Best to concentrate on one country – NEW ZEALAND

Percentage of population living in:
- North Island?
- Northern half of North Island?
- Auckland?
- Lowland areas?
- Urban areas?

Areas/regions with high population density?
Areas/regions with low population density?

Physical (natural) factors affecting population density?
Cultural (human) factors affecting population density?

Including:
- Density
- Distribution
- Densely
- Sparsely
- Rural
- Urban
- Region
- Cultural
- Physical
- Accessibility
- Remote
- Patterns
- Concentrated
- Relief
- Climate
- Employment
- Harbour
- Auckland
- Southern Alps
- Canterbury Plains
- Hauraki Plain
- Fiordland
- Eastern Ranges(NI)
Sketch map of NZ – locate and **name** areas of high and low population density.*

* Areas must be defined – you cannot just have an arrow pointing to a general area.

Also urban areas – main and secondary.

**PRACTISE DRAWING YOUR MAP OF NZ - WITH ABOVE FEATURES INCLUDED!!!**

(You may be given an outline of NZ in the paper, but don’t count on it.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate has important influence over the population density of an area.</td>
<td>Areas with warmer temperatures will have higher concentrations of people than colder areas because …</td>
<td>The Central Plateau area of the North Island is less densely settled than the warmer Bay of Plenty area to the north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil fertility affects the density of settlement in rural areas.</td>
<td>Fertile soils allow areas to be farmed more intensively i.e. farms are smaller and there are more of them.</td>
<td>The Wairau Plain near Blenheim and the Tasman Bay Lowland are areas of intensive cultivation (orchards and vineyards) and they have higher rural population densities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland is NZ’s largest city with a population of 1.2 million.</td>
<td>For many people immigrating to NZ this is their first “port of call” and they settle there. Also they tend to settle near where others who have the same cultural background are living.</td>
<td>Large numbers of Polynesian people live in Auckland – the “Polynesian capital of the Pacific”.</td>
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## Facts

This section of your study focuses on internal population movement (i.e. migration within a country!)

**NZ:** Phases of internal migration (main types of migration since 1900)?

**NZ:** Main regions of in-migration and out-migration since 1996?

**Percentage of population that has moved between census years? (NZ has a highly mobile population)**

**Relationship between population mobility and age?**

**Push and pull factors associated with different types of population movement (i.e. reasons!) – NZ and China**

**Issues related to internal population movement? Focus on consequences for locations/regions experiencing in-migration and out-migration - also consider the issues/problems faced by those who are involved in internal population movement.**

**Statistics – percentages and numbers involved in different types of internal migration!**

## Key Words

Including:
- Migration
- Push factors
- Pull factors
- Source
- Destination
- Obstacles
- Mainstream
- Counter stream
- Rural-Urban
- Drift North
- Inter-regional
- Inter-Urban
- Intra-Urban
- Net Migration
- Mobility
- Family Life Cycle
- Consequences
- Depopulation
- Infrastructure
- In-migration
- Out-migration
- Lifestyle blocks
Push/Pull model of migration – relate to specific examples/case studies of migration.

Map of New Zealand with arrows showing direction of population movement with reference to named locations/areas/regions.

Map of China showing internal population movement – cities and provinces named.

Migration model showing consequences for areas of out-migration and areas of in-migration.

Flow diagram showing internal population movement within NZ (main urban areas, secondary urban areas, rural etc).

PRACTISE DRAWING RELEVANT SKETCH MAPS!!!
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<td>There has been a massive surge of people from rural areas to cities in China.</td>
<td>People have left the rural areas because… and they have moved to the cities to …</td>
<td>Cities such as Beijing and Shanghai have received large numbers of migrants. Chongqing on the Yangtze river is one of the world’s fastest growing cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In recent years in NZ two types of migration that have become increasingly common are the movement of people from the North Island to the South Island and the movement out of large cities to the surrounding rural areas.</td>
<td>The desire for a quieter and “greener” environment, more land, and a healthier lifestyle have all led to people moving out of the cities. The “Drift South” has occurred because …</td>
<td>Ohoka and West Melton on the outskirts of ChCh are areas that have developed because of this trend. Increasing numbers of Aucklanders have moved to ChCh to take advantage of …</td>
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### FACTS

**NZ’s latest population estimate** = 4.37 million (2010)

NZ’s population growth, birth rate and death rate trends since 1945? (Remember, we defined different time periods and described what was happening and why).

NZ’s external migration trends – periods of net migration gains and losses – influencing factors?

Between 1966 and 2001 net migration was the main determinant of NZ’s rate of population growth – birth rates did not vary much and death rate constant.

Different characteristics of population change amongst ethnic groups?

Issues related to population change in NZ? (Brain Drain, Immigration policy, Ageing population)

Attempts by India and China to tackle their rapidly growing populations – policies, implications, success?

**STATISTICS ARE IMPORTANT!!!!**

### KEY WORDS

Including:

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- natural increase
- net migration
- immigration
- emigration
- trends
- baby boom
- life expectancy
- population growth rate
- census
- ageing population
- youthful population
- “brain drain”
- Immigration policy
- Fertility rate
- Superannuation
- Population control
- Sterilisation
- Abortion
- Population pyramid
Model of Demographic Transition – what does it show? (Can you draw it? Do you know what countries would fit into stages 2, 3 or 4 of the model based on their birth and death rate info.?)

Consider using diagrams to illustrate aspects of population change and related issues.

E.g. High birth rate 1945 – 1961

- Increasing life expectancy
- Increasing numbers of people aged 65+ from 2010

- Pressure on health services e.g. Geriatric hospitals
- Difficulties in government funded superannuation meeting needs of aged people

- Need for Community services e.g. Recreation

Can you draw population pyramids that represent both youthful and ageing populations?
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<td>NZ’s population growth rate declined in the 1960s.</td>
<td>Immigration slowed and the introduction of the contraceptive pill resulted in a reduction in the birth rate.</td>
<td>The birth rate fell from 28/1000 in the mid-1950s to 17/1000 in the mid-1960s.</td>
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