REMINDERS

EXAM III – Final Exam
Thursday, Dec. 19, 2019
from 11:30 AM – 1:30 PM.
This room: 415HW
Covers Part III of the course.

Extra Credit: Maximum of 5
“Think Geographically” Essays
from any five chapters from 4-12
- OR -
The 3rd topic from req. essay list
and maximum 4 chapter essays
– Last day to submit is Dec 12
but it is best to do them as you
finish reading a chapter.

Any extra credit may be submitted
before the deadline. Don’t Wait.

Two required essays (10% of your
grade) were due NOV 18th. You
have until Dec. 19th to submit or
else a “0” grade will be entered.

FREE TUTORING IS AVAILABLE in the
Skirball Learning Center
(7th floor East Bldg).

TEXTBOOK READING FOR PART III
Selected parts of Chapters 6-12

LECTURE TOPICS FOR PART III

I Intro. to Human Geography
II Living on the Earth
A. Habitat
B. Demography
C. Medical geography
D. Population growth
E. Biogeography/Ecology
III Economic Geography
IV Urban Geography
V Political Geography

Where the People Are and
What’s There for Them

We need data to evaluate a population.
1. Numbers of people.
2. Concentration of people.
3. Other data to help assess a situation
   (quality of life within a habitat)

Recent Average Annual Rate
of Population Change

Projected Long-term (35 yrs)
Population Change

Projected population growth, 2015-2050
**Birth Rate and Death Rate**

**Total Fertility Rate**

- **ZPG**: Zero population growth is considered to be the replacement rate (statistically the number is 2.1 children/parents.)

- **TFR**: Total Fertility Rate. The number of children borne by child-bearing age women. The younger and larger a population, the higher the TFR and the higher growth potential, especially, if infant mortality rates are reduced.

**Changing Age Structure 1960-2050**

- Age structure not only affects quality of habitat (relationship to potential rates of population growth), it has an economic aspect with regard to workers and a social aspect with regard to dependency ratios (the caring for the very young and very old).

**Percent of Population UNDER 15 Years of Age**

**Annual Rate of Natural Increase**

(Birth rate/death rate)

**Life Expectancy**

**INFANT MORTALITY**

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH**
Population Pyramid

Every year age groups move up the pyramid. The groups get smaller as members die, unless an area experiences immigration.

Malthusian Theory

In 1798 Thomas Malthus postulated that unless population growth was slowed (by “self-control”, war or natural disaster), its rate of growth would soon exceed the rate of food production (exceed carrying capacity).

He predicted that people would not be able to feed themselves and widespread poverty and hunger would follow. WHY? Because population tends to double in size quickly, while agriculture grows at a steady rate.

His prediction did not take into account new technologies that allowed people to produce more food.

Demographic Transition and Economic Development

Textbook Fig 6-10
Comparison of BR and DR by Economic Development

Homeostatic Plateaus:
Balance between population and resources

The “J-Curve” turns into an “S-Curve” every time something occurs to either increase or slow down the death rate (changes existing equilibrium).

Horizontal lines equal periods of population stability; vertical lines show growth.

How long can this go on? What’s the next magic trick?