

Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns

Learning Objectives Essential Knowledge

12-17% AP Exam Weighting

Topic 2.1 – Population Distribution

- **Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.**
 - **PSO:** Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population.
 - **PSO:** Factor that illustrate pattern of population distribution vary according to the scale analysis.
- **Define the methods geographers use to calculate population density.**
 - **PSO:** The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.
- **Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.**
 - **SPO:** The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.

Topic 2.2 Consequences of Population Distribution

- **Explain how population distribution and density affects society and environment.**
 - **PSO:** Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.
 - **PSO:** Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.

Topic 2.3 Population Composition

- **Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.**
 - **PSO:** Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.
- **Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.**
 - **PSO:** Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.

Topic 2.4 Population Dynamics

- **Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.**
 - **IMP:** Demographic factors that determine a population's growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.
 - **IMP:** Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.
 - **IMP:** Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.

Topic 2.5 Demographic Transition Model.

- **Explain the theories of population growth and decline. how major geographic concepts illustrate spatial relationships.**
 - **IMP:** The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.
 - **IMP:** The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.

Topic 2.6 Malthusian Theory

- **Explain theories of population growth and decline.**
 - **IMP:** Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.

Topic 2.7 Population Policies

- **Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size.**
 - **IMP:** Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies.

Topic 2.8 Women and Demographic Change

- **Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world.**
 - **SPS:** Changing social values and access to education, employment, healthcare, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world.
 - **SPS:** Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein's law of migration.

Topic 2.9 Aging Population

- **Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population..**
 - **SPS:** Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy.
 - **SPS:** Aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio.

Topic 2.10 Causes of Migration

- **Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.**
 - **IMP:** Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors.
 - **IMP:** Push/pull factors intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.

Topic 2.11 Forced and Voluntary Migration

- **Describe types of forced and voluntary migration.**
 - **IMP:** Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.
 - **IMP:** Types of voluntary migrations include tarnation, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.

Topic 2.12 Effects of Migration

- **Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration..**
 - **IMP:** Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects. Scales of analysis include global, regional, national, and local.

