

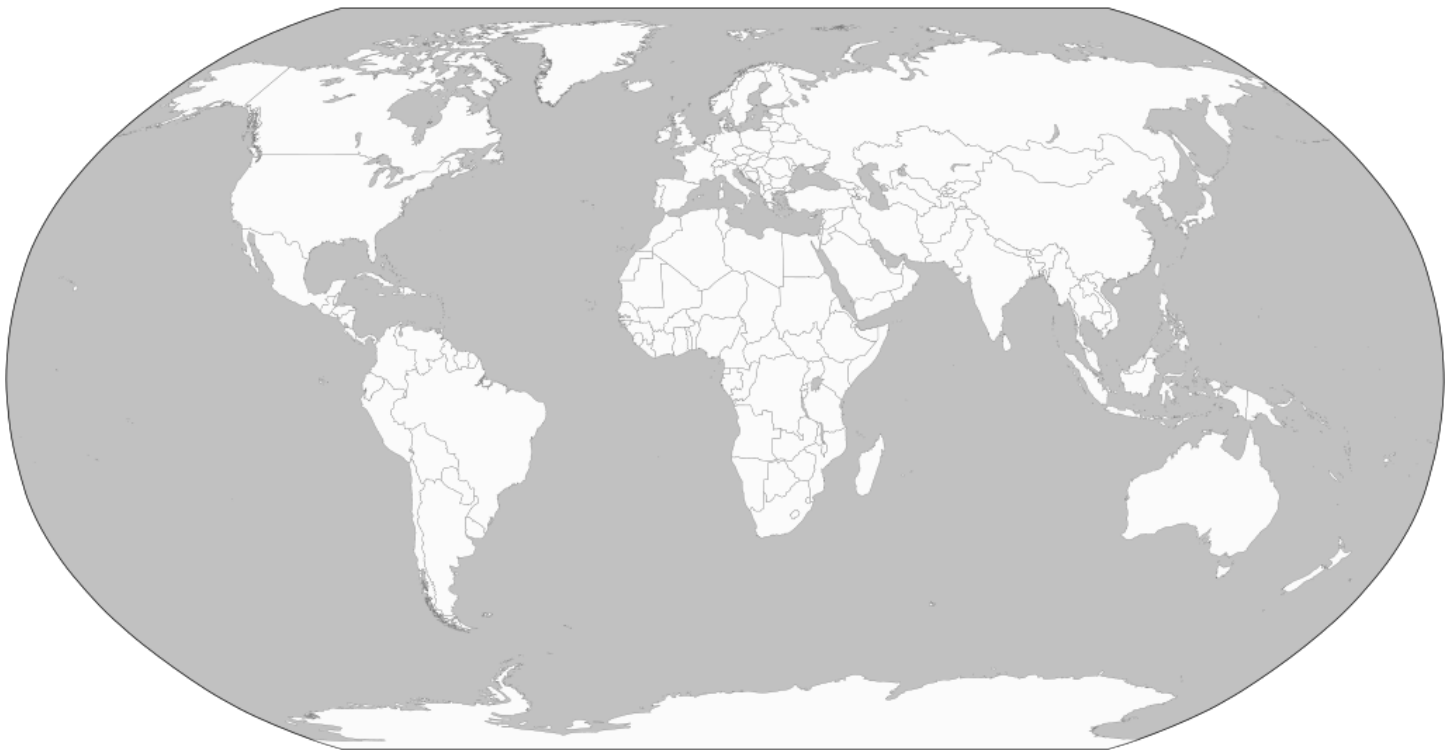
2.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & DENSITY

2.1 Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales. Define methods geographers use to calculate population density. Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.

WHERE IS POPULATION DISTRIBUTED?

Two-thirds of the world's _____ billion people are found in the following four regions.

LABEL THE REGIONS ON THE MAP BELOW.



WHAT FACTORS INFLUENCE THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION?



NATURAL / ENVIRONMENTAL / PHYSICAL

- People do not settle in places that have the following features:
- People are likely to settle in places with the following features:
- Ecumene:

Case Study: Australia

Name:

[Unit 2: Population & Migration]

pg#

- What OTHER factors influence the distribution of population?

-
-
-

HOW DO GEOGRAPHERS CALCULATE POPULATION DENSITY?

Type:	Advantages/Disadvantages	Case Study
Equation:		Scale of Analysis - China




Type:	Advantages/Disadvantages	Case Study
Equation:		Egypt

Type:	Advantages/Disadvantages	Case Study
Equation:		LDCs vs. MDCs

2.2 CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2.2 Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.

HOW DOES POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY AFFECT SOCIETY & THE ENVIRONMENT?

<p>Economic Social Political</p>	
<p>Economic</p> 	
<p>Political</p> 	
<p>Natural</p> 	

2.3 & 2.9 POPULATION COMPOSITION

2.3 Describe elements of population composition used by geographers. Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.

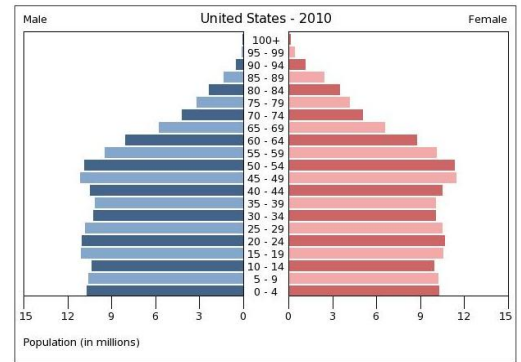
POPULATION COMPOSITION

Population Structure - What percentage of the population are _____? The _____? Male? Female?

- Significant impacts politically, socially and economically.
- What does a society need with a high rate of _____ in the population? _____? The elderly?
- What _____ a high rate of children, the elderly or _____?

POPULATION PYRAMIDS

- Show the population _____ of a location.
- Population pyramids are used to assess population _____ and _____ and to predict _____ for goods and services.
- Can be utilized at various _____
 - Ex: City or Country



HIGHLIGHT THE ESSENTIAL PARTS OF A POPULATION PYRAMID ON THE EXAMPLE ABOVE.

DEPENDENCY RATIO

Dependency Ratio: The number of people in a _____ age group divided by the number of people in the _____-age group multiplied by 100.

- under the age of _____ and over the age of _____
- What is the _____ being placed on the _____ age population to provide for the _____ population?
 - _____ dependency
 - _____ dependency

Impacts of Dependency Ratio

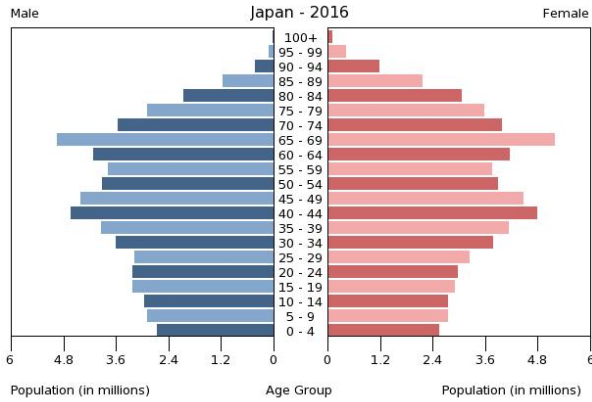
- A high dependency ratio = _____ of people _____ working.
 - Not _____
 - Not _____

Name: _____

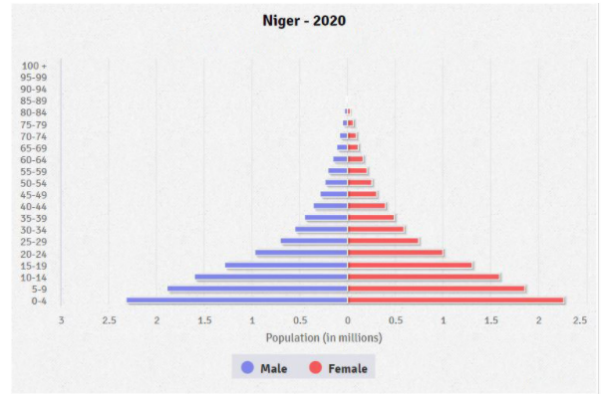
- Dependant on _____?
 - _____?
 - Living facilities?
 - _____?
- Working population face _____.

HIGHLIGHT AND LABEL THE DEPENDENCY RATIOS ON THE CASE STUDIES BELOW.

Japan has a high _____.



Niger has a high _____.



IMPACTS OF AN ELDERLY DEPENDENCY RATIO

<p>Economic</p>	
<p>Social</p>	
<p>Political</p>	

SEX RATIO

Sex Ratio: The proportion of _____ in a population.

- Important to examine at multiple _____!
- What would cause fewer women or fewer men in a society?
 -
 -
 -
 -

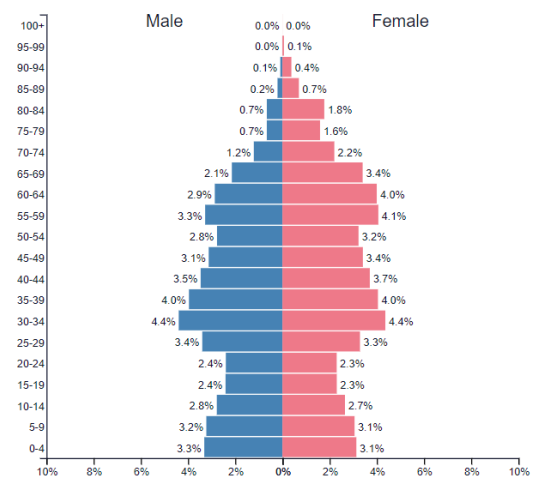
ANNOTATE THE CASE STUDY ON THE POPULATION PYRAMID OF RUSSIA ->

- Why are more women alive that are 80 years old or older?
 - Reason #1:
 - Reason #2:

Russian Federation ▼

2019

Population: 145,872,259



2.4.1 POPULATION DYNAMICS

2.4 Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth & decline.

WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE A POPULATION'S GROWTH & DECLINE?

1. Fertility
 - a.
 - b.
2. Mortality
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
3. Migration

FERTILITY

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)		List two regions in the world where CBR is the highest.
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)		

MORTALITY

Life Expectancy		List two regions in the world where life expectancy is the highest.
Crude Death Rate (CDR)		
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		List two regions in the world where life expectancy is the highest.

HOW DO GEOGRAPHERS CALCULATE POPULATION GROWTH & DECLINE?

A. Natural Increase Rate (NIR) or Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)

- Does not account for _____
- Can be a _____ number, indicating population _____.
- Usually expressed in a _____.

Equation	Example for the United States

B. Population Growth Rate

- More _____ measure because it accounts for _____.
- Immigrants - _____
- Emigrants- _____
- United States - _____

Equation

C. Doubling Time

- The number of years in which a population will _____ assuming the growth rate remains stable.

Equation	Example for the United States

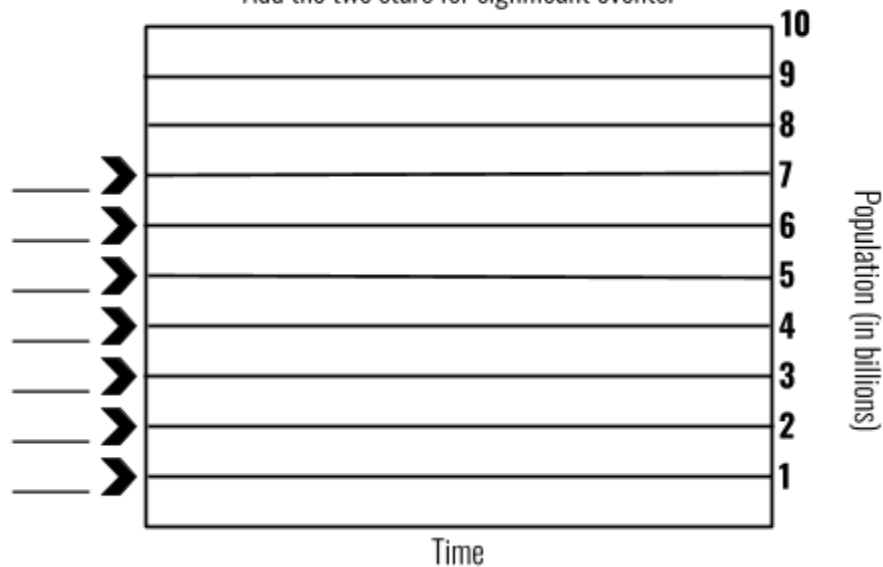
2.4.2 POPULATION DYNAMICS

2.4 Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth & decline. 2.8 Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world.

HISTORICAL TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH & DECLINE

- Throughout most of history, population growth was very _____
 - Starting around _____
 - _____ Revolution
 - _____ Revolution
 - Rapid _____
 - Advances in _____ & _____
 - First ____ billion in _____
 - Since then, _____ has _____ as population growth _____ rapidly.
 - This is known as the _____ and is depicted on the graph below.

Recreate the shape of the graph.
Fill in the dates next to the arrows.
Add the two stars for significant events.



CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH & DECLINE

- Today, most population growth is happening in _____ - specifically in _____
 - NIR in Niger = _____
 - NIR in Spain = _____

WHAT CAUSES POPULATION TO GROW & DECLINE?

Economic



Population Growth

Population Decline

Social



Population Growth

Population Decline

Name:

Political



Population Growth

Population Decline

Natural



Population Decline

2.5 THE DEMOGRAPHIC & EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TRANSITION MODELS

2.5 Explain theories of population growth & decline. 2.8 Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

- **Demography:** The study of _____ statistics.
- **The Demographic Transition Model (DTM):** Used by geographers to analyze and predict trends in _____ and _____ including patterns of _____, _____ and _____ rates.
- **The Epidemiological Transition Model (ETM):** Predictable stages in _____ and _____ that countries experience as they develop which corresponds with the stages of the _____.

Annotate the essential aspects of the DTM model with different colors.

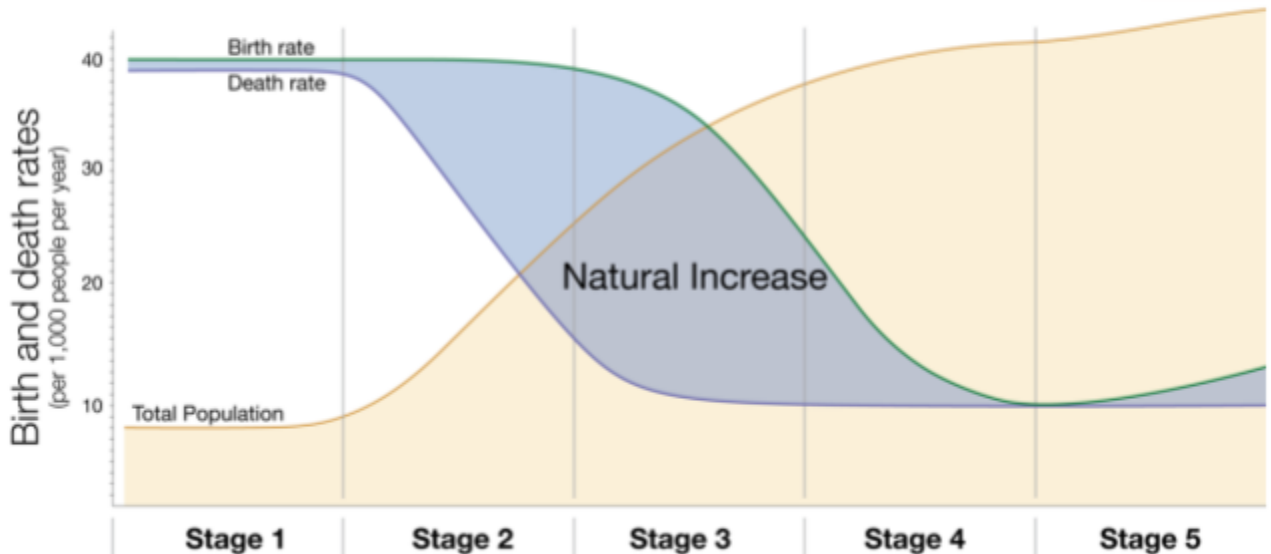
Birth Rate:

Death Rate:

Natural Increase:

Total Population Growth:

The demographic transition in 5 stages



The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You find more information at the source: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth>

Turn to the next page to complete the DTM chart.

Name:

[Unit 2: Population & Migration]

pg#

	STAGE ONE	STAGE TWO	STAGE THREE	STAGE FOUR	STAGE FIVE
CBR					
REASONS FOR CBR					
CDR					
REASONS FOR CDR					
NIR					
EXAMPLES					
POP. PYRAMID					
POP. COMPOSITION					

THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TRANSITION

In the first box put the title of the stage in the ETM. In the second box, write the description of the stage.

STAGE ONE	STAGE TWO	STAGE THREE	STAGE FOUR	STAGE FIVE

2.6 MALTHUSIAN THEORY

2.6 Explain theories of population growth & decline.

MALTHUSIAN THEORY

- **Carrying Capacity:** The amount of _____ that a location can _____ without _____.
- Geographers way of saying " _____ "
- **Thomas Malthus**
 - Lived in _____ in the _____.
 - Experienced the _____
 - Rising _____, lower _____ rates
 - _____ published *An Essay on the Principles of Population Growth*

Malthus' Claim

- _____ grows _____ while _____ only grows _____. This would result in a _____ and _____ due to _____.
- Exponentially: _____
- Arithmetically: _____

RECREATE THE GRAPH



CRITICISMS OF MALTHUSIAN THEORY

1. Factors that have _____
 - a. _____
 - b. _____ and advancement of _____
2. Factors that have increased the _____
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

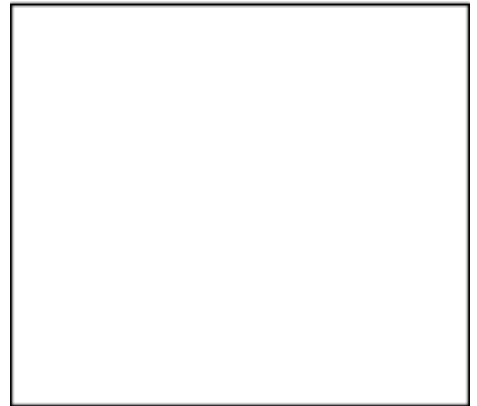
3. **New** _____

- a. More _____ to deliver food to a _____ of consumers without _____.
- b. _____ in _____ and _____ as well as _____ to _____ food.
- c. _____ to preserve food for longer time periods.

BOSERUP'S THEORY

Boserup's Claim: _____ is impacted directly by _____
 _____ . As population _____
 _____ humans will develop new _____
 _____ to also increase production of _____
 _____ .

RECREATE THE GRAPH



NEO-MALTHUSIANS

Neo = _____

- Concerns about _____ use of the _____ - the earth's resources cannot only sustain a _____
 - Decreasing _____ in developed countries
 - Strain on _____
 - _____ insecurity, _____, _____ of air and water, etc.
 - _____
 - _____

2.7 POPULATION POLICIES

2.7 Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition. 2.8 Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world.

PRO-NATALIST POPULATION POLICIES

Pro-Natalist Population Policies: _____ programs designed to _____ the _____ and _____ population growth.

- Also referred to as “_____” population policies
- Why? Concerns about...
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Where? _____

Methods

1. _____ -> _____ and _____ pride, _____
2. _____ Support
 - a. Free/subsidized _____
 - b. Lengthy & paid _____ & _____ leave
 - c. Free _____ opportunities
 - d. _____ breaks for children
 - e. _____ subsidies
 - f. Free/inexpensive access to _____
 - g. Subsidize the cost of everyday childcare items: _____

ANTI-NATALIST POPULATION POLICIES

Anti-Natalist Population Policies: _____ programs designed to _____ the _____ and _____ population growth.

- Also referred to as “_____” population policies
- Why? Concerns about...
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

- Where? _____

Methods

1. _____
 - a. _____ fears, _____ families are more _____
 - b. Encourage _____ marriage, _____ children, acceptance of _____
2. Financial Disincentives & Incentives
 - a. _____ & _____ per child
 - i. Sometimes _____, sometimes higher
 - b. _____: Discounts on _____, cash _____, preferential _____, loans, _____ etc.
3. Family Planning & Contraception
 - a. _____ - free community health programs
 - i. Access to low-cost or free _____
 - ii. Legalization of _____ (low-cost or free; in some cases mandatory)
 - b. _____ Campaigns

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES - ANTI-NATALIST POLICIES

- _____ sterilization & abortions
- _____ of _____
- _____ abortions favoring _____ over _____
- _____ which impacts future marriage and reproduction.

21ST CENTURY FOCUS

- Address broader _____ issues instead of directly targeting _____
 - _____
- Aid countries in _____ development or fighting _____
- Focus on _____ empowerment & _____.

2.10 CAUSES OF MIGRATION

2.10 Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

- **Migration:** The _____ or semipermanent _____ of people from one place to another.
 - **Immigration:** The movement _____ a location.
 - **Emigration:** The movement _____ a location.

WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

- **Push Factors:** _____ circumstances, events, or conditions present in a location that causes people to _____ .
- **Pull Factors:** _____ conditions and circumstances of a location that encourages people to _____ that place.
- **Intervening Obstacle:** _____ that hold migrants _____ from continuing to travel.
- **Intervening Opportunity:** An _____ that causes migrants to voluntarily _____ traveling.

ECONOMIC PUSH & PULL FACTORS

PUSH	PULL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ●

Case Study: _____

During WWII the United States was short on _____ so Mexico signed a treaty with the US to provide _____ . 4.6 million Mexicans migrated to the United States.

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC PUSH & PULL FACTORS

PUSH	PULL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •

Case Study: China's Imbalanced Sex Ratio - Demographic Push & Pull

There are more _____ than _____ in China due to a surge in _____ and genocide as a reaction to the _____. This has resulted in the migration of _____ from nearby countries to _____ young Chinese men.

POLITICAL PUSH & PULL FACTORS

PUSH	PULL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace • _____: Political migrants that move due to _____ of oppression and may be in _____ because of their political views can be granted asylum (_____) in accepting countries.

Case Study: _____

Once Fidel Castro took over in Cuba in 1959 anti-communists were _____ for speaking out _____. Many anti-communists fled to the United States and were granted asylum. There are about _____ million people of Cuban descent that live in Miami, Florida.

NATURAL PUSH & PULL FACTORS

PUSH	PULL
<ul style="list-style-type: none">••••	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•

Case Study: _____

More than one million people were displaced due to Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

2.11 FORCED AND VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS

2.11 Describe different types of forced and voluntary migration.

TYPES OF MIGRATION

Voluntary Migration: People migrate due to _____

Involuntary (Forced) Migration: People relocate due to _____

VOLUNTARY MIGRATION

Transnational: Migration from _____ country to _____ country.

- Immigrants to a new country retain strong _____ to their country of origin.
- _____: _____ sent back to migrants' country of origin- major economic flow.
- Three major flows:
 - _____ to North America
 - Southwest Asia to _____
 - Asia to _____

Internal: Migrants that travel _____ a country's borders. Much more _____ than transnational migration.

- _____: The further _____ two places are, the _____ likely it is that people will migrate between those two places.
- Example: _____ Migration in the US after _____
 - Push factors - _____ in the industrial Northeast and Midwest.
 - Pull factors - _____

_____ : Traditional migration of _____ that move their _____ from _____ elevations in the summer and _____ elevations in the winter.

- _____

Chain: Immigrants migrate to a location based off of the recommendation of or _____ with _____, friends, or community members that have _____ to that location.

Step: Migration typically occurs in _____,
migrants reach their eventual destination through a

- Step migration happens due to _____
- Example: Migration from a _____ area to a _____, then a larger city, then finally to a _____.

Rural to Urban: Most _____ kind of migration trend, up to _____ of people live in _____ areas today.

- _____ push & pull factors - _____ and economic opportunity in cities.

Guest Worker: Migrants who travel _____ in order to find work as _____ - typically for a _____ period of time because the jobs _____ be filled by a _____.

INVOLUNTARY MIGRATION

Refugees: Someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of _____

- Causes: _____ and ethnic, tribal and religious _____, _____ disasters.
- _____ of refugees come from five countries:
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -

Internally Displaced Persons: someone who has been forced to flee their home but never _____

- Same _____ as refugees.
- Large groups of IDPs are located in
 -
 -
 -
 -

Asylum Seekers: When people flee their own country and seek sanctuary in another country, they _____ for asylum - the _____ to be recognized as a _____ and receive _____ protection and material assistance. An asylum seeker must demonstrate that his or her _____ in his or her home country is well-founded.

Enslaved Persons:

- Historical: _____
 - _____- _____ centuries
 - _____ million people
- Modern Day: The United Nations estimates that about _____ million people are enslaved today.
 - Oftentimes referred to as _____

2.12 EFFECTS OF MIGRATIONS

2.12 Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

RECEIVING COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Immigrants are a source of _____ for less desirable and _____ work. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____ industries. ○ _____ available jobs for citizens of the country. ● Immigrants often open _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shops, restaurants, nail salons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decrease in _____. ● Less _____ on resources. ● _____ support the _____. ● _____: Loss of trained or _____ people to emigration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____ of doctors in the US are born in another country.

Case Study: The Philippines

In 2017, _____% of the country's GDP came from remittances which totaled \$_____ billion.

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

RECEIVING COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
<p>Cultural Contributions: Immigrants bring aspects of their home culture with them such as _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This could spur backlash if the original population feels _____ <p>Prejudice, _____, racism, etc.</p>	<p>Demographic Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unbalanced _____: Typically young _____ are more likely to migrate to find _____, which leaves a _____ of men in the country of origin. ● Dependency ratio: Oftentimes the _____ and the _____ are left behind. ● Changes the _____ ● Relief from _____.

Demographic Change

- Stage _____ countries are _____ growth, _____ growth or population _____.
- Since the 1990s, immigration has been the main source of _____
_____.
- Age Composition: Most immigrants are _____ which reduces the _____ and provides _____ support for the young and elderly.

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC EFFECTS OF MIGRATION**RECEIVING COUNTRIES & COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN**

- Immigration Restrictions: Laws to _____ immigration oftentimes due to _____ or the desire to limit _____.
- _____
- Laws that _____ immigration
 - _____ Programs
 - Family _____

Case Study: The Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882-1943

The first law that severely _____ immigration in the US.

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