

- Knowing the fertility/mortality figures is not enough
- Where births/deaths are occurring
- Why they are occurring
- What are the consequences of changes in their rates for the remaining population



- Population Geography brings to demography a spatial perspective that describes and explains the "where" of population distribution, patterns and processes
- Population Geographers depend on a wide array of data sources to assess the geography of populations
- Population Geographers are concerned with "why do aspects of population change occur and where they do".



- Important Factors:
 - Birth
 - Death
 - Movement of Populations



- **Demography**
 - Study of the characteristics of human populations
 - Is an interdisciplinary undertaking



- **Sources of Information**
 - Census
 - Vital Records
 - Family Reconstitution
 - Administrative Record Linkage



- **Census**

- The most widely known instrument for assessing population
- Straightforward count of the number of people in a city, region or a country
- Can include data on previous residence, marital status, income, mother tongue, religion, gender, occupation, etc.
- Huge costs and takes long years to tabulate fully
- Estimates suggests 1-2% error



- **Census results (as of May 01, 2000)**

- 11th census on population
- 76,506,928 Filipinos
- Population growth rate : 2.36%
 - 1.7 m persons/year, 4,624 persons/ day, 193 persons/hour, 3 persons/minute
- average household size : 5 persons



- **Census results (as of August 01, 2007)**

- 12th census on population
- 88,574,614 Filipinos
- Population growth rate : 2.04%



- **Vital Records**

- Report births, deaths, marriages, divorces and the incidence of certain infectious diseases.
- Data are collected and records of them are kept by provincial levels of government.
- These are not usually published in the census



- **Family Reconstitution**

- The process of reconstructing individual and family life histories by linking together separately recorded birth, marriage, and death data.
- Genealogy or family tree



- **Administrative Record Linkages**

- The linking together of a number of different government databases to build one database with much more detailed information on each individual it contains
- Loss of privacy
 - Proposed Philippine ID system



Population Geography

• Population Distribution

- Almost all of the world's inhabitants live on 10% of the land.
- Most live near the edges of land masses, near the oceans or seas or along rivers.
- Approximately 90% live north of the equator
- Most of the world's population lives in temperate, low-lying areas with fertile soil.


Population Distribution

◆ Population Concentrations

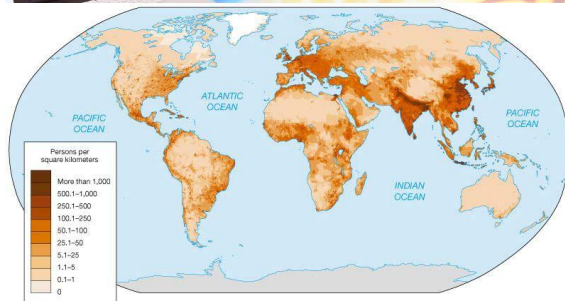
- East Asia
- South Asia
- South East Asia
- Europe
- North America

◆ Sparsely Populated Regions

- dry lands
- wet lands
- high lands
- cold lands




World Population Distribution, 2000



Population Density and Composition

- Crude Density
- Nutritional Density
- Agricultural Density



Population Density and Composition

• Crude Density

- Also called "Arithmetic Density"
- The total number of people per unit of the total land area
- One dimensional
 - Example:
 - Philippines - 255/km²
 - NCR - 15,617/km²
 - CAR - 95/km²
 - Cavite - 1,602/km²
 - Apayao - 24/km²



Population Density and Composition

• Nutritional Density

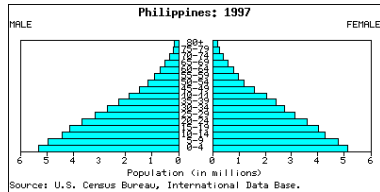
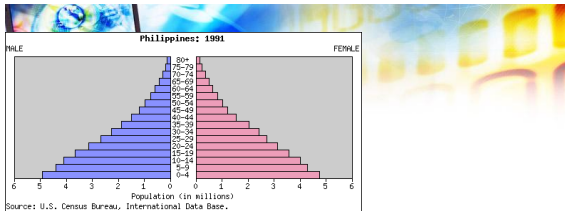
- Also called as 'Physiological Density'
- The ratio between the total population and the amount of land under cultivation in a given unit of area
- Total number of people per unit of arable land



- The increased number of births in the two decades following the Second World War
- Late 1940s – 1960s



- A representation of the population based on its composition according to age and sex
- A bar graph displayed horizontally with males portrayed on the left side of the vertical axis and the females to the right



- A group of individuals who share common temporal demographic experience.
- Not necessarily based on age and may be defined by criteria such as time of marriage or time of graduation.
- Can be classified into youth, middle and old age cohorts



- Member of the population who are less than 15 years of age and generally considered too young to be fully active in the labor force



- Member of the population 15 to 64 years of age who are considered economically active and productive.



- Member of the population 65 years of age and older who are considered beyond their economically productive and active years.



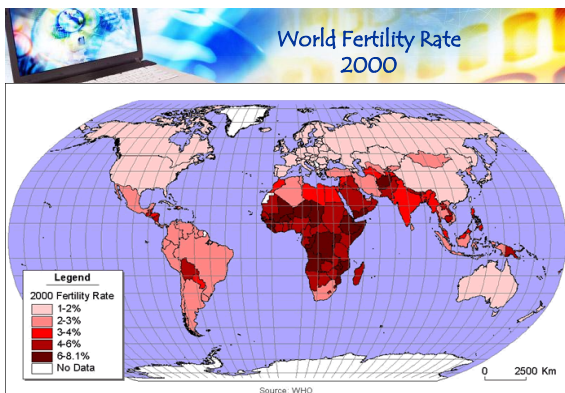
- the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (under 15 years and over 64 years) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15 to 64 years old) in the population



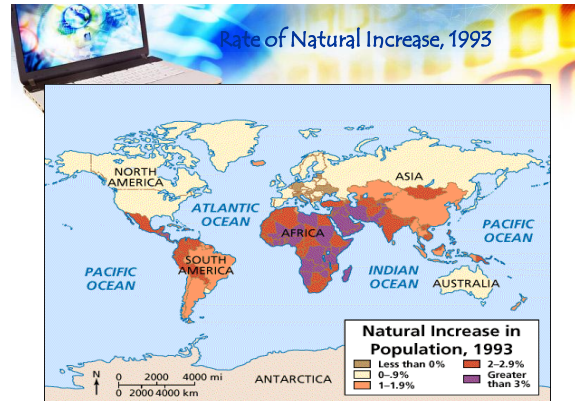
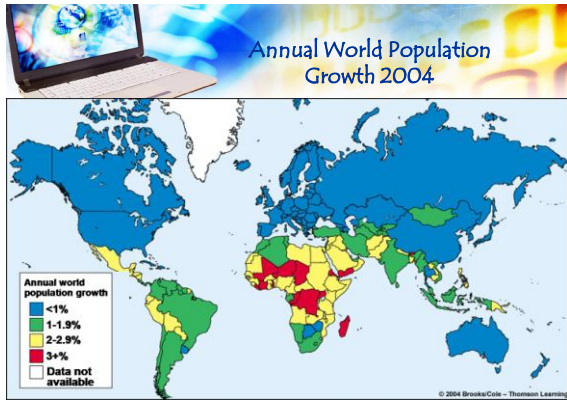
- Natural change
 - birth and death rates
 - rate of natural increase
- Migration
 - Immigrants
 - Emigrants



- Crude Birth Rate (CBR)-the ratio of the number of live births in a single year for every thousand people in the population
 - Can be affected by many factors
 - 18.15
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR)-the average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years.
 - 2.76



- Crude Death Rate (CDR)-the number of deaths in a single year for every thousand people in the population.
 - 5.45
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)-the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age compared to the total number of live births for that same year.
- Natural Increase = CBR - CDR



Population Statistics, 2004

	Population (millions)	Birth Rate	Fertility Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Life Expectancy		
						Male	Female	Average
Philis.	83.7	26	3.5	6	29	67	72	70
US	293.6	14	2	8	6.7	75	80	77
Japan	127.6	9	1.3	8	3	78	85	82
India	1,088	25	3.1	8	64	61	63	62
PRC	1.3 B	12	1.7	6	32	70	73	71
Bhutan	1.0	34	4.7	9	61	66	66	66
Botswana	1.7	27	3.5	26	62	35	36	35

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- Migration**
- The movement of people from place to place, usually across some political boundary, for the purpose of changing their permanent place of residence
 - Permanent and temporary

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- Migration**
- **Emigration**-a movement in which a person leaves a country.
 - **Immigration**-a movement in which a person goes to another country.
 - **International Migration**-a move from one country to another.
 - **Internal Migration**-a move within a particular country or region.

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- Migration**
- **Gross Migration**-the total number of migrants moving into and out of a place, region, or country.
 - **Net Migration**-the gain or loss in the total population of a particular areas as a result of migration.
 - **Push Factors**-events that impel an individual to move away from a location.
 - **Pull Factors**-forces of attraction that influence migrants to move to a particular location.

Push and pull factors

- PUSH FACTORS
 - Unemployment
 - Under employment
 - Health and environment
 - Political conditions
 - Socio cultural conditions
 - Economic
- PULL FACTORS
 - Employment opportunities
 - Good political conditions
 - Better environmental conditions
 - Socio cultural conditions

Migration

- Voluntary Migration-the movement by an individual based on choice.
- Forced Migration-the movement by an individual against his or her will.
- Eco-migration-a population movement caused by the degradation of land and essential natural resources.

Migration

- SOURCE AREA
 - Brain drain
 - Decreased population size
 - Change in age sex structure
 - Increased money remittances
- RECEIVING AREA
 - More skilled workers
 - Increased population size
 - Change in age sex structure
 - Other problems (social, political)

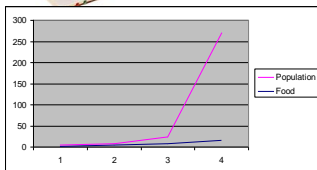
Malthusian Doomsday or Dismal Theory

- Thomas Robert Malthus predicted that the population would outrun food supply and can lead to vice and misery unless checked by moral restraint (1798)

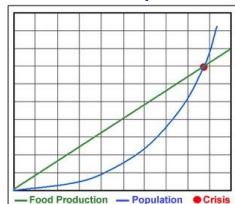
Assumptions

- Populations grow exponentially.
- Food supply grows arithmetically.
- Food shortages and chaos inevitable.

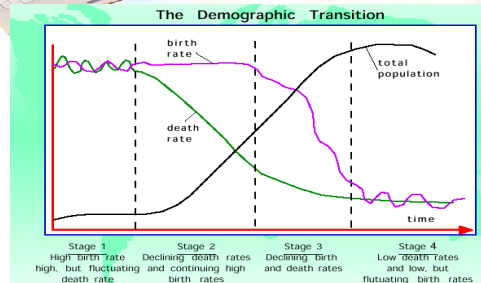
Malthusian Doomsday or Dismal Theory



Food	Population
2	2
4	4
8	16
16	256



Demographic Transition Model



- Epidemiological Transition



- Knox, P.L., S.Marston, A.Nash (2001). Human Geography: Places and regions in a global context. Toronto: Prentice-Hall, Inc.