

Unit 1 Changing Population:

1. Population and economic development patterns

Factors affecting population distribution

Population distribution – where people live on a global scale

Population density – a measure of how many people live in an area (per km²)

Physical factors that affect population distribution	Human factors that affect population distribution
<p>Climate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct impact – temperature and precipitation• Indirect impact – impact on soils and vegetation• Areas with high temperatures inhibit agriculture i.e. deserts• Areas with low temperatures inhibit agriculture due to permafrost i.e. arctic• Areas with high humidity provide fertile soil also introduce disease <p>Relief, altitude and latitude:</p> <p><i>Steep slopes are disadvantageous:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit use of agricultural machinery• Thin soils• Accessibility is limited <p><i>Flat land is advantageous:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plateaus allow for expansion• Easy for agriculture• Accessible• Moderate climate – warmer• Nearer the seas – transport and import <p>Water supply:</p> <p><i>Water may come from:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mid-latitude provides adequate rainfall• River or lake• Aquifer (underground water supply)• Import and export	<p>Employment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote income and development <p>Communications and accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Links are concentrated in coastal areas• Fishing opportunities – employment opportunities <p>Government policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leads to a redistribution of populations• I.e. anti-natalist policy in china <p>Wars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leads to some areas losing population <p>History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Passage of time causes a city to grow and expand

Disadvantages of higher retirement age:

- Unpopular
- Political unrest
- Less development in the industry

Obligatory private pensions

- Make employers provide private pensions
- Those on low salaries may not be able to accumulate enough funds to retire

Increase income tax

- Less popular opinion with voters
- Causes political unrest in the population
- Higher tax can drive workers out of a country and encourage them to relocate to one with lower taxation – this causes brain drain in a certain area and halts economic development
- Does not improve the productivity in a country

Pronatalist policy

- Pronatalist policies – a governmental strategy that encourages higher fertility rates
- Used to alleviate a growing age dependency ratio
- Issue is that increasing the population size increases resource use and may lead to a strain on services = lack of sustainability
- **Governmental incentives**
 - o Cash payouts: in Singapore, bonuses are worth \$3000 for the first child, \$9000 for the second child and \$18000 for the third child
 - o May be free public transport for children
 - o Income tax reduction – the more children a family has, the less tax it pays
 - o Tax penalties – for couples without children
 - o Paid maternity leave – for longer and a higher wage
 - o Governmental subsidies for childcare – Occurs in Singapore and Australia
 - o Government assistance with housing
 - o Free education
 - o Banning or severely restricting abortion
 - o Advertising campaigns: “Do it for Denmark”

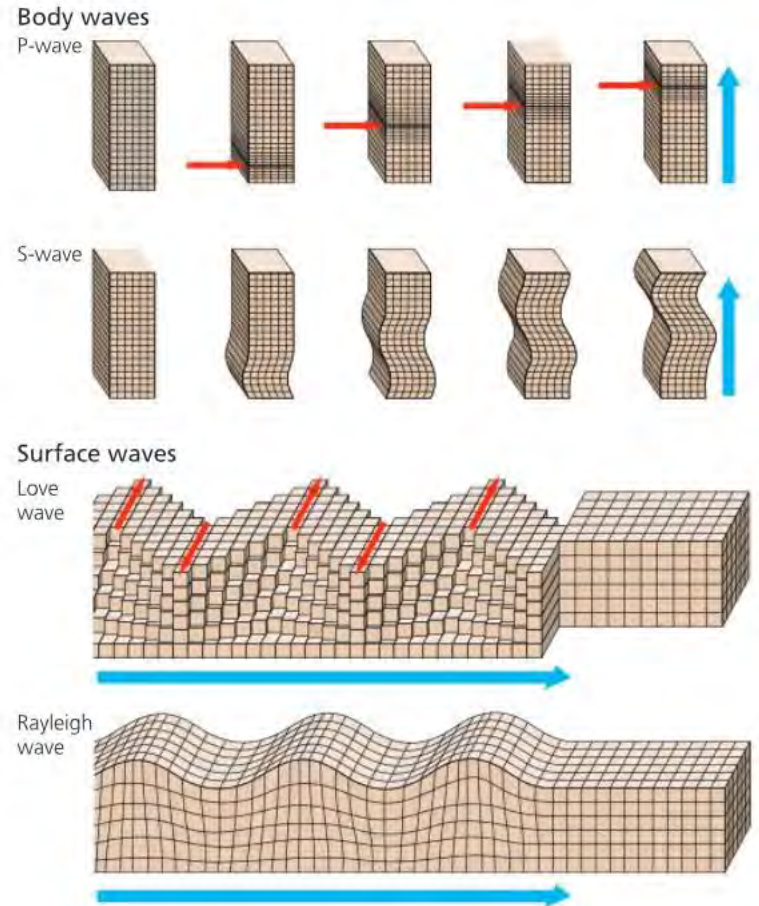
Anti-natalist policy

- Anti-natalist policies – a governmental strategy that aims to control the population growth by reducing the fertility rate and limiting the number of children that are born
- **Governmental disincentives**

Wave types:

When an earthquake occurs, it creates different types of shock waves. Two main types of waves occur: body waves and surface waves. Body waves are transmitted upwards towards the surface from the focus. Shock waves inside the earth include the following

- **Primary (P)** waves or pressure waves are the fastest and can move through solids and liquids – they shake the earth backwards and forwards
 - o **Travel the fastest hence the first movement felt is from a p-wave.**
 - o **The deeper the wave in the mantle the faster it travels**
 - o **P waves are slowed by semi liquid core**
- **Secondary (S)** waves or shear waves move with a sideways motion and are unable to move through liquids – they make the ground move horizontally causing much damage
 - o **They move side to side**
 - o **They are slower than P-waves**
 - o **They are unable to travel through liquids**
 - o **They make the ground move both vertically and horizontally**
 - o **S- waves create more damage than p waves**
- Love waves cause the ground to move sideways
- Rayleigh waves cause the ground to move up and down



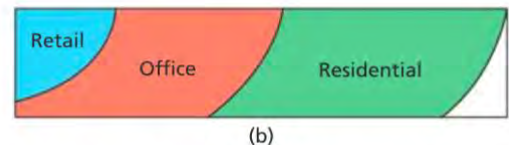
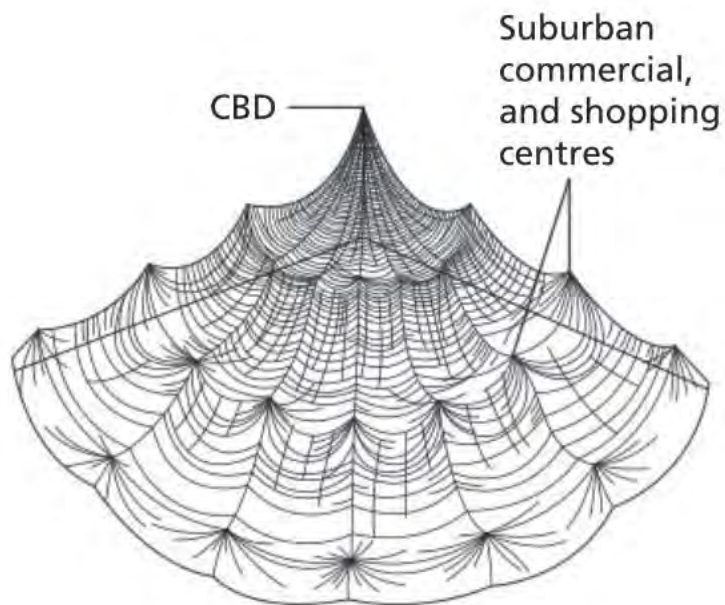
Earthquakes and plate boundaries:

Human triggers:

- Construction of large dams
- Mining
- Fracking
- Testing of nuclear weapons

Factors affecting the pattern of urban economic activity in cities:

- The value of land varies for different purposes such as commercial, manufacturing and residential.
- This is known as **bid rent** of land
- Land in the centre of a city is the most expensive for two main reasons; it is or was the most accessible land to public transport and there is only a small amount of it available
- Land prices generally decrease away from the centre although there are some secondary peaks at the intersections of main roads and ring roads



Offer prices of retail, office and residential uses with distance from the city centre:

(a) Section across the urban value surface.

(b) Plan of the urban value surface.

Retail land use:

Traditionally, geographic accounts of retailing concentrated on the location and type of retailing outlet. A central place type hierarchy was seen:

1. Low order goods concentrated in neighbourhood stores and shopping parades
2. High order goods in high street shops and department stores
3. Out of town superstores and retail parks

This retailing revolution has focused on superstores, hypermarkets and out of town shopping precincts, and people shopping less frequently

Gentrification:

Is the reinvestment of capital into inner city areas. It refers mostly to an improvement of residential areas, although there is an economic dimension

- It is common in brown field sites which are abandoned or derelict which have to potential to be improved
- Gentrification may lead to social displacement of poor people; as the process is carried out house prices rise and the poor are unable to afford the increased prices

Key terms:

Re-urbanization is a revitalization of urban areas and a movement of people back into those areas

Urban renewal refers to the rehabilitation of city areas that have fallen into decline (urban decay)

Suburbanization Is the outward expansion of towns and cities, mainly due to improvements in transport systems

Counter-urbanization is a process involving the movement of population away from larger urban areas to smaller urban areas, new town, new estates, commuter towns or villages on the edge or just beyond the city limits. Reasons for this include;

- High land prices
- Congestion
- Pollution
- A lack of community
- Declining services

Urban sprawl is the uncontrolled growth of urban areas at their edges, suggest that urban areas grow in an unchecked fashion

The causes and consequences of urban deindustrialization:

Deindustrialization is the long-term, absolute decline in employment in the manufacturing sectors of an economy. The decline of certain industries or areas is due to a number of factors, including;

- The exhaustion of resources
- The increasing costs of raw materials
- Automation and new technology
- The introduction of a rival product