Demographic Change:

Urbanization
and
The Demographic Transition
Plan of Action
6/7/04

Topic: Demographic Change

(1) Population Distribution

(2) Urbanization

(3) Demographic Transition
Migration

Migration = the movement of people into or out of a specified territory.

Refers to movement across a territorial boundary for the purpose of changing one’s usual place of residence.

Immigration = movement into a territory
Emigration = movement out of a territory
Migration

International Migration = Crossing a national border to change residence.

Internal Migration = Movement within a country; in the U.S. this refers to movement across a county line to change residence.

Urbanization is a common consequence of internal migration (rural-urban) in many areas.
Measures of Migration

In-migration Rate = the number of people moving into a specified territory per 1,000 people.

Out-migration Rate = the number of people moving out of a specified territory per 1,000 people.

Net Migration = the difference between the number of people moving into a territory and the number moving out of the same territory in a given time frame (usually one year).
## Migration – Push and Pull Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Push</th>
<th>Pull</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Degradation</td>
<td>Employment/Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Families/ Small Land Parcels</td>
<td>Variety/Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War, Oppression</td>
<td>Political Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famine, Disease, Natural Disasters</td>
<td>Anonymity/Freedom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changing International Migration Patterns

Percent of U.S. Population Growth From Migration in the 20th Century

Source: U.S. Census Bureau/Population Reference Bureau
Changing International Migration Patterns

Regional Origin of Immigrants to the U.S.

Source: INS, 1998 Statistical Yearbook/Population Reference Bureau
Urbanization

The concentration of humanity into cities.

The processes by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities and has a growing influence on the culture.

Cities are places in which a large number of people are permanently based and do not produce their own food.
## Urban Population of the U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (millions)</th>
<th>Percent Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>105.7</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>131.7</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>179.3</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>226.5</td>
<td>73.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>253.0</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>281.4</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Demographic Transition

Discuss Davis’ article:

(1) What is the demographic transition? What factors prompt this shift?

(2) What is the relationship between the demographic transition and social conditions/structures?

(3) Should we be worried about future population growth, based on our understanding of the demographic transition?
The Demographic Transition

Figure 11
The Classic Stages of Demographic Transition

Birth/death rates

- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Stage 3
- Stage 4

Birth rate
Natural increase
Death rate

Note: Natural increase or decrease is produced from the difference between the number of births and deaths.