



**Birth, Death, and Migration**

**Extreme Cases**

**15**

## Population size

number of people that live within the boundaries of a designated geographic area such as a planet, a country, a state, a county, or a city

# The Study of Population

**Demography, a subspecialty within sociology, focuses on births, deaths, and migration – major factors that determine population size and rate of growth.**

- Births add new people to population
- Deaths reduce the size of population
- Migration is the movement of people from one residence to another

<b>Country</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>% of World Population</b>
<b>People's Republic of China</b>	1.3 billion	19.1
<b>India</b>	1.2 billion	16.9
<b>U.S.</b>	302 million	4.5
<b>Indonesia</b>	235 million	3.5
<b>Brazil</b>	187 million	2.9

# Annual Population Growth

**Births - Deaths + Net Migration**



-



+



# India's Annual Population Growth

**Births – Deaths + Net Migration**

**24.9 million – 8.9 million – 59,000**

**+16.0 million**

# U.S.'s Annual Population Growth

**Births – Deaths + Net Migration**

**4.3 million – 2.6 million + 1.12 million**

**+2.7 million**

# Bulgaria's Annual Population Growth

**Births – Deaths + Net Migration**

**66,000 – 102,000 – 20,000**

**-56,000**



<b>Country</b>	<b>Growth Rate</b>	<b>Doubling Time</b>
<b>People's Republic of China</b>	.6	120 years
<b>India</b>	1.6	51 years
<b>U.S.</b>	1.1	78 years
<b>Indonesia</b>	2.4	30 years
<b>Brazil</b>	1.0	72 years

## Age~Sex Composition

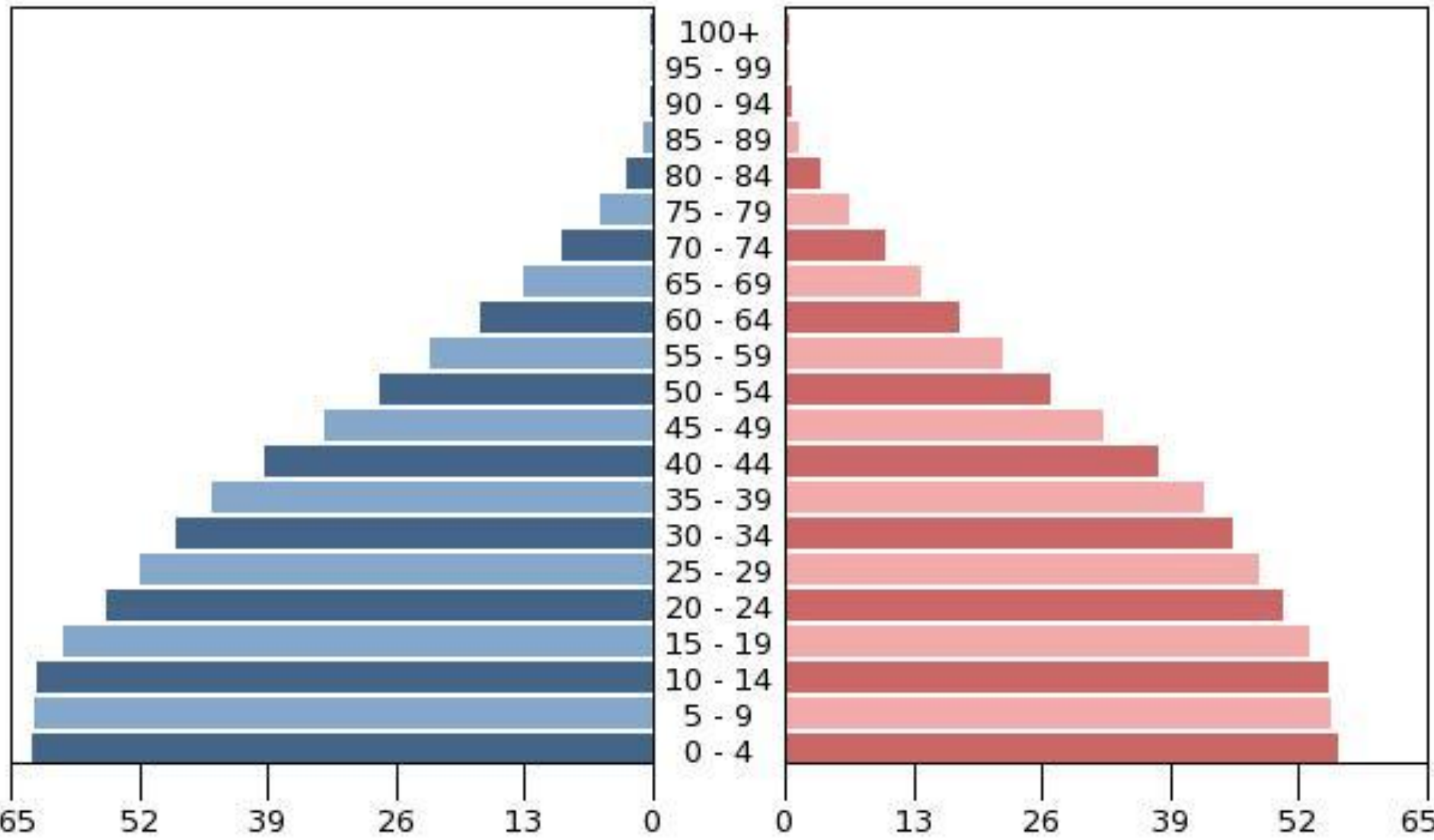
**The age-sex composition of a population helps demographers predict birth, death, and migration rates.**

- Population pyramid – a snapshot of the numbers of males and females in the various age cohorts at a particular time

Male

# India - 2011

Female



Population (in millions)

<b>Age Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b> (males per 100 females)
0- 4	62740231	55585115	7155116	113
5- 9	62539569	55052683	7486886	114
10- 14	62170835	54777960	7392875	113
15- 19	59507362	52740392	6766970	113
20- 24	55103535	50033639	5069896	110
25- 29	51787772	47761225	4026547	108
30- 34	48164565	44938169	3226396	107
35- 39	44407222	42027986	2379236	106
All ages	617039156	572133750	44905406	108

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.

Migration can be

- **permanent**
- **temporary**
- **voluntary**
- **forced**

It can be international or internal.

Migration can occur as result of **push** and **pull** factors.

**Push factors** are those which force a person to move. This can include

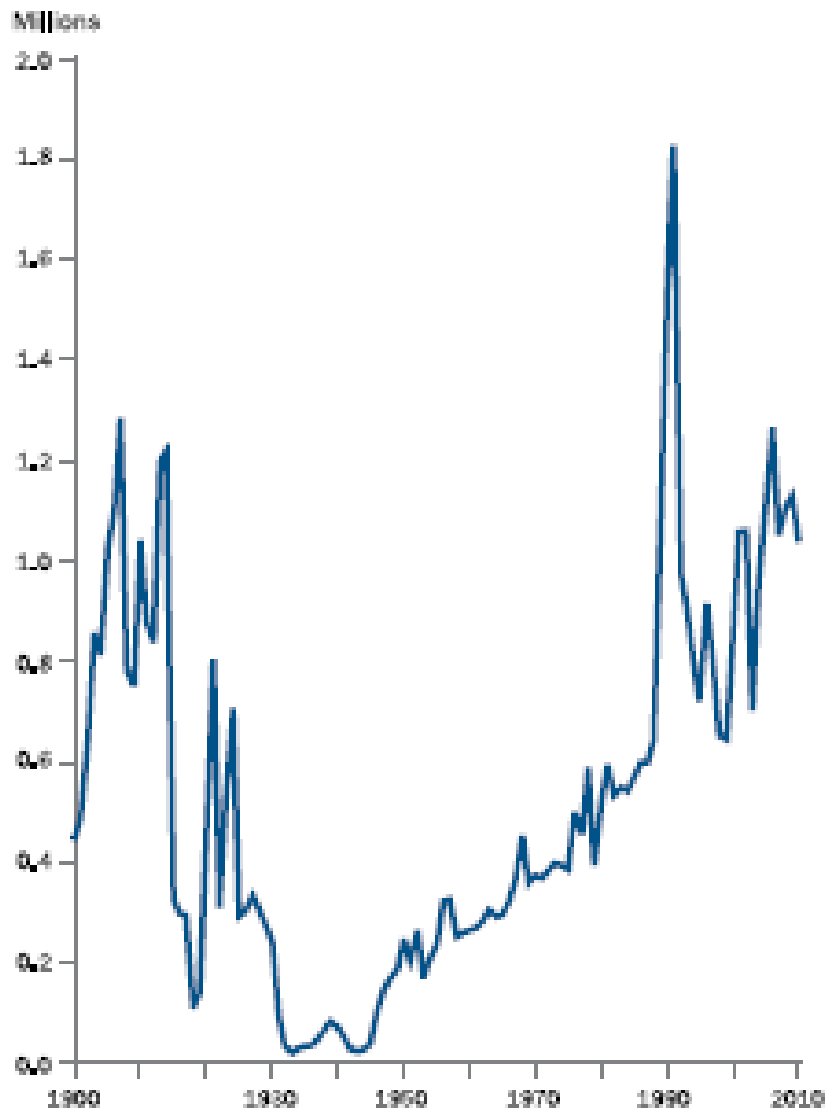
- drought
- famine
- lack of jobs
- persecution
- overpopulation
- civil war

**Pull factors** are those which encourage a person to move. These include

- a chance of a better job
- better education
- a better standard of living



Figure 1.  
**LPR Flow to the United States:  
1900 to 2010**

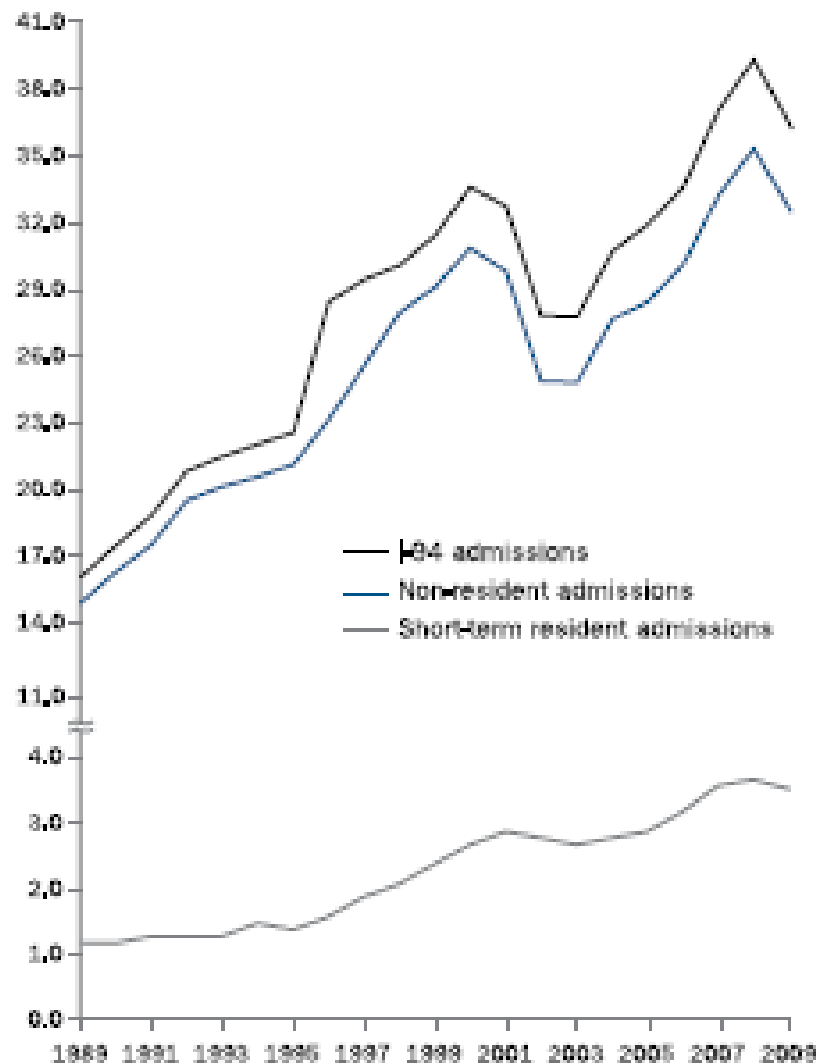


Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

A snapshot of  
legal permanent  
immigration to  
the U.S.

Figure 1.  
Nonimmigrant Admissions (H-94 Only):  
1989 to 2009

Millions



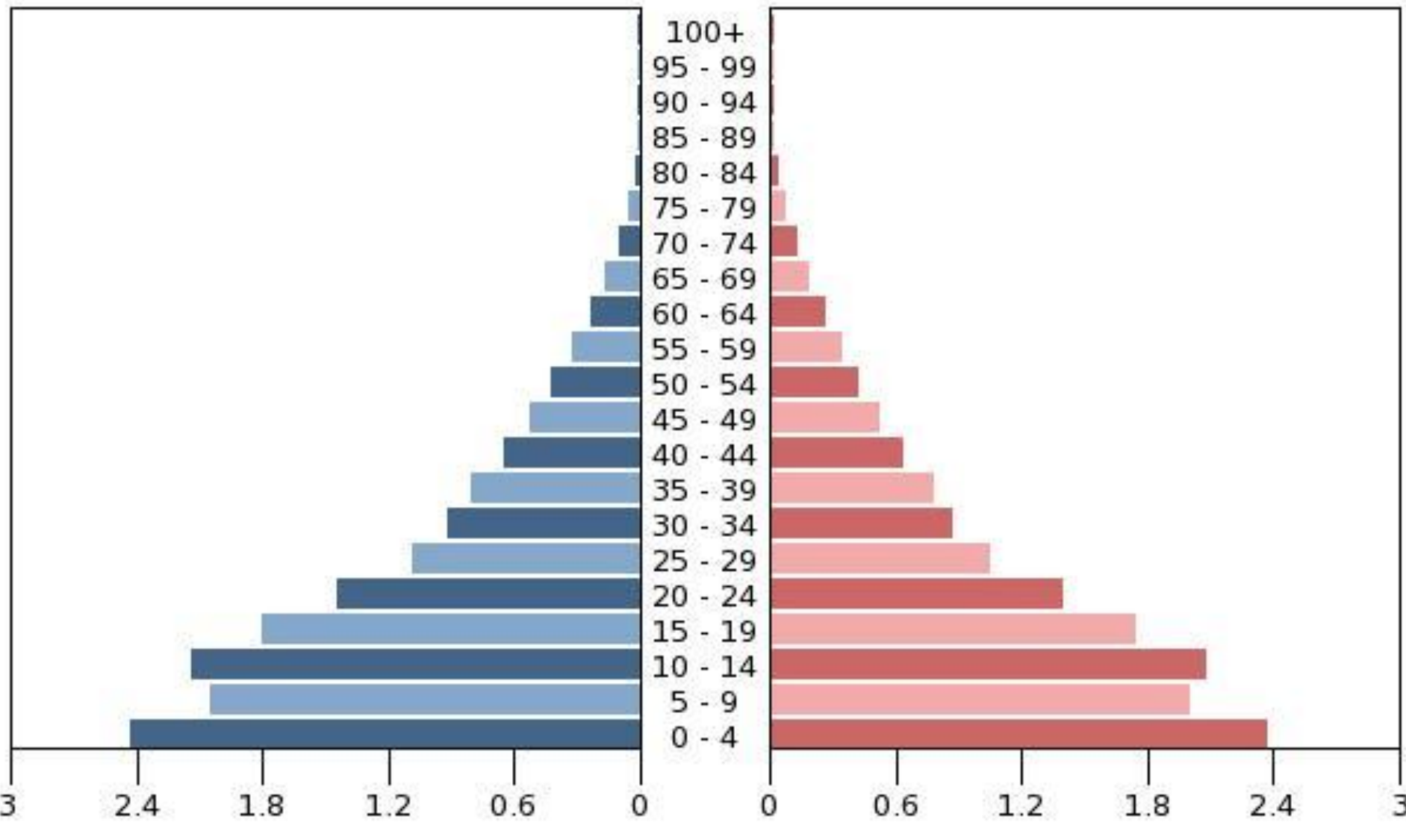
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security,  
Fiscal Years 1989 to 2009.

The U.S. also  
admits what it calls  
non-immigrants.

**Table 1.****Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Category of Admission: Fiscal Years 2007 to 2009**

Category of admission	2009	
	Number	Percent
Total . . . . .	36,231,554	100.0
Non-residents . . . . .	32,544,098	89.8
Temporary visitors for pleasure. . . . .	27,800,027	76.7
Temporary visitors for business . . . . .	4,390,888	12.1
Transit aliens . . . . .	346,695	1.0
Commuter students. . . . .	6,488	-
Short-term residents. . . . .	3,438,276	9.5
Temporary workers and families . . . . .	1,703,697	4.7
Students . . . . .	961,964	2.6
Exchange visitors . . . . .	459,408	1.3
Diplomats and other representatives . . . . .	323,183	0.9
Other . . . . .	24	-
Expected long-term residents . . . . .	53,019	0.1
Alien fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens and children . . . . .	32,009	0.1
Alien spouses of U.S. citizens and children, immigrant visa pending . . . . .	15,515	-
Alien spouses of U.S. permanent residents and children, immigrant visa pending . . . . .	5,445	-
Other . . . . .	50	-
Unknown . . . . .	196,161	0.5

The chapter examines extreme cases.  
Data on extreme cases is found in  
Table 15.5 on page 403.

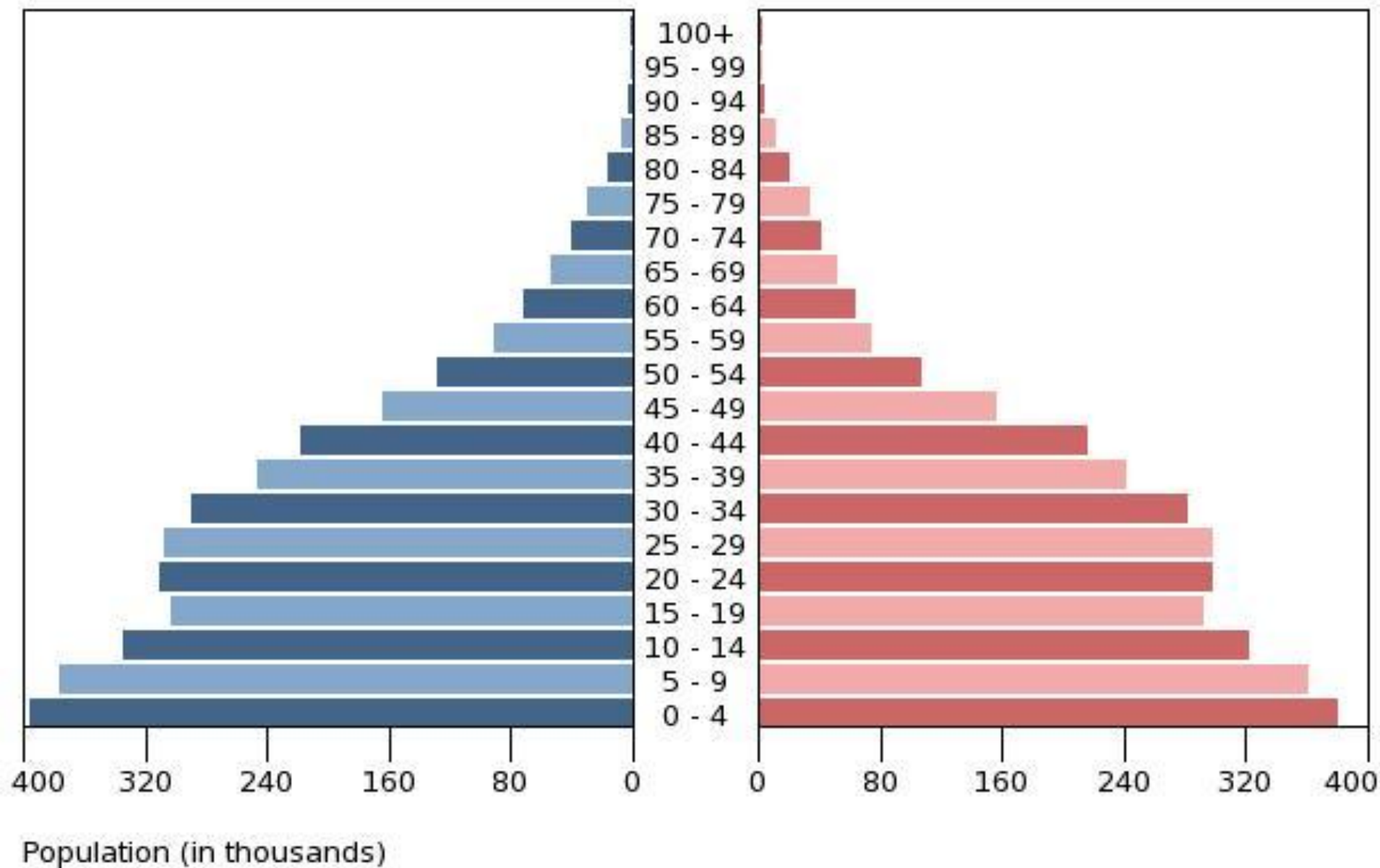


Population (in millions)

Male

# Libya - 2011

Female



To find population pyramids for every country in the world, go to  
<http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>

# The Theory of Demographic Transition

1. In the 1920s and early 1930s, demographers observed birth and death rates in various countries.
  - a. They proclaimed that the characteristics of a country's birth and death rates are linked to its level of industrial or economic development.
  - b. They hypothesized that the less economically and industrially developed countries would follow this pattern.



# The Theory of Demographic Transition

B. Stage 1: High Birth and Death Rates

- Life is short and brutal

C. Stage 2: The Transition Stage

D. Stage 3: Low Death Rates and Declining Birth Rates

- Advances in manufacturing and food production

# Industrialization

Industrialization was not confined to Western Europe and the United States. Industrialization pulled people from across the planet into a worldwide division of labor and created long-lasting and uneven economic relationships between countries.

# Urbanization

Urbanization is a transformative process by which the people migrate from rural to urban areas and change the way they use land, interact with one another, and make a living.

- Urban areas that have 1 million or more people
  - 80 are in China
  - 48 are in India
  - 53 are within the United States