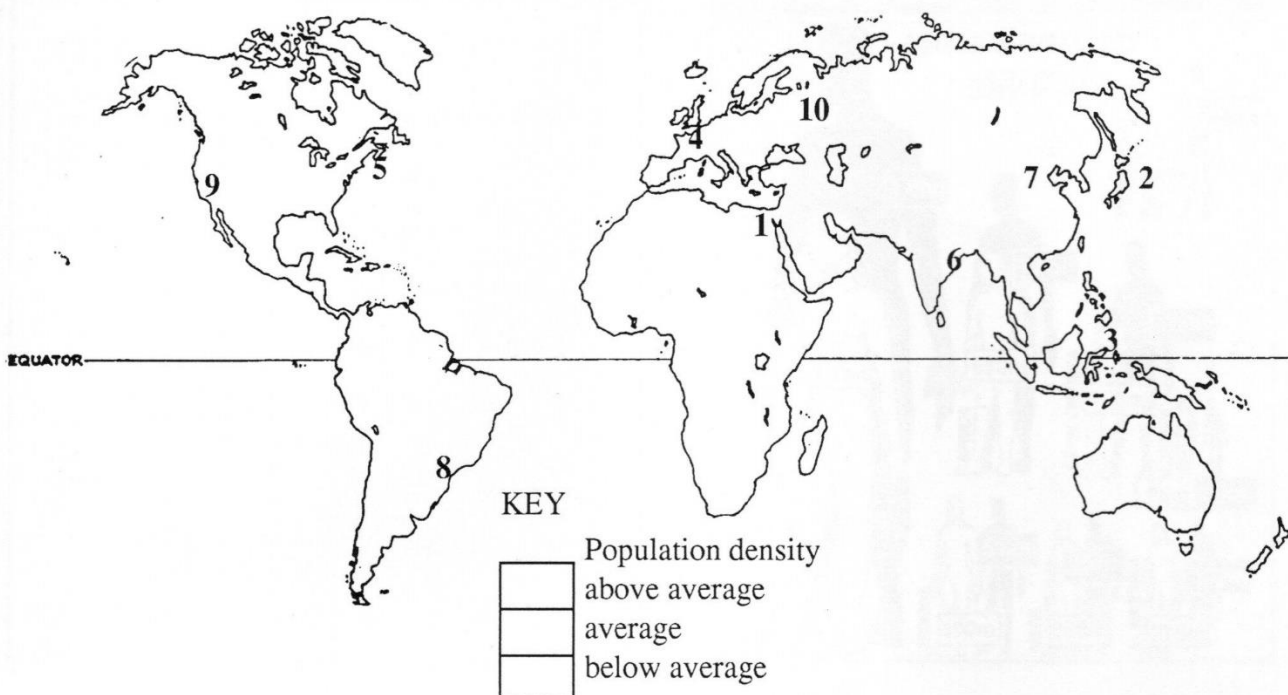# *Population distribution*

KEY

Population density
above average
average
below average

1. Complete the above world map by shading in the land areas. Use one of the three following categories : above average population density; average population density; below average population density.

Population density maps can be found in most atlases and textbooks on population geography.

2. Describe the world distribution of population in your own words.

3. What factors influence the distribution of population both on a world and local scale?

4. Why are some factors that influenced population distribution over 100 years ago less important today?

5. List the 10 areas of high population density indicated on the map and give your own list of low population areas. Mark the low population areas on the map with the letters from the table below.

	areas of high popn. density		areas of low popn. density
1		A	
2		B	
3		C	
4		D	
5		E	
6		F	
7		G	
8		H	
9		I	
10		J	

Population Growth

The growth of world population

In 2020 26% of world population was under 15 and 9% was over 65. 56% live in urban areas

2100: 10.9bn

2022: 8bn

2010: 7bn

1999: 6 bn

1987: 5 bn

1974: 4 bn

After beginning of 19th century: 1bn

1960: 3 bn

Mid 17th century: 500,000

Between 1918 and 1927: 2bn

1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000 2050 2100
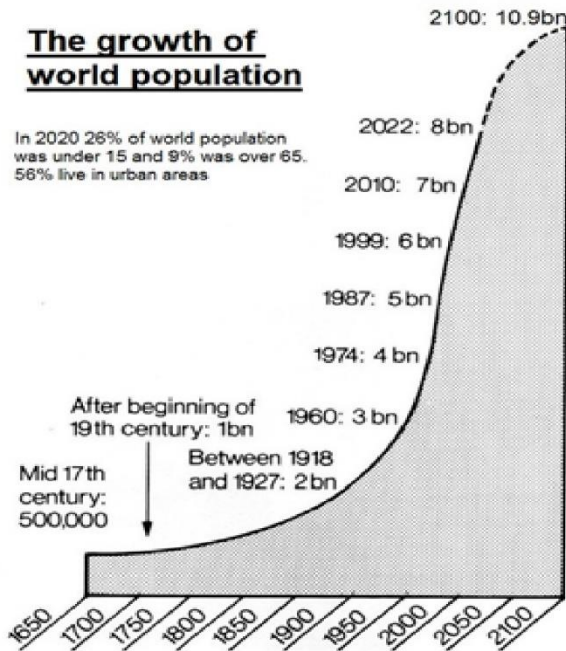
Diagram 1

% of world popn.	1920	2020	Current Growth Rate	Popn. Density
Europe	18%	9.6%	0.06%	34 per km²
South America	5%	5.3%	0.83%	24 per km²
Africa	8%	17.2%	2.49%	44 per km²
Asia	53%	59.5%	0.86%	104 per km²

Diagram 2

1. Describe the rise of world population as shown in **Diagram 1**.

2. Describe the projected change in population size between 1990 and 2025, for each of the regions shown on **Diagram 2**.

3. Take the information on Diagram 2 and present it in another form which will allow a comparison of changing shares of world population.

4. If the world could be represented by a global village of 100 people in 2025 - what number would come from :   Asia, Africa, Europe, South America, rest of the world

5. Look at the cartoon below. What is the message the cartoonist is trying to get across?
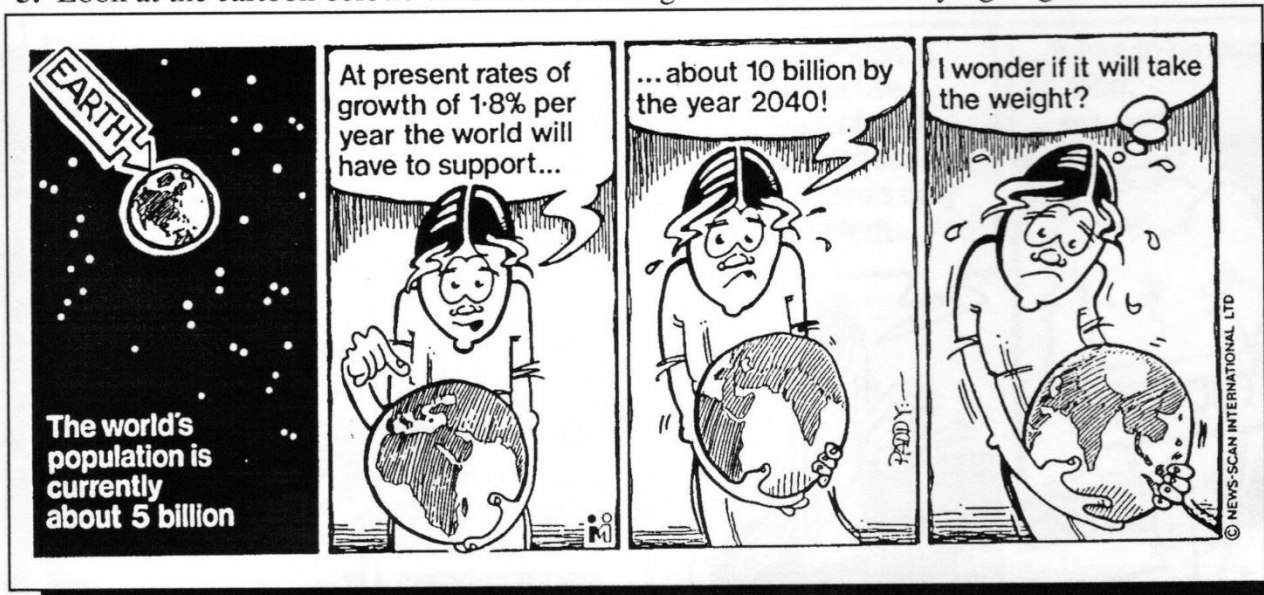
Fertility and mortality

Diagram 1
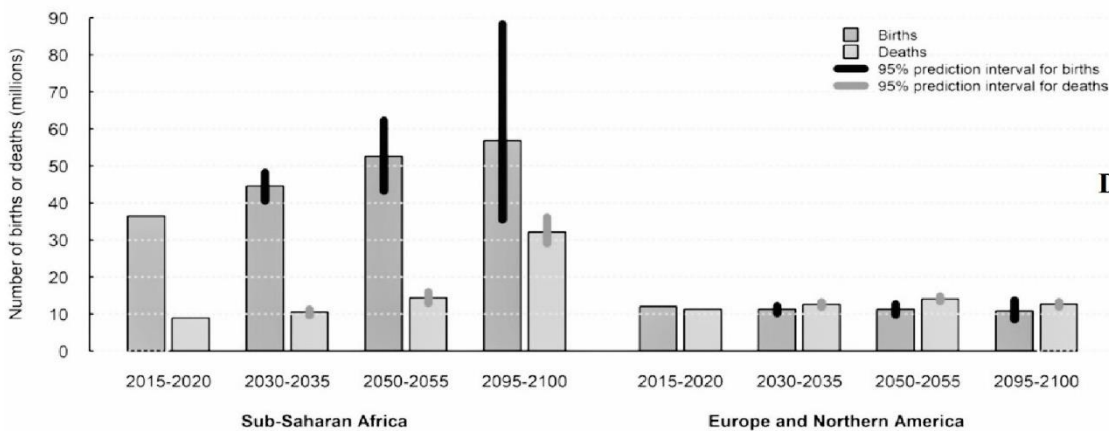
A comparison of projected births and deaths for Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and North America
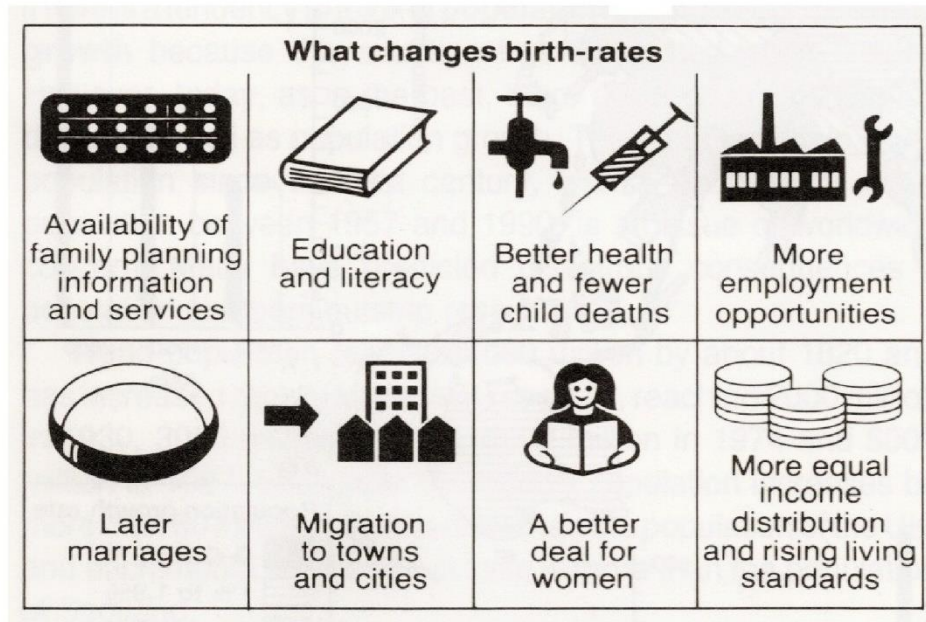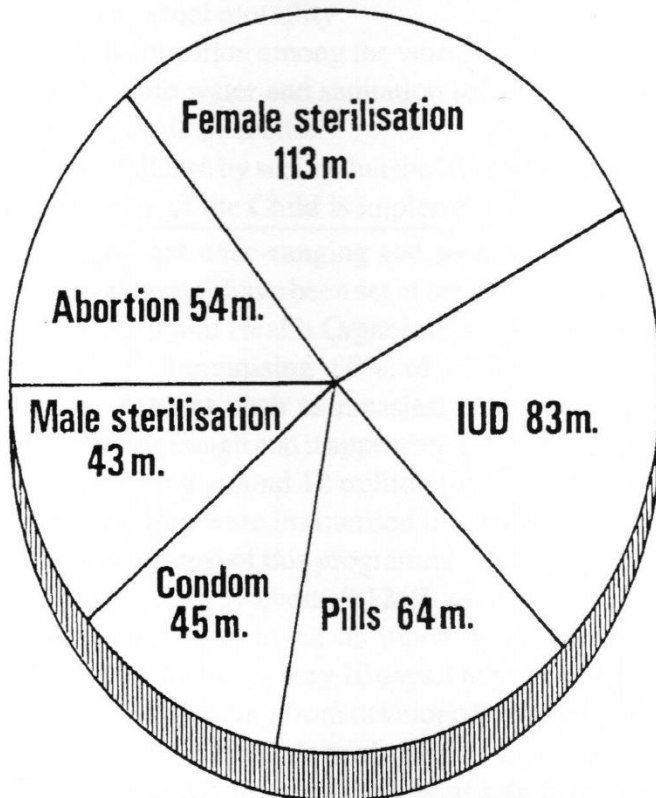

Diagram 2

1. Compare the Birth and Death rates of Sub-Saharan Africa with those of Europe and North America as shown in **Diagram 1**. Comment on how these are projected to change over time.

2. Describe in some detail how governments can assist a fall in birth rate, use **Diagram 2** to help you.

3. Why has world population increased so rapidly in the twentieth century - refer to birth rates and death rates in your answer.

4. Why do you think that over 80% of sterilisations in developing countries have been on women despite the fact that the operation on men (vasectomy) is cheaper, safer and at least 20 times more reliable than that for women?

Birth control

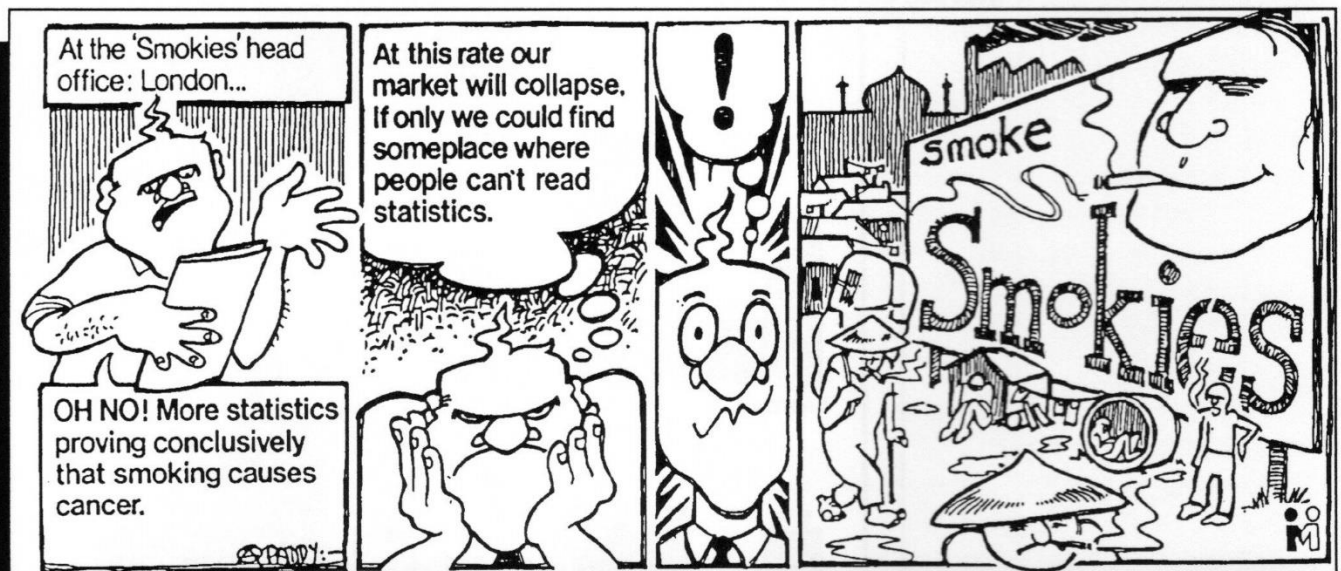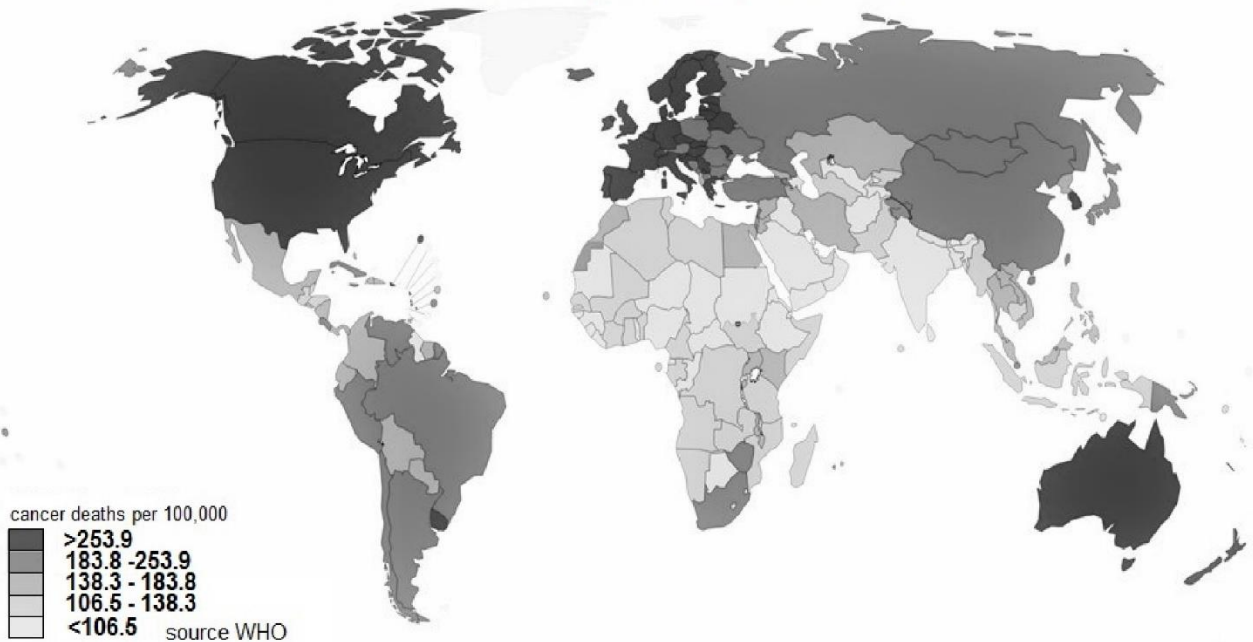**Panel 1:** I went to the new health clinic to find out about birth control and they gave me this leaflet

Panel 2: It has all the answers. They said if I have any questions just ask

Panel 4: Know anyone who can read?

©1987 NEWS-SCAN INTERNATIONAL LTD. DISTRIBUTED BY GMS. No. 43

World-wide birth control

Female sterilisation 113 m.

Abortion 54 m.

Male sterilisation 43 m.

IUD 83 m.

Condom 45 m.

Pills 64 m.

1. What is the cartoonist trying to say about the difficulties of promoting family planning, in the cartoon above?

2. Compare the birth control methods used world wide with those used in China (Sheet X). What differences do you notice? Can you offer explanations for the differences?

3. Why have some of the most successful family planning programmes in developing countries relied on some financial inducement?

4. Why have family planning programmes been more sucessful in some developing countries than in others?

5. Write a report on the need for family planning in developing countries and suggest some suitable stategies for family planning programmes.

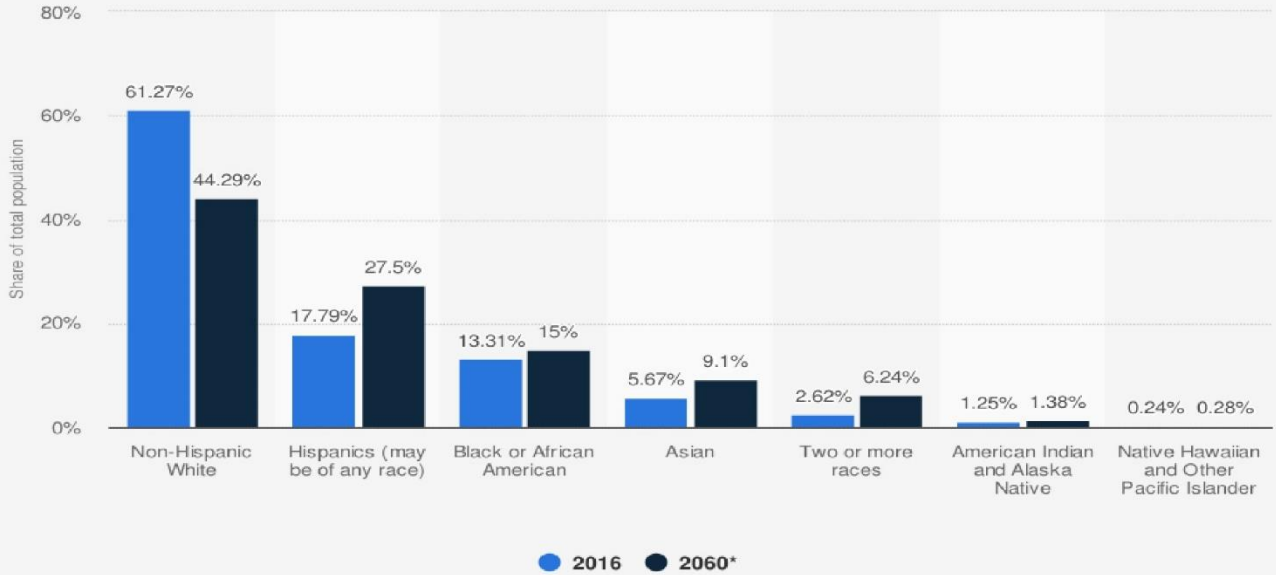# Cancer : a worldwide killer

Cancer deaths per 100,000 - 2018

cancer deaths per 100,000
- >253.9
- 183.8 -253.9
- 138.3 - 183.8
- 106.5 - 138.3
- <106.5   source WHO

At the 'Smokies' head office: London...

At this rate our market will collapse. If only we could find someplace where people can't read statistics.

OH NO! More statistics proving conclusively that smoking causes cancer.

smoke

Smokies

1. Describe the cancer incidence pattern as shown on the map above.

2. Suggest some reasons for the distribution of cancer cases as shown on the map.

3. What reasons does the cartoon suggest for the promotion of smoking in developing countries?

4. A retired US Surgeon-General said "At a time when we are pleading with foreign governments to control the export of cocaine, it is the height of hypocrisy for the US to export Tobacco" find out about tobacco exports to developing countries and write a paragraph on the topic.

The colour gap

Percentage distribution of population in the United States in 2016 and 2060, by race

Race	2016	2060*
Non-Hispanic White	61.27%	44.29%
Hispanics (may be of any race)	17.79%	27.5%
Black or African American	13.31%	15%
Asian	5.67%	9.1%
Two or more races	2.62%	6.24%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.25%	1.38%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.24%	0.28%

● 2016   ● 2060*

1. The bar chart **above** shows the size of racial groups in the United States. Draw a pie chart to show the size of these groups in the total population.

2. Describe the income comparison between black and white and other ethnic groups of US citizens for 2018.

3. Compare the unemployment rates for black, white and other ethnic groups of US citizens as shown on the graph.

4. What impact would you expect the differences in income and job opportunities to have on life expectancy and infant mortality rates?

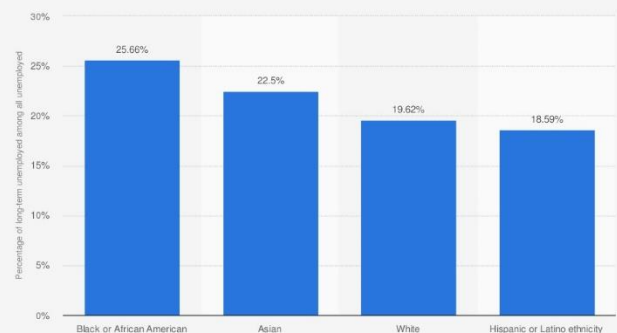**5.** Why is the income gap between black and white citizens in the US slowly narrowing?

Median household income in the United States in 2018, by race or ethnic group (in U.S. dollars)
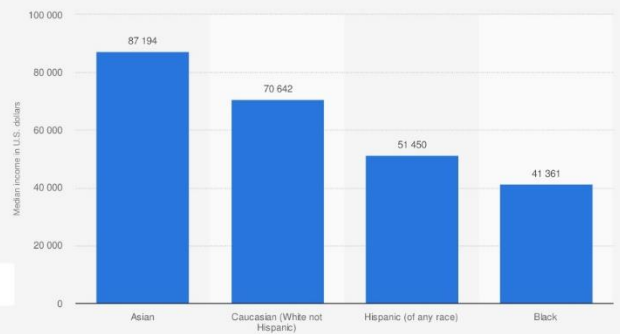
Race	Median income (U.S. dollars)
Asian	87 194
Caucasian (White not Hispanic)	70 642
Hispanic (of any race)	51 450
Black	41 361

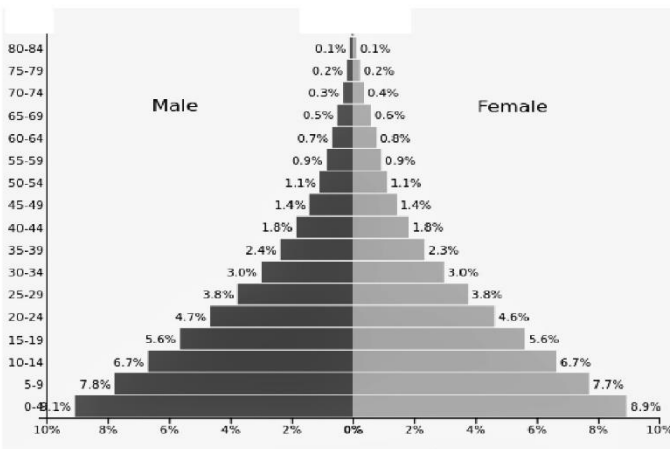### Percentage of the unemployed who were jobless for 27 weeks or longer in the U.S. in 2019, by race and ethnicity

Race	Percentage
Black or African American	25.66%
Asian	22.5%
White	19.62%
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	18.59%

Population pyramids

POPULATION

Pyramid A	
Type of country (developed or developing)	
% of 0-14 year olds	
% of old age pensioners	
Birth rate (high or low)	
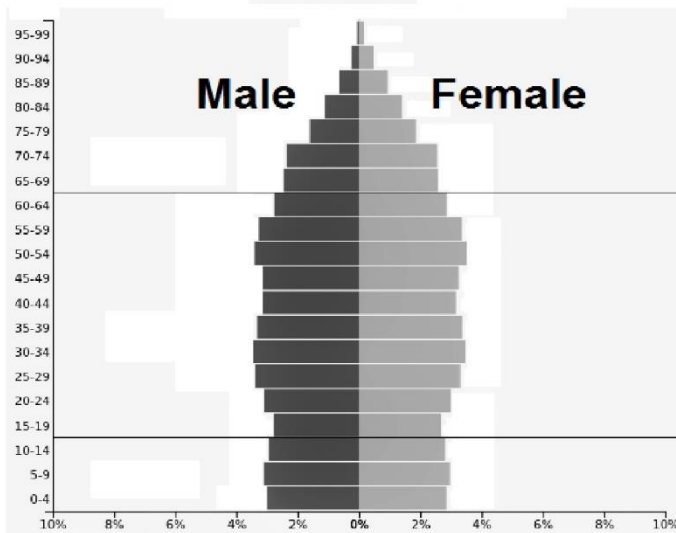
| Pyramid B	
Type of country (developed or developing)	
% of 0-14 year olds	
% of old age pensioners	
Birth rate (high or low)	

1. Complete the tables for each of the two population pyramids above and give two examples of countries with similar pyramids.
2. Define **population composition** and **age structure**.
3. What is the **depenency ratio** and how is it calculated?
4. What factors influence the **sex ratio** of a country's population?
5. Why is the average age of a population not always a useful statistic?
6. Describe the three main types of population pyramid.
7. Population pyramids reflect birth and death rates; Explain why birth and death rates are what they are for the two pyramids above.
8. Why are governments interested in the population structure of their countries and likely future trends in birth and death rates?
9. Suggest some reasons why governments may welcome a growing population?
10. Is it likely that birth rates will fall consistently below death rates? Explain your answer.
11. What factors might account for life expectancy of females being longer that for males, in developed countries ?

The demographic transition

Stage 1   Stage 2   Stage 3   Stage 4
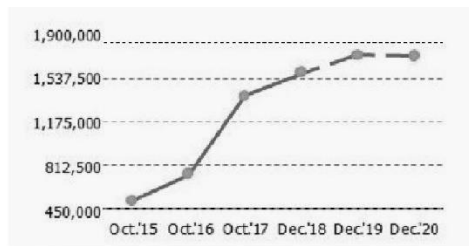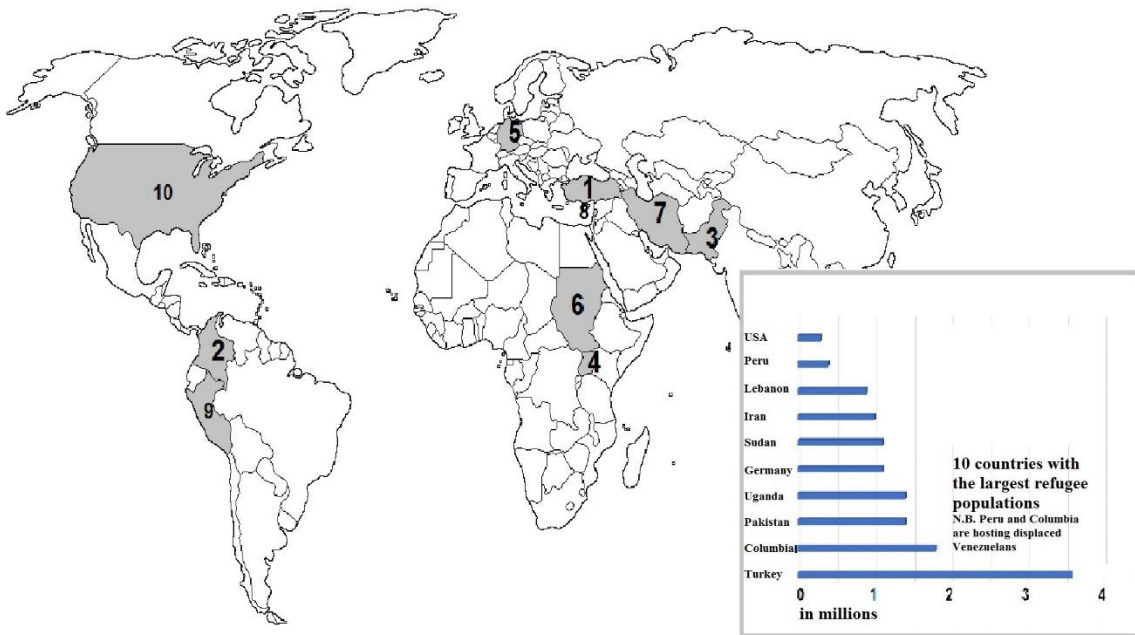
per '000 per year

time ——————→
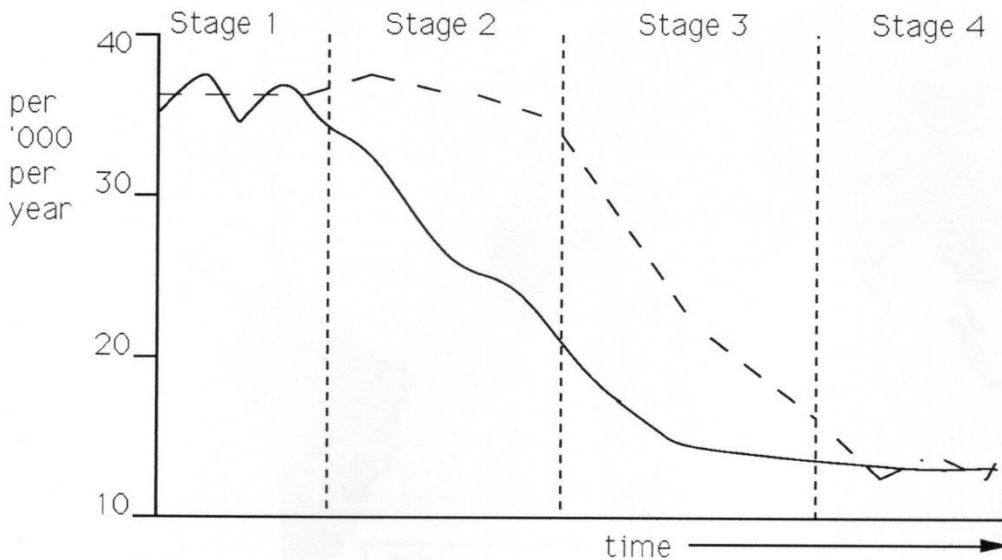
1. Complete the demographic transition model aboveby adding a KEY indicating which line repre-sents birth rate and which is death rate.

2. Shade in the areas on the graph which indicate natural increase of population.

3. Name the four stages with one of the following labels : **Late expanding societies; mature or advanced societies; primitive societies; early expanding societies.**

4. What is happening to birth and death rates in each of the four stages? and What will be the likely population change in each stage.

5. Draw a line to represent population growth in the demographic transition - use you own scale.

6. In which stage of the demographic transition is population growth greatest?

7. Draw simple population pyramids to illustrate population structure at each stage of the demo-graphic transition model.

8. Complete the table below by indicating which stage of the demographic transition each country is at.

COUNTRY	Birth rate	Death rate	Stage of transition
Denmark	10.6	9.5	
Peru	19.7	4.4	
Malawi	39.8	9.0	
China	13.3	7.2	
Iran	18.8	5.1	
Gambia	42.7	8.2	
Japan	8.4	9.5	

9. Why did many developed countries pass through the demographic transition **slower** than many developing countries are presently?
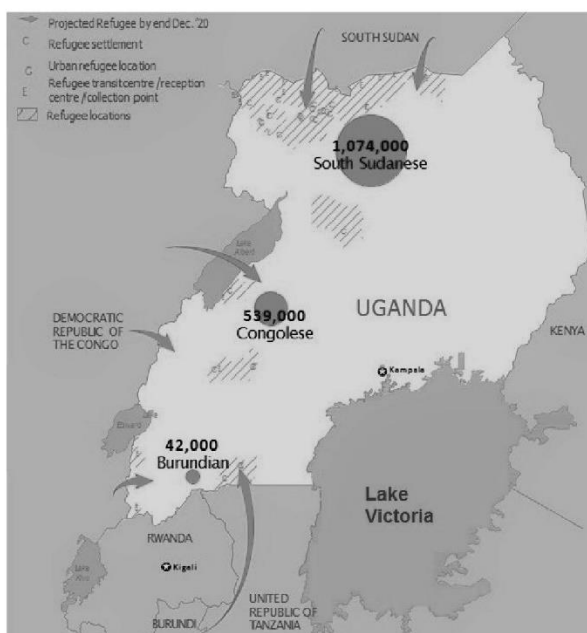
Refugees

10 countries with the largest refugee populations

N.B. Peru and Columbia are hosting displaced Venezuelans

in millions

Growth of refugee population in Uganda since 2015

UN Definition of a Refugee :-
"a person who owing to well-founded fear of being prosecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside of his or her nationality and is unable or unwilling, to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country"

1,074,000 South Sudanese

539,000 Congolese

42,000 Burundian

UGANDA

1.. List some of the reasons for people becomong refugees.

2.. Why is it often difficult for refugees to return to their own country?

3.. Why are receiving countries often reluctant to accomodate large refugee populations?

4.. What international organisations are concerned with refugees and what can they do for them?

5.. For a refugee crisis you have studied outline the main causes and effects.