

Population and economic development patterns:

Global Population Distribution:

- **Population Distribution** - The number of people living within a specified area. → Population/km²
- The global population is distributed unevenly, with more people living on coastlines than inland.
- More than ⅔ of land is inhabited by fewer than 20 people per km²

Global Population Distribution Statistics:

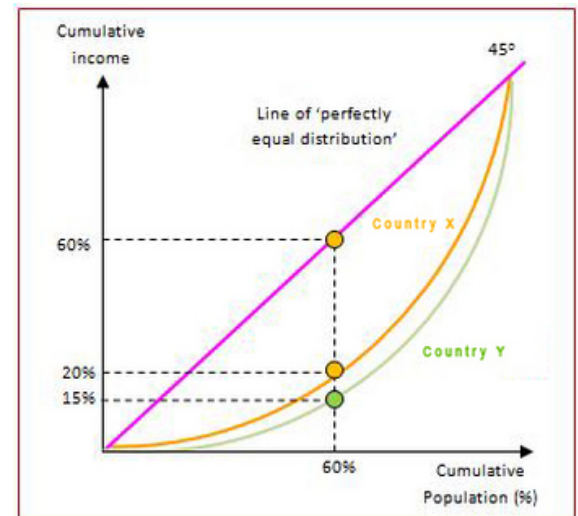
- Tibet (High Plateau) vs Eastern China (Coastal Flat Plains)
- 40% of the global population live within 100km of the ocean.
- 85% of the global population lives below 500m
- 85% of the global population live in the Northern Temperate Zone (23.5°N - 66.5°N)

Physical Factors Influencing Population Distribution:	
Sparse	Dense
- Lack of fresh water	- Rivers/Lakes/Oceans
- Extreme climate	- Temperate Climate
- High/Mountainous relief	- Flat & Fertile Land
- Lack of rainfall	- Regular Rainfall
- Infertile land	- Long growing season
- Landlocked	- Plenty of natural resources
- Prone to Natural Disasters (with exceptions)	
- Permafrost	
- Dense forest	
- Lack of natural resources	
- Pests & Disease	
Human Factors Influencing Population Distribution:	
- Difficult access/transport routes limited	- Lowest bridging point (e.g. London)
- Lack of governmental incentives	- Good infrastructure
- War ridden/conflicts	- The wherewithal to extract natural resources.

- Lack of infrastructure	- Good tax incentives/benefits
- Corruption	- Plenty of jobs/economic prospects
	- Stable government
	- Safe environment
	- Social security

Lorenz Curve:

- A Lorenz curve can be used to show to what extent a country's population is unequally distributed. The dashed straight diagonal line shows a perfectly evenly distributed population, the further the curve deviates from this line, the more unequal it is.



Global Development:

Development - The way in which a country seeks to progress economically, and also to improve the quality of life for its inhabitants.

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) - A measure of the total volume of the output of a country's goods and services.

PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) - A measure of average wealth that takes into account the cost of a typical 'basket of goods' in a country.

- **Low Income Countries (Global Periphery):**
 - Average incomes of \$1045 PPP and a low GDP.
 - Agriculture still plays an important part in these economies.
 - Some states suffer political instability and crime, some even suffer from war.
- **Middle Income Countries (Global Semi-Periphery):**
 - Emerging economies → Begin to experience higher economic growth
 - Usually have rapid expansion of the manufacturing industries due to TNC's and Globalisation.
- **High Income Countries (Global Core):**
 - Average incomes of < \$12'736
 - Also referred to as highly economically developed countries
 - Tends to be 'post-industrial' and largely consists of tertiary employment.

Core Periphery Model:

- **Core Periphery System:** The uneven spatial distribution of natural population and wealth between two or more regions of a state or country, resulting from flows of migrants, trade and investment.
- **Backwash:** Flows of people, investment and resources directed from peripheral to core regions.
- **Internal Migration:** The movement of people from place to place, inside the borders of a country.

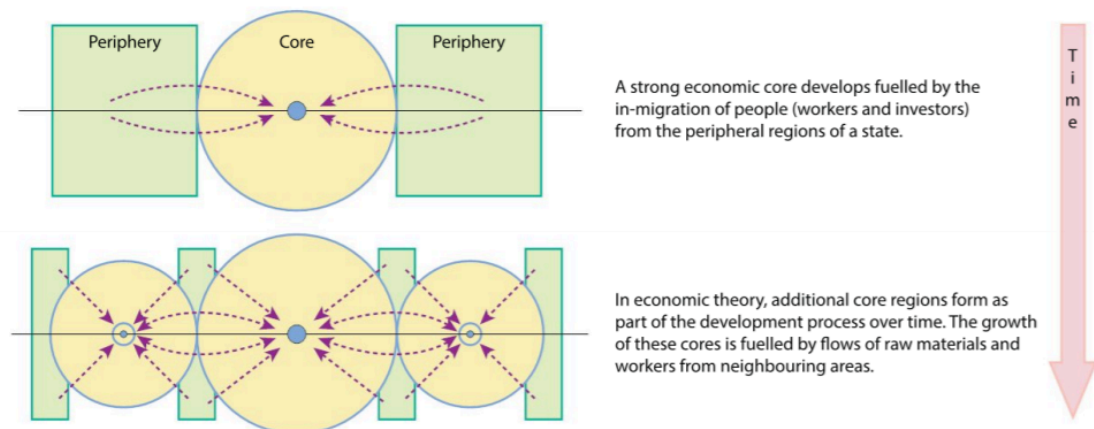


Figure 1.5 Backwash processes in the Friedmann core-periphery model

	Core Area	Periphery Area
Physical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastline - Available resources - Proximity to other developed areas. - Stable Climate - Areas of flat land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landlocked - Mountainous - Extreme Climate - Infertile Land - No/few resources - Regular natural disasters
Human Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good transport links - Good education system - Good medical care - Good international relations - Stable democracy free from conflict - Good govt. policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor education/high illiteracy - Poor healthcare - Lack of democracy/corrupt govt.

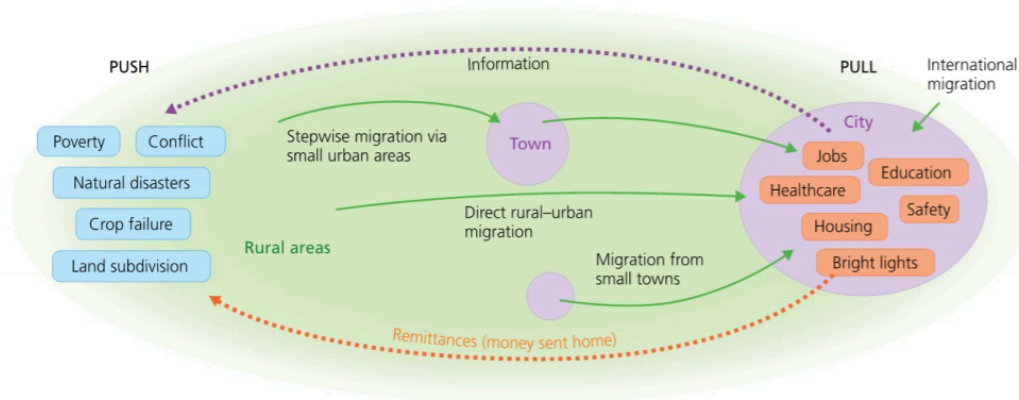


Figure 1.6 A model of rural-urban migration

Megacity Growth:

- A megacity is home to 10 million people or more → By 2030 there will be 30 megacities.

Consequences of Growth (Taken from Lagos Case Study):

- Congestion & Pollution
- Slums / Mega-Slums (60-70% of people living in shanty towns).
- Overcrowded housing
- People living & working near toxic waste
- Lack of running water (especially clean water)
- Lack of education provision (Child labour)
- Low wages for workers
- Black Market ([Informal employment](#) → No tax no improvement)
- No electricity (at least not officially, people steal from power lines)
- Lack of infrastructure and planned streets.
- Lack of civic government
- No property rights.
- Increase in crime & Corruption (Not safe (especially for women))
- Drug dealers focus on vulnerable (→ issues with drug mules).
- Lack of taxpayers (only 600'000 in 22 million pay tax).
- Lack of sanitation (Risk of disease spread)
- Risk of fire spread, from people living in close proximity.

Possibilities:

- High potential for a demographic dividend.
- If birth rate lowers, there will be a high proportion of economically active and low proportion of dependant.
- If everyone had formal employment it would boost the economy.

1.1 CASE STUDIES:

Case Studies Megathread Here:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1lx8FUPITdzedsf1ZSN3okLTVrBUCgiHfQBRofWyZOsQ/edit?usp=sharing>

- One case study of a contemporary megacity experiencing rapid growth. → Lagos, Nigeria
- Two detailed and contrasting examples of uneven population distribution. (*Sparse* vs *Dense*) → Eastern China vs Arctic Canada

Other Useful Detailed Examples:

- [Java's Dense Population](#)
- [Greenland's Sparse Population](#)

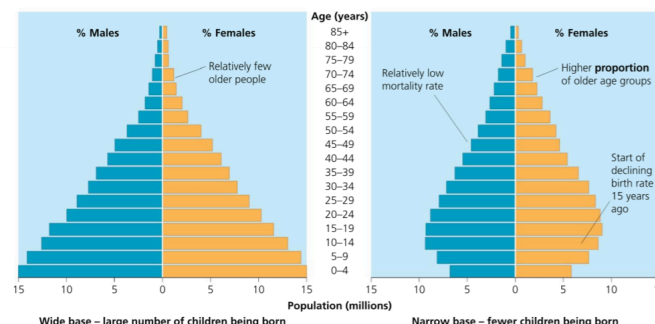
Changing populations and places:

Key demographic indicators:

- Crude birth rate
- Crude death rate
- Natural rate of increase
- Life expectancy
- Fertility Rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Population Structure

Population Pyramid:

- **Concave Sides** → Can indicate a low life expectancy and a high death rate (as few individuals are expected to move from one cohort to the next.) *Note: this could also be due to youthful in-migration.*
- **Wide Base** → Indicates a relatively high birth rate, but low life expectancy (the pyramid narrows rapidly due to low life expectancy).
- **Perpendicular Sides** → Indicates that the majority of people born, live to an old age. This would usually indicate a middle/high income country.
- **Coffin Shaped** → Narrow at the bottom, heavy at the top. This indicates an ageing population e.g. Japan.



Demographic Transition Model:

THIS IS A GREAT DIAGRAM TO INCLUDE IN AN ESSAY!!!

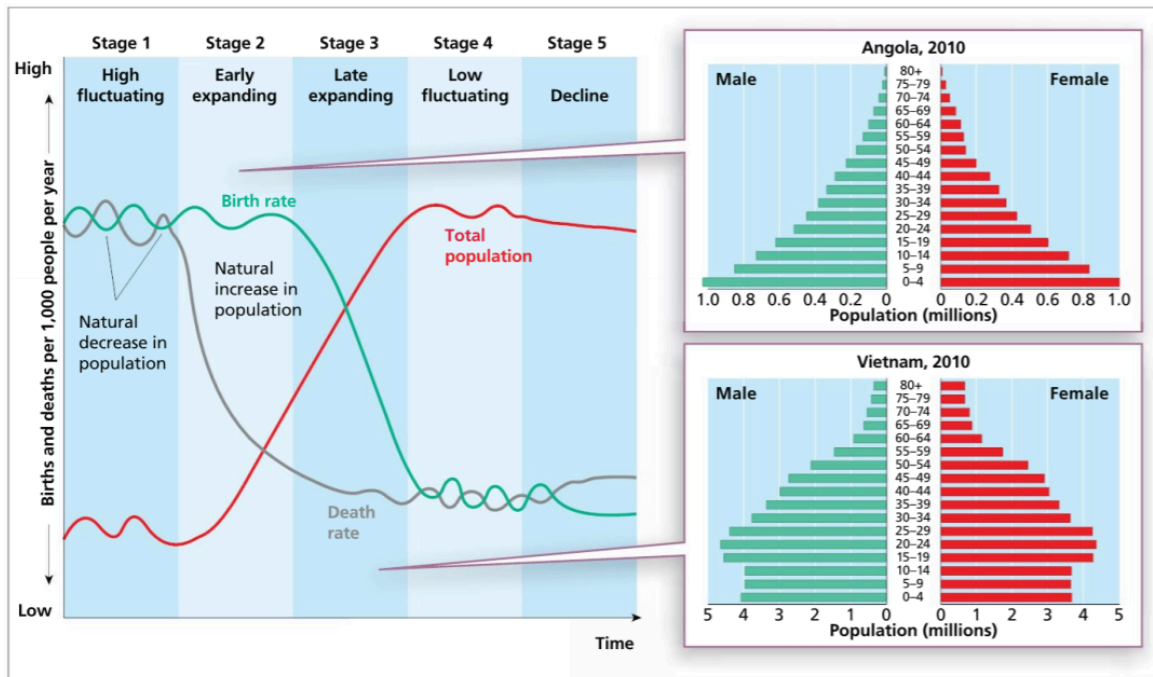


Figure 1.15 The demographic transition model (DTM)

Reasons Crude Birth Rate Falls:

- **Emancipation of Women** → Career, family choice etc...
- **Political Changes** → e.g. Legal marriage is later, or an anti-natal policy
- **Compulsory Education** → 'The education pill', knowledge of contraceptives, career aspirations etc...
- **State Healthcare** → Reduce teen pregnancy by making contraceptives available, lower infant mortality rate means families don't have more children with the expectation some won't survive.
- **Secularization** → Changing attitudes towards birth control and abortion, less encouragement for large families (Catholicism in particular)
- **Materialism** → Cost of a child is high, people prefer to spend their money on material things. (DINK's - Double Income No Kids)
- **State Welfare** → Pensions mean that parents no longer rely on children to look after them later in life.
- **Child Labour** → Children are no longer expected to work on the family farm/no longer seen as an economic asset.

Reasons Crude Death Rate Falls:

- **Improved Food Supply** → Through better technology, farming techniques, the ability to farm in more areas than before, we can transport food across the world.
- **Improving Healthcare** → Knowledge of proper medical practices, disease prevention, vaccines etc...
- **Improved Hygiene and Sanitation** → Sewer systems, knowledge of good hygiene etc...
- **Improved Public Safety** → Less crime, more law enforcement.

- **Improved Food Safety** → Plastic and packaging, fridges and freezers etc... mean food is more sanitary.
- **Improved Education** → Knowledge that washing hands prevents disease etc...

Low + Fluctuating Birth Rate (Stage 4 & 5):

Baby Booms:

- Pro-natal policies (e.g. National Night Singapore)
- Exciting Events (e.g. World Cup)
- Post War
- Echo's → Past baby boom comes to child-bearing age
- Economic Boom → When the economy is booming, people will have more children.

Baby Busts:

- Financial Crisis/Recession (e.g. 2008 Global Financial Crisis)
- Wars
- Disease

Death Rate > Birth Rate (Stage 5):

- As countries get more developed they have lower birth rates and low death rates, they then begin to get ageing populations and the death rate rises again because there is a much higher % of elderly people.

Forced Migration:

- **Refugee:** A person who has been forced to leave his or her country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.
- **Internally displaced people:** People who have found shelter in another part of their country after being forced to flee their homes.

Causes of forced migration:

- **Conflict** → e.g. Syria Crisis
- **Land Grabbing** → In some cases land is seized by governments and individuals from vulnerable groups.
- **Climate Change** → Drought, shifting biomes, rising sea levels etc...
- **Political Discrimination** → e.g. death penalty for homosexual relations in Nigeria

Consequences of forced migration:

- **Refugee camps** → Poor conditions, lack of employment opportunities.
- **Loss of family** → people have been forced away from their family sometimes
- **Lack of education** → in refugee camps and during legal process and processes of asylum children may not have access to school
- **Lack of safety** → Tough in refugee camps for children, women and elderly
- **Trauma** → Many people suffer from trauma from events that come to pass

- **Neighbouring countries** → puts enormous pressure on neighbouring countries
- **Journey** → people take dangerous risks to get to HIC's
- **Cost of care** → All EU countries are obliged to take in refugees, which can be costly.
- **Xenophobia** → Locals are unhappy with refugees 'costing them money', 'taking their jobs', 'invading their country' etc...

1.2 Case Studies:

Case Studies Megathread Here:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1lx8FUPITdzedsf1ZSN3okLTVrBUCgiHfQBRofWyZOsQ/edit?usp=sharing>

- *Detailed examples of two or more forced movements, to include environmental and political push factors, and consequences for people and places.*
 - [Hashem Alsouki; A Syrian Refugee](#)
 - [Rohingya Refugees](#)

Population challenges and opportunities:

Ageing populations:

- A population structure where the proportion of people aged 65 and over is high and rising. This is caused by increasing life expectancy and can be further exaggerated by the effects of low birth rates. It can also be called a "greying population".
- Out migration of young economically active can also be a cause of this

Challenges of an aging population

- **Economic strain** → Pensions are expensive, with relatively few people paying taxes to compensate. This can lead to a higher retirement age.
- **Burden on young** → Young have to work unpaid carers for the elderly.
- **Full hospitals** → Full of elderly, limits time allowance in hospital.
- **Full retirement homes** → People can't necessarily get the care they need.
- **Depletion of labour force**
- **Migration of industries to other countries.**

Advantages for an ageing population:

- **Grey Economy** → Industries supplying to the elderly such as retirement holidays, adult diapers, health care providers etc... will prosper.
- **Wise population** → Elderly can give advice / help in non-labourous jobs
- **They can act as childcare for the youth**

Policies for an ageing population:

- Adjustment of retirement age
- Encouragement towards private pension schemes

- Stimulating public discussion about elderly care and how children should care for parents
- Increased Taxes
- Allow/stimulate in-migration
- Pro-natal Policies → Combat future issues
- NGO's / Charity raise money / campaign for awareness of issues affecting the elderly.
- Modifying products → Making them easier for the elderly to use.
- Adjusting facilities to help elderly → sloped path instead of stairs, wider supermarket rows, non-slip floors etc...
- Increase leisure opportunities for elderly

Trends in Family Sizes:

- Fewer children means smaller families
- Less common for all generations to live together → Pensions mean elderly can be independant.
- Divorce becomes more socially acceptable and single-parent households become more common.
- Same sex partnerships/marriage become more socially acceptable → Less likely to have children.

Sex Ratios:

- Sex selective abortions → boy preference
- Female infanticide → boy preference
 - o These typically reflect an inequality in society, perhaps women aren't allowed to inherit land or wealth, or the family would be expected to pay for a dowry.

Pro-natalist Policies (e.g. Singapore):

- Allowances for having children
- Benefits for having children (e.g. tax allowances)
- Making abortion illegal
- Facilitating couples → Cruises, singles events etc...
- Increased maternity/paternity leave
- Penalties for not having children
- Campaigns → National night campaign singapore 2012.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8jxU89x78ac> → Created a mini baby boom in Singapore

Anti-Natal Policies (e.g. China):

- Campaigns → "Longer, Later, Fewer"
- Child limit, with consequences for having more.
- Increasing the legal age of marriage
- Incentives for having fewer children
- Incentives for sterilization
- Lower / no child benefits

- Increase accessibility to birth control/free birth control
- Accessibility to abortion clinics
- Education Policies → 'The education pill'
- Pregnancies have to be pre-approved.

Gender Equality Policies (e.g. Kerala, India):

- **SDG 5** - Gender Equality
- **There is a "pink tax"** → Women tend to pay more for the same products e.g. Razors, 'female branded pens' etc...
- Tradition of female employment
- Equal education for women → Female literacy in Kerala increased from 86% to 92% between 1991 and 2011.
- Open access to universities & colleges for men and women alike.
- Jobs in health and education open to women → Since early 20th century in Kerala
- Autonomy for women in their personal life → The TFR in Kerala is low, just 1.9, below the replacement level
- Self-help groups (SHG) have been established to empower women from poor households.
- They also have micro-finance systems that all the participants pay into, and receive money from.

Persisting Problems:

- Women are concentrated in low-paid jobs such as farming, domestic services and informal economies.
- Women are marginalized in the economic process and have a lack of control over resources.
- Violence and sexual harassment against women is still common, much of it related to their husbands' alcohol consumption.
- The legal system is male dominated.

Human Trafficking:

- **Human Trafficking** → Organised criminal activity in which humans are treated as possessions to be controlled and exploited (usually by being forced into prostitution or involuntary labour).
 - o 66% are trapped into forced labour.
 - o 26% are children
 - o 55% are women
- **How does it happen?** → Usually with false promises of a job, coercion or manipulation or capitalizing on religious/spiritual beliefs.
- It is the second most profitable illicit industry after drug trade.
- Origin is usually LIC's → Destination HIC's
- **Entertainment Permits** → Much easier to get than a work permit.

Policies:

- **GIFT** → Global initiative to fight human trafficking.

- Prevention, reduce demand, support & protect victims, improve law enforcement, international constitution
- **SDG's** → Goal 5 - Gender equality, Goal 8 - Decent work and economic growth, Goal 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions.
- **TVPA** → Trafficking victims protection act
 - Prevention → Public awareness, outreach and education.
- **Blue Dragon Children's Foundation** → Working in Vietnam.

Demographic Dividend:

- The demographic dividend refers to the increase in the proportion of adults in a population. It occurs when fertility rates decline, but the adult population increases due to the large number of children reaching adulthood. It has the potential to enable faster economic growth.

Benefits of demographic dividend:

- **Increased labour supply** → Providing there is room for increased employment in the economy, this should lead to economic growth and greater tax revenues for the government.
- **Increased Savings** → Due to decreased number of dependants
- **Healthier Women** → Due to decreased fertility rates
- **Fewer economic pressures at home** → Due to decreased fertility rates.
- **Improved health & educational outcomes** → Families can invest more in the fewer numbers of children they have.
- **Greater Domestic Demand** → Brought about by the increasing incomes per capita and the decreasing dependency ratio, it leads to greater consumer spending and economic growth.

→ After a demographic dividend, there may be a tendency towards an ageing population, as in Japan.

1.3 Case Studies:

Case Studies Megathread Here:

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- *One case study of a country benefiting from a demographic dividend. → e.g. South Korea*

Other useful detailed examples:

- [China's Anti-Natal Policy](#)
- [Singapore's Pro-Natal Policy](#)
- [Japan's Decreasing Population](#)