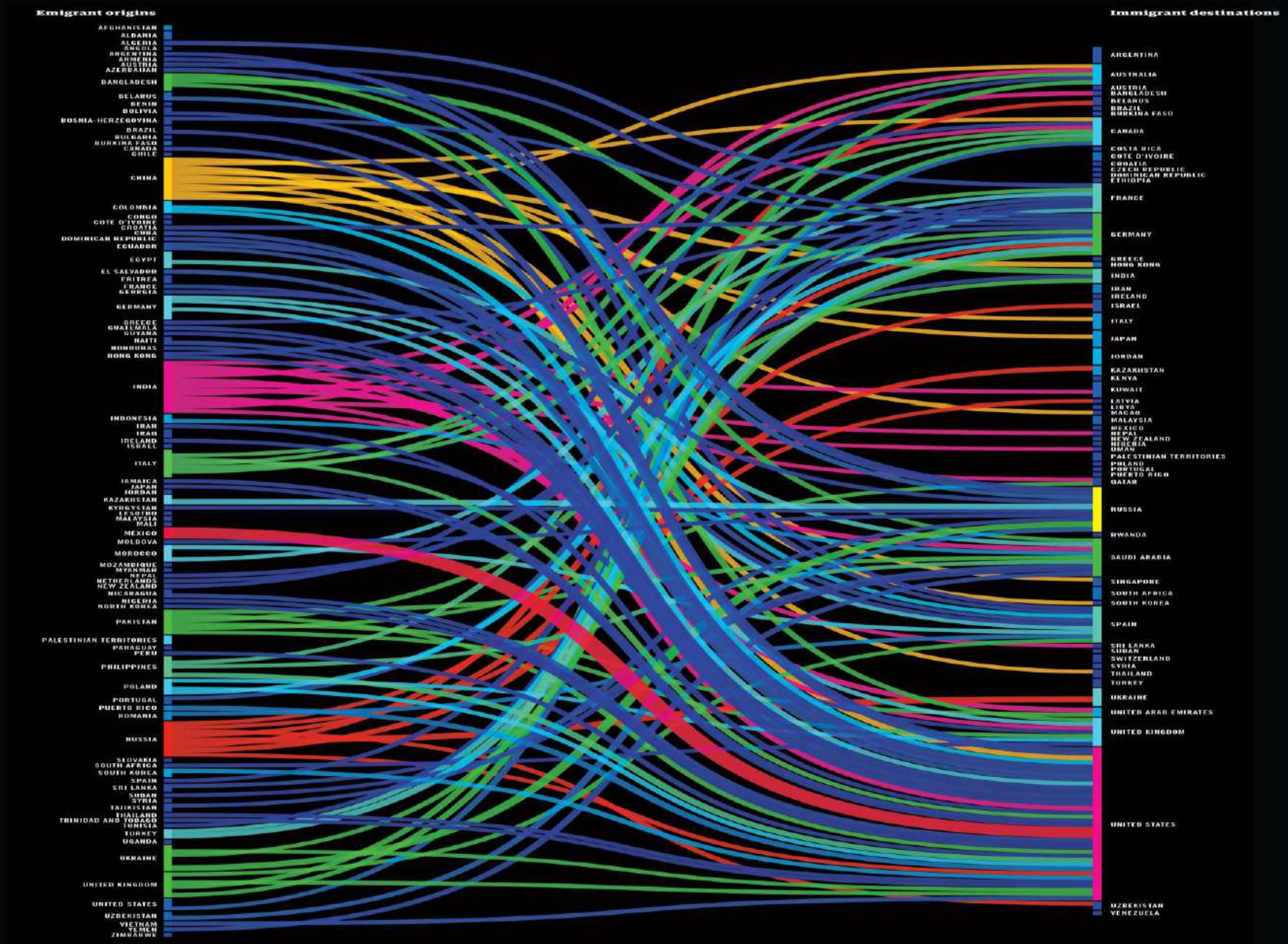
- **Immigration waves:** Chains of migration built upon each other create waves of migration from one origin to the same destination.

GO WITH THE FLOW ↗

Where we come from, where we go

visualization Carlo Zapponi

Almost 216 million people, about 3 percent of the world's population, live outside their native countries. Using 2010 World Bank data, Carlo Zapponi created this snapshot of common human migration patterns across the globe. Along the right axis, he highlights some of the most popular destinations for immigrants—led by the United States, Russia, and Germany—then shows their paths from the homelands they left behind. ■



Three Major Waves of Migration to United States

1. Colonial Era Immigration (1600 – 1776):
   - Primary source of migrants was Europe and Africa (both voluntary and forced).
     - Europeans fleeing political and religious persecution
     - Vast Majority of Europeans (90%) came from Great Britain
     - Africans forced into slavery

2. Nineteenth Century Immigration (1840 - 1910)

- Primary source of migrants was Europe looking for land
  - 1840 – 1850 – Ireland and Germany
  - 1870's – Western Europe
  - 1880's – Scandinavian countries
  - 1900 – 1910 – Southern and Eastern Europe (Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary).

3. Late Twentieth and Early Twenty First Century Immigration (1970 – current).
   - More than three fourths of recent US migrants have been from Asia or Latin America

Case Study: Mexico: Motive to Migrate

- Power of Place

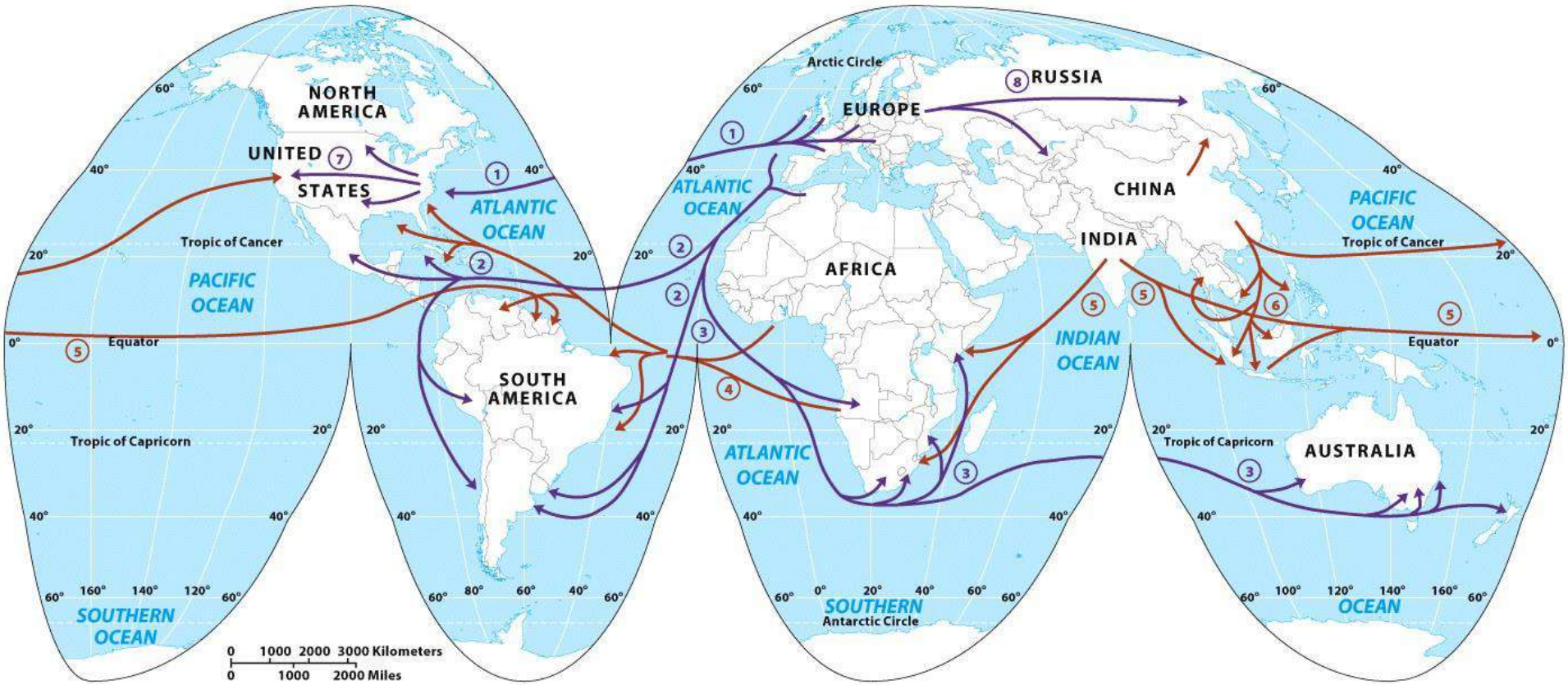
Global Scale Migration

- Before 1500 most global migration was done by European explorers in search of spices and fame.
- The era of exploration was followed by European Colonization

Colonization: process where colonizing country takes over another place, putting its government in charge and taking control

– Moves in its own people or indentured servants

- Most of migration in the past 500 years was generated by European colonization



HUMAN MIGRATION IN MODERN TIMES

European emigration

Migrations by other peoples (tied to European intervention)

Figure 3.11

Regional Migration Flows

- Smaller scale migration – movement to neighboring countries

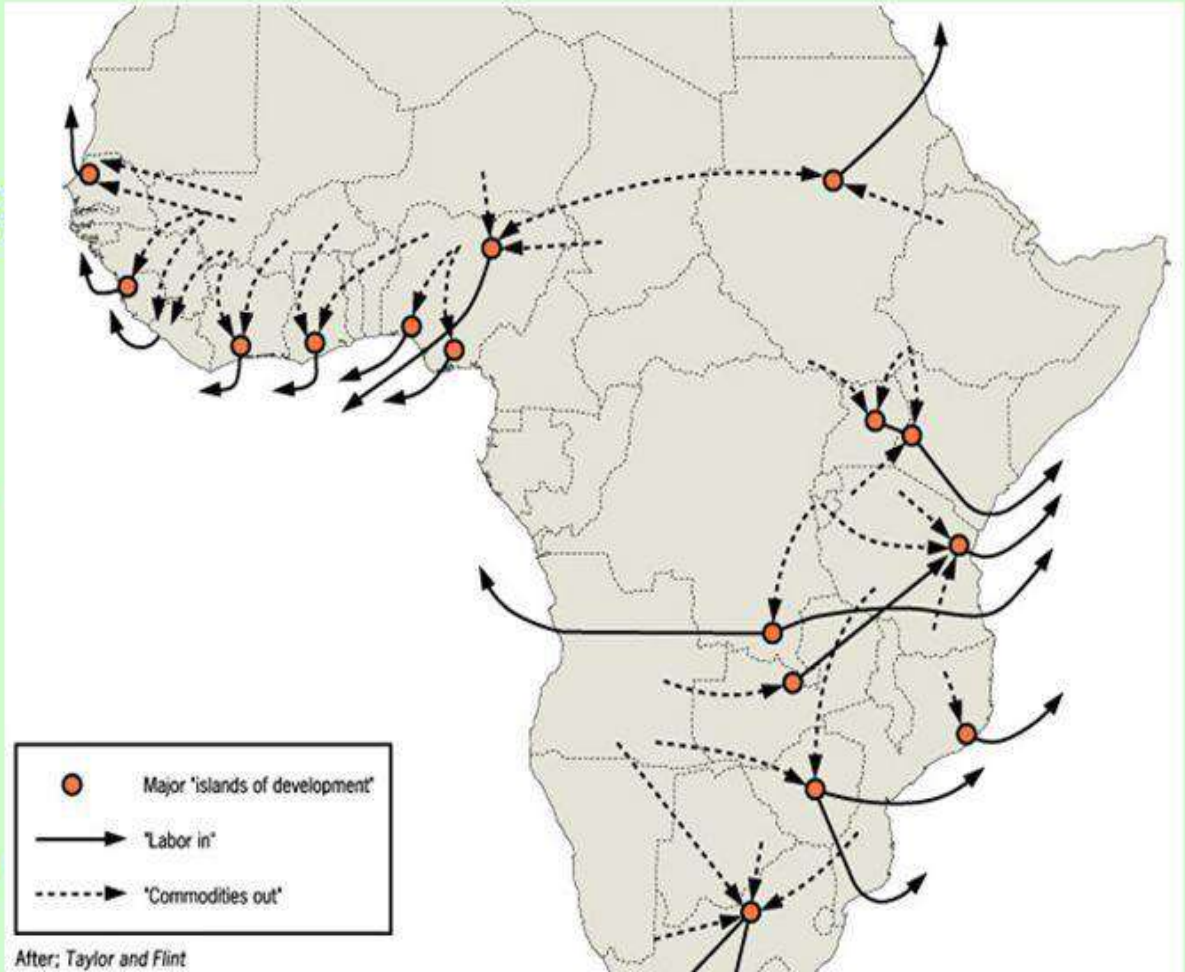
1. Economic opportunities
   - **Islands of development**= Port cities with industry jobs and infrastructure that become islands of development within a larger undeveloped region

   - Role of globalization and colonialism
2. Reconnection of cultural groups
   - Ex: 1948, Migration of Jews to Israel
3. Conflict and war
   - After WWII (1940's), 15 million German migrated West

West Africa: 1970's, Oil-Producing areas of Nigeria drew in poorer people from Togo, Benin, Ghana.

Economic Opportunities

Islands of Development – Places within a region or country where foreign investment, jobs, and infrastructure are concentrated.



After; *Taylor and Flint*

Two Major United States Migration Flows

The Great Migration (1916-1940's)

- Large U.S. internal migration
- Great Migration occurred during WWII
- African Americans left the South to take industrial (factory) jobs in the Northeast and Midwest (Chicago, Detroit)

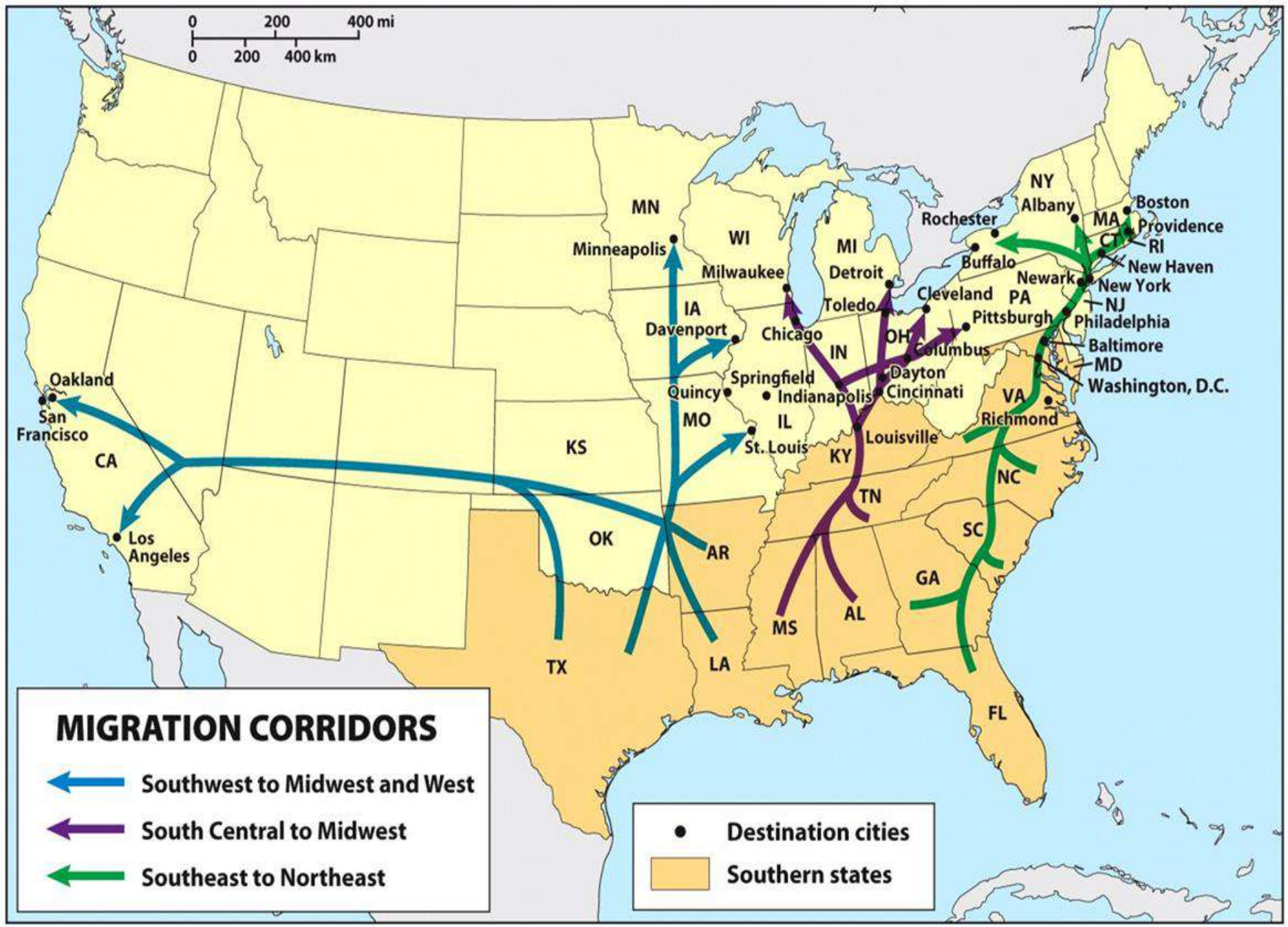
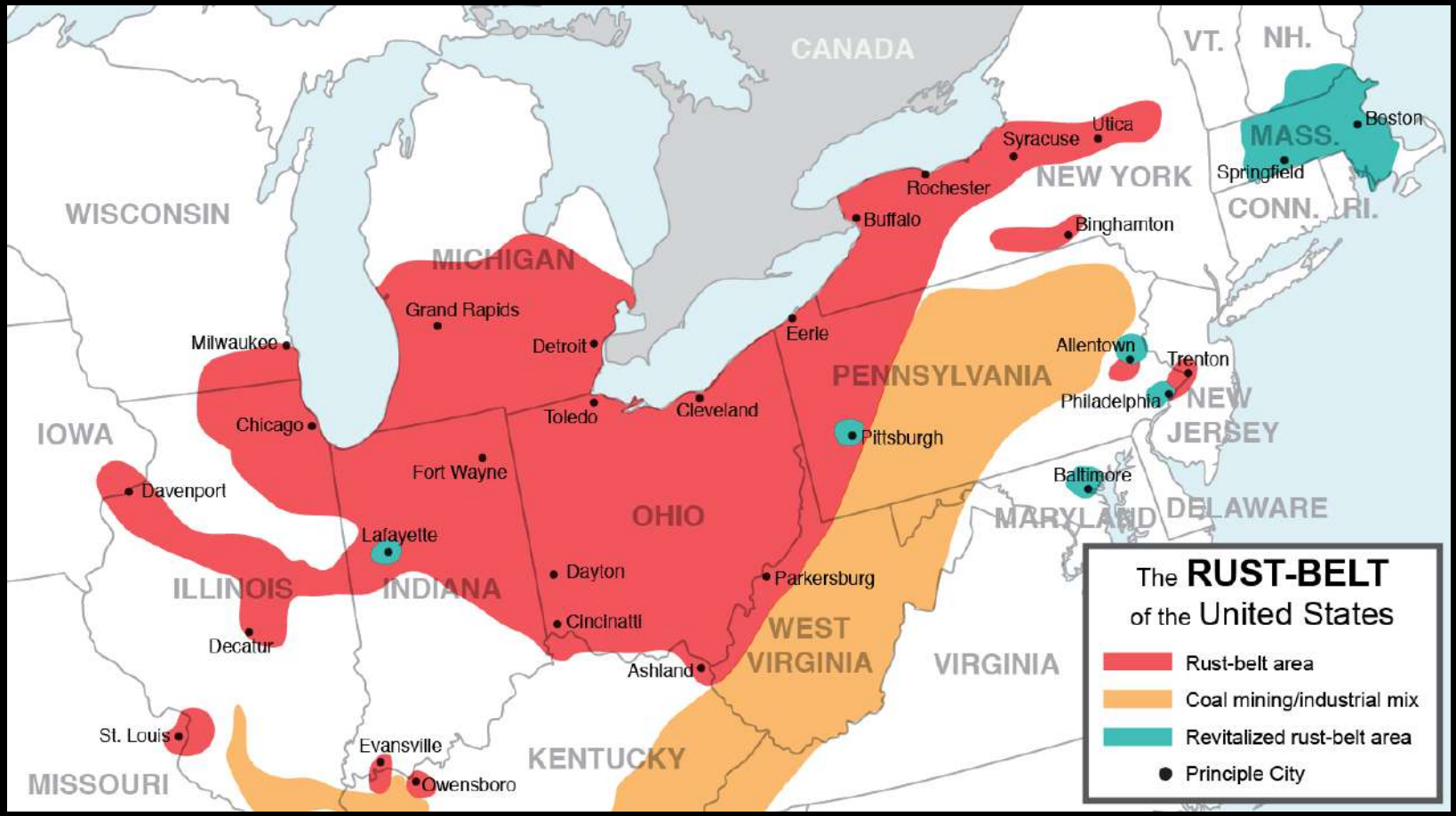


Figure 3.4

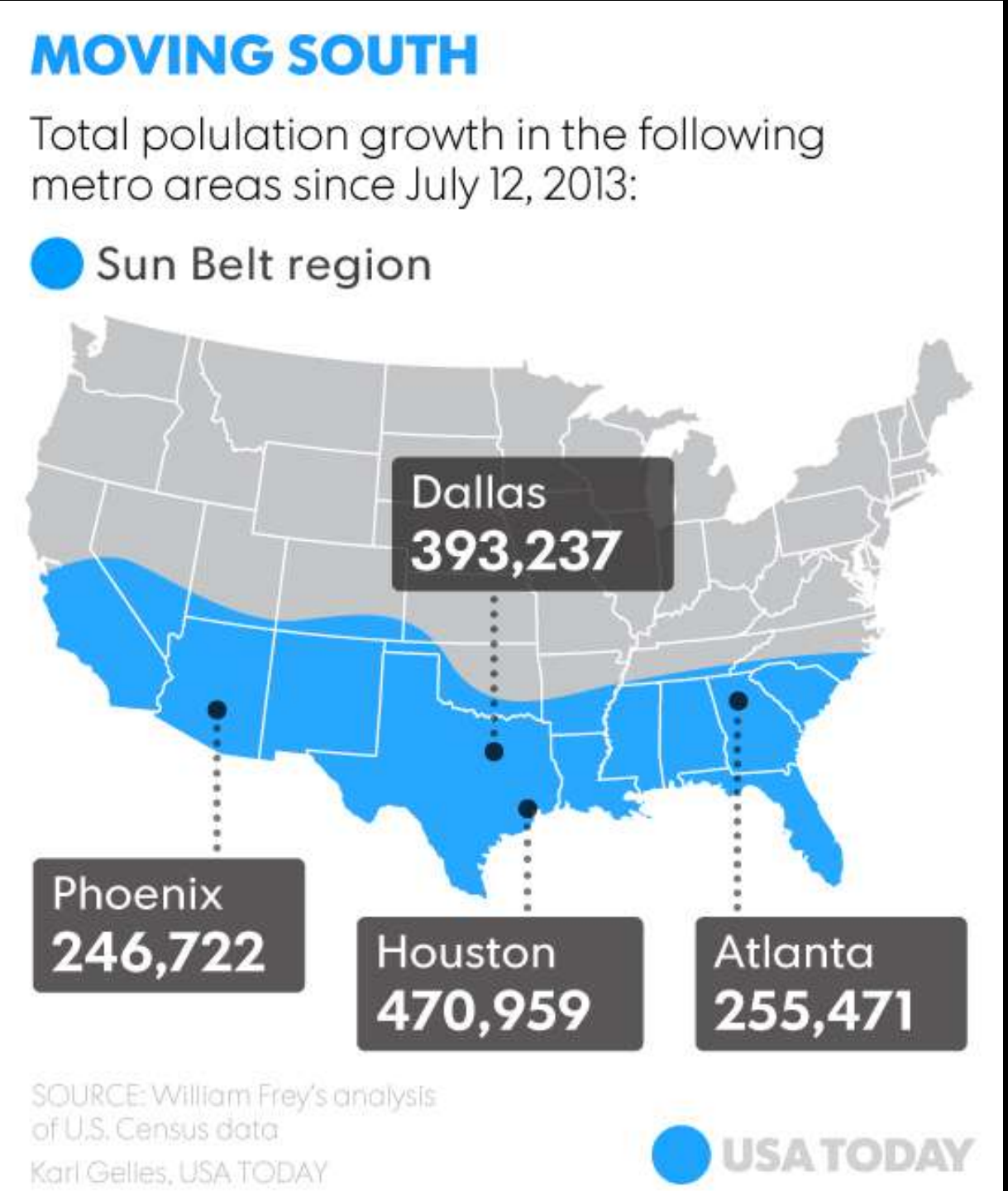
The Great Reverse Migration

- In 1970's more African Americans returning to the South than were moving North.
  - Closing of factories in North led to the return South where economic conditions were better
  - Known as the move from **the Rustbelt** to the **Sunbelt**

Rust Belt



- Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania



Sun Belt

- Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Portions of Texas, Arizona, and California.

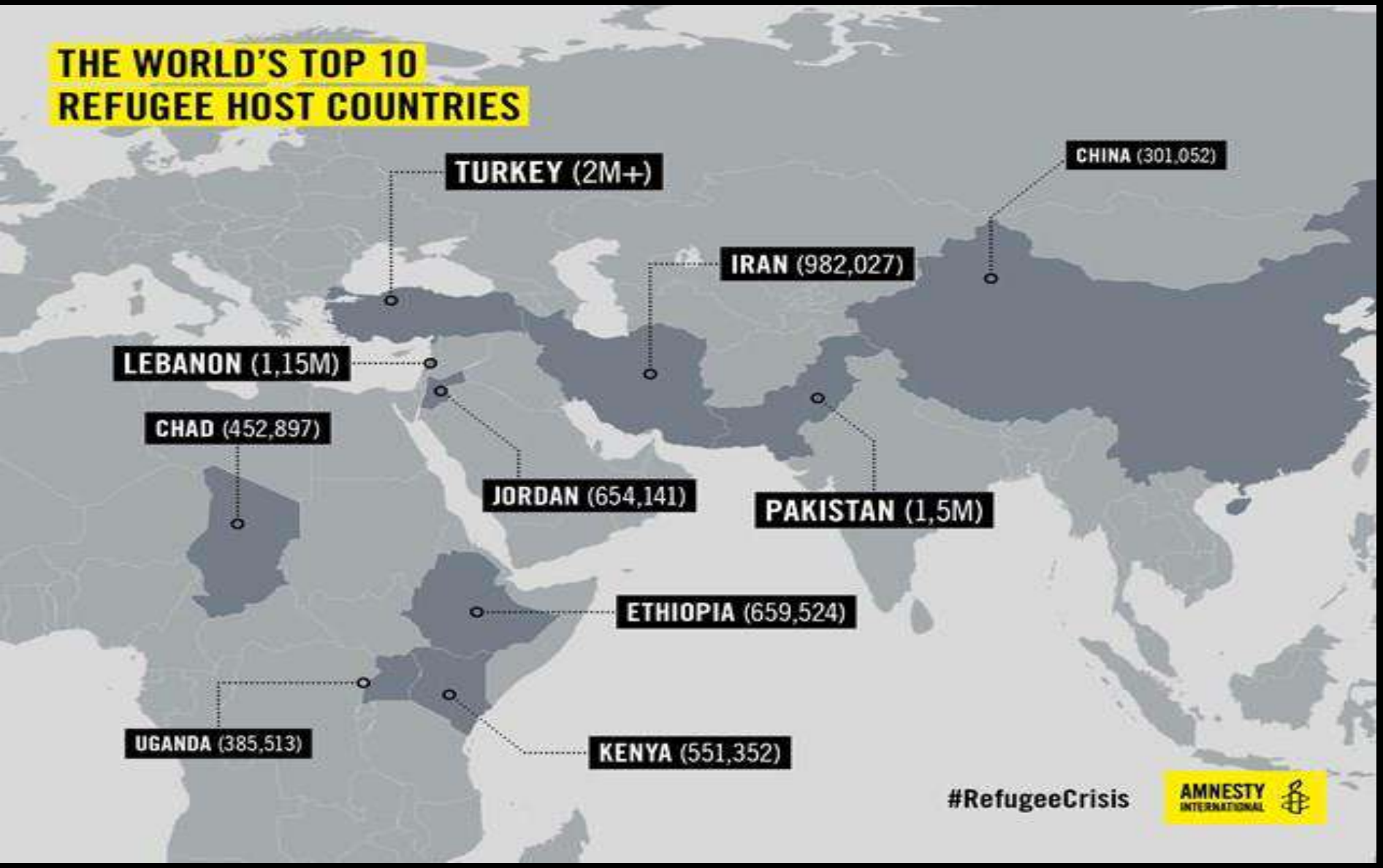
Global Migration Problems

Refugees

- The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a **refugee** as
- "a person who has a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion."

Refugee and IDP Data Sheet

- Review Major Data



- Identify the TOP FIVE countries hosting refugees.

Desperation at Sea Article

- Review Content and Questions

- UNHCR: The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees.

- **Internally displaced persons (IDP's):** People who have been displaced within their own countries, but they do not cross international borders as they flee.

- **Asylum**: the right to protection in the first country in which the refugee arrives.

- **Repatriation**: a process by which the UNHCR helps return refugees to their homelands once violence and persecution subside.

Task

- Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RvOnXh3NN9w
- Which countries are not accepting refugees?
- Which countries are not accepting any Syrian refugees?
- What fears do countries/citizens have about allowing Syrian refugees into their country?
- What are the benefits of countries accepting Syrian refugees?

Question 4

- Choose TWO countries that have had an average refugee population over 100,000. (See the map on page 104 and 105 – Average Refugees by Country of Origin). Write a one page informational article about the TWO countries refugee problem.
- This will require research beyond the textbook.

Regions of Dislocation and Refugees

- Sub – Saharan Africa
  - Millions fled Rwanda and Congo in response to tribal conflicts
  - Darfur region of Sudan experienced a genocide
  - Current hotspots: Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Central African Rep.

- The Middle East
  - 1948, Mass migration of Palestinians into Jordan, Syria and Egypt after the formation of Israel
  - Dislocation of Kurds from Iraq and Afghanistan during the Soviet occupation in 1980's
  - Wars in Iran and Iraq have created large numbers of IDP's and refugee's
  - **Current Hotspot:** Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan

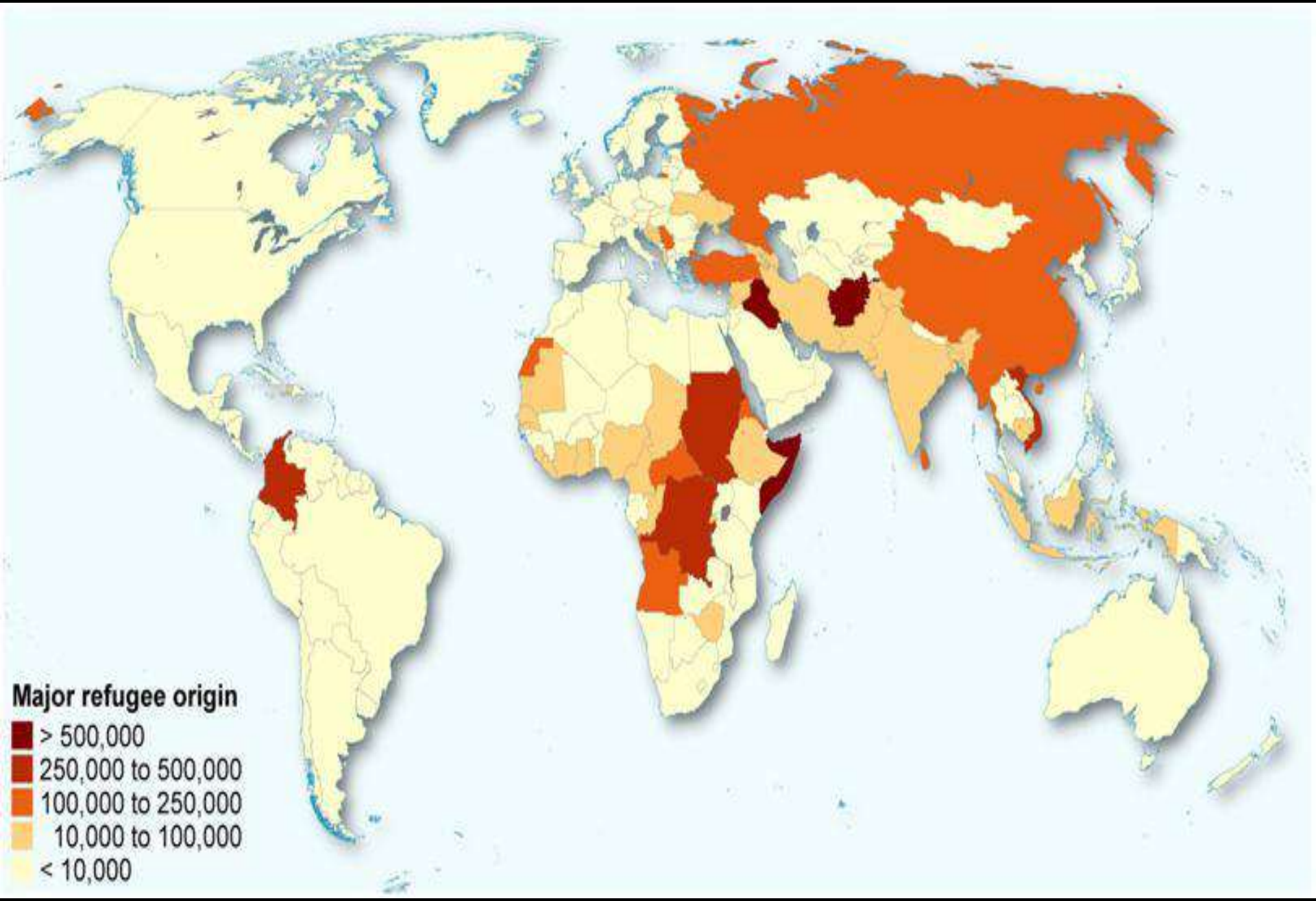
Europe

1990's, Fall of Yugoslavia led to largest refugee crises in Europe since WWII.

- Nearly 7 million refugees fled homes.
- **HOTSPOT:** Ukraine

Southeast Asia

- The Vietnam War (1954-1975) created 2 million refugees
- Cambodia's violent government's transition uprooted 30,000 refugees
- The dictatorial governments of Burma (now Myanmar) has dislocated thousands
- **Hotspot:** Myanmar



Immigration Laws

- Immigration laws tend to restrict or prevent immigration

- **Quotas:** Laws that set a certain number or percent of immigrants that will be allowed into the country.

- **Selective Migration:** Laws that bar individuals with certain backgrounds from entering the country.
  - Might bar those with criminal records or subversive political activities

Guest Workers

- Guest workers are legal, documented migrants who have work visas, usually short term.

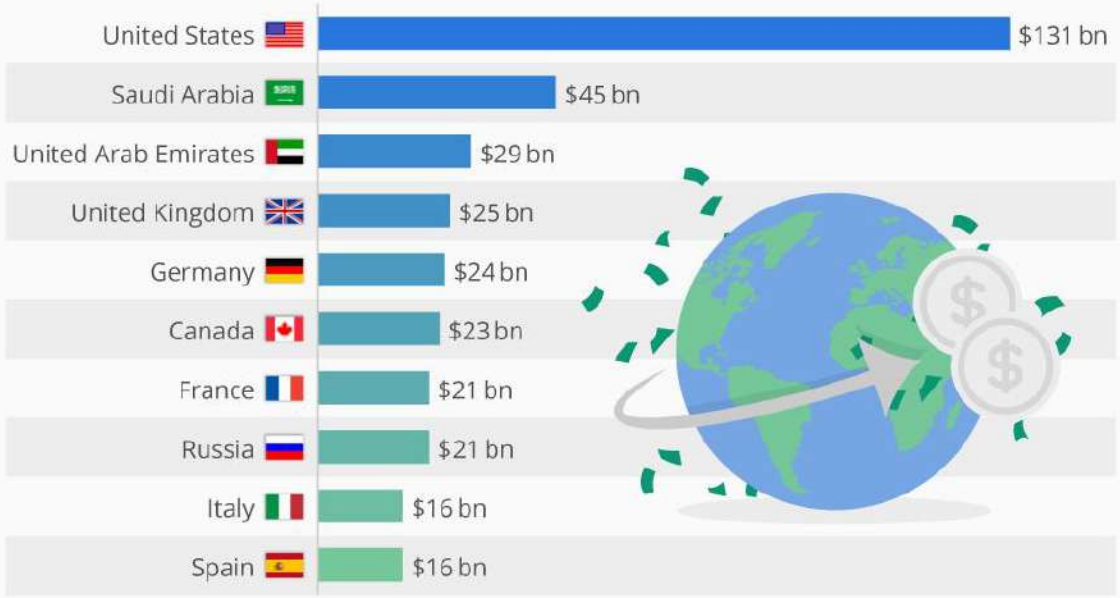
- Millions of guest workers live outside of their home country and send remittances from their jobs home.

Remittances

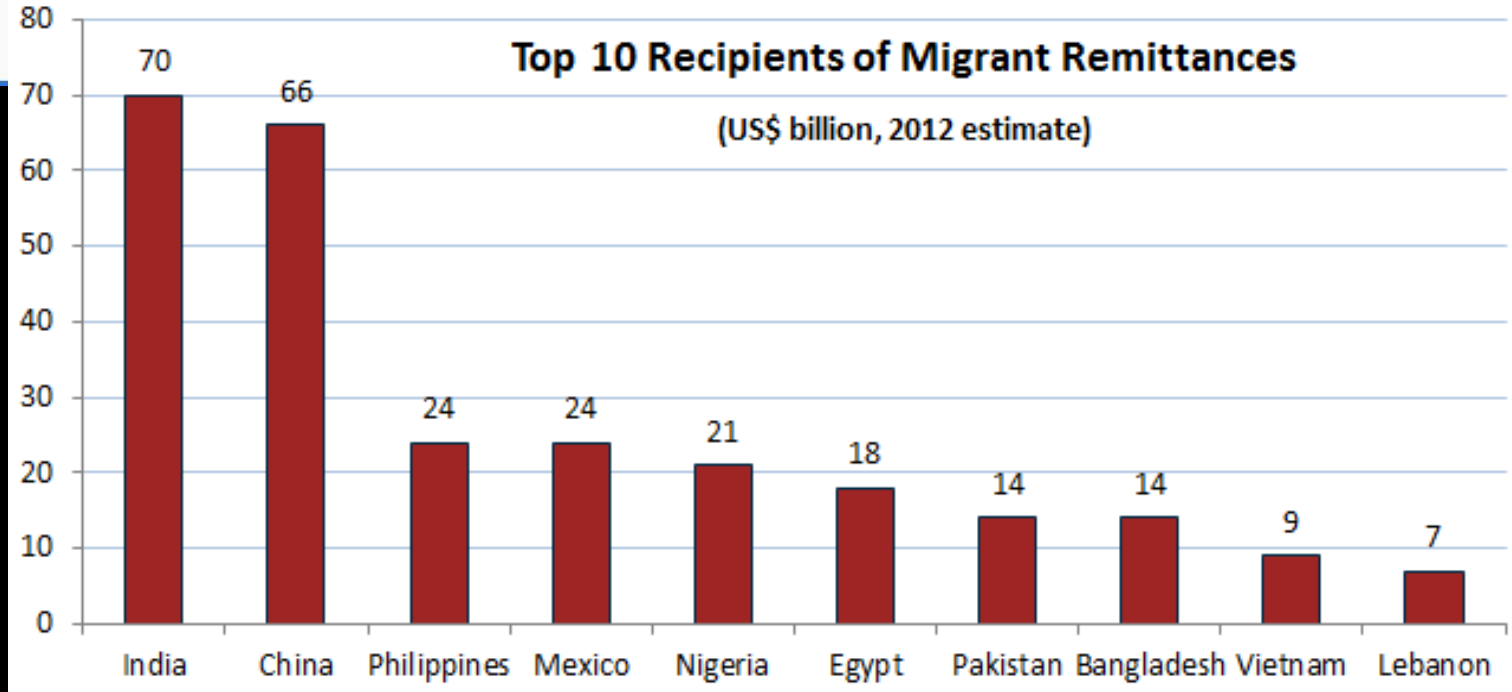
- Money migrants send back to family and friends in their home countries.
- Becomes an important part of the economy in many poorer countries.

Which Country Sends The Most Remittances?

The top 10 remittance-sending countries in 2014 (billion U.S. dollars)



 Source: World Bank



Reverse Remittances

- Money sent to a migrant from family and friends in the home country
- US economic downturn many migrants asked family back in Mexico for financial help.

Practice with real pyramids-What Stage of DTM?