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DSS226
INTRODUCTION TO POPULATION GEOGRAPHY II

BY
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1. What is population geography?

2. Differentiate between Population Geography and Demography

3. Define the word 'census'

4. Explain the scope of population geography

5. Explain population density and its importance

6. Sources of population data can either be primary or secondary. Briefly discuss

7. Examine the need for managing population growth

8. What are the advantages of population census over sample survey?

9. What are the challenges facing population retardation in Nigeria?

10. Discuss history of world human population growth

11. Differentiate between census and sample survey.

12. Define mortality and the importance of mortality study.

13. Apart from the three dominant tribes in Nigeria, list ten other tribes and the states where each of these can be found.

14. Discuss Social and economic consequences of increasing population on the development.

15. Discuss the general implications of high fertility rate in Nigeria or any other developing country of your choice.

15. Define fertility and mention its main indicators
16. List the major geopolitical zones or regions in Nigeria and briefly describe the peoples of each of the zones
17. Reasons for high mortality in the past in developing countries
18. Discuss the history of the growth of the world population.
19. Write short notes on the following: crude birth rate (CBR), total fertility rate (TFR) and age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)

19 Explain population structure and population composition.
ANSWER
1 What is population geography?

Population Geography is a subfield of the discipline of Geography that focuses on spatial patterns and processes of distribution of population (Carr, 2007). Population geography addresses the spatial distribution, characteristics and spatial variation of the population of an area (Withers, 2012). Population Geography is a major sub-discipline under Geography which mainly concerns the study of the population of an area in relation to its territorial coverage and available resources, the composition of the population, changes in the population structure and their consequences (Afolayan, 1989). It explores the density of the population of an area in relation to others. Population geography addresses demographic issues and population processes in an explicitly spatial manner, with a focus on the connection between people and places.

3 Define the word 'census'

Census is defined as the process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or disseminating demographic, social and economic data about the entire population of a well-defined territory at a specified time. It is a continuous process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic data pertaining to a specific set of people or to all persons at a particular time.

5 Explain population density and its importance

Population density is population divided by total land area. It may also be defined as population density is the number of people per unit of area, usually quoted per square kilometer or square mile (which may include or exclude, for example, areas of water or glaciers).

Population of the world or of any country is not uniformly distributed. While some parts of the country are densely populated, some parts moderately populated and some parts are sparsely populated due to various factors. The size of population of different areas can be compared in many ways. One of the ways can be to compare the absolute size of the population. But it does not provide any idea about the relationship of population with the area or resource base of the country. This type of comparison is therefore not adequate. The idea we can get is that of big and small but when we consider the area in terms of density; we can then appreciate the level of crowdedness. Therefore, the population of various countries is generally compared in terms of density of population. This is a method of comparing the man-land ratio of different regions. For this purpose, the population of a region is assumed to be distributed evenly in all its parts and the number of people per square kilometer is thus calculated. This is called arithmetic density of population. This can be calculated by dividing the total population of a country or a region by the total area. Therefore the density of population is expressed as the number of persons per square kilometer. Comparison of populations of different countries or region becomes more meaningful if it is done by comparing the average density of population of each area. Population density is an expression of man-land ratio.

The density of population can be expressed as:-

Indeed, the feature of unevenness in the distribution of the Nigerian population is considered as one of the country's population problems, as the land mass is generally sparsely and very unevenly settled. There are parts of the country with densities of under 50 persons per sq. km, while there are other areas with densities of from 500 to over 1000 persons per sq.km. The obvious implication of high population concentration is population pressure on basic resources resulting in scarcity of farmland, surface water and fuel wood. The high density areas frequently

experience land disputes and clashes over boundary claims, and are very vulnerable to the phenomenon of out-migration.

7 Examine the need for managing population growth

The size and structure of the population affect virtually all facets of life and development. The population situation affects: -Housing- more houses are needed. It wise to state here that rapid growth of cities has created serious problems of housing, food shortage, sanitation, unemployment, underemployment and crime. Education- how many schools, teachers, facilities, etc.; Health, Agriculture-food, Energy Environment- carrying capacity- preserving natural environment for present use and future generations and brain drain. At the family level, a large number of children make it difficult for families to provide adequate education, health care, shelter, quality food, general care and support for family members. At governmental level, increase in population size would require government to double its provisions in terms of infrastructure for food production, health services, education, water supply, housing, energy and other services to make way for better standard of living, provide more jobs and find solution to forest destruction, greater demand for fuel wood, over-cultivation, overgrazing and urban pollution.

8 What are the challenges facing population retardation in Nigeria?

We have a document called National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development. It is designed to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the people, promote maternal, child and reproductive health, and achieve a lower population growth rate through the reduction of birth rates by voluntary fertility regulation methods. The retardation or regulation of the population of the country as envisioned by the policy document has not been possible due to several reasons Lack of political will, poverty, illiteracy, gender inequality, unemployment, corruption, poor governance and mismanagement, political crisis, weak health system, and cultural and religious inhibitions.

11 Differentiate between census and sample survey.

While census is a continuous process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic data pertaining to a specific set of people or to all persons at a particular time; sample survey on the other hand is another major source of demographic data in which information is obtained from a representative sample of the population. Sample survey is very useful to;

-collect vital statistics where vital registration system is inadequate or non-existent
-collect supplementary (or more in-depth) data not feasible in the population census
- test the accuracy of some census data
-conduct a sample census (e.g. 10% of population)
It has the following advantages over census;

- Reduces cost - both in monetary terms and staffing requirements.

- Reduces time needed to collect and process the data and produce results as it requires a smaller scale of operation.

- (Because of the above reasons) enables more detailed questions to be asked.

- Importantly, surveys lead to less respondent burden, as fewer people are needed to provide the required data.

- Results can be made available quickly

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13. Apart from the three dominant tribes in Nigeria, list ten other tribes and the states where each of these can be found.

Apart from the three dominant tribes in Nigeria (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba); other notable ones are as listed below;

a. Fulani (b) Ibibio (c) Kanuri (d) Tiv (e) Idoma (f) Ijaw (g) Mumuye (h) Itshekiri (i) Urhobo (j) Ibira (k) Nupe (L) Gbari (The original owners of Abuja).

15 Discuss the general implications of high fertility rate in Nigeria or any other developing country of your choice.

The following are the general implications of high fertility rate(uncontrolled population growth) either in Nigeria or any other developing countries;
Rural-urban migration, environmental degradation, lack of quality education, lack of quality health services, urban congestion, hunger and deprivation, lack of quality childhood and child nursing, maternal mortality, low birth weight.

15. Define fertility and mention its main indicators
Fertility is defined as the measure of reproductive performance of women as obtained from the statistics of the number of live births. Fertility is the average number of births a woman would have over her life at prevailing rates of childbearing (Dudley & Leon, 2010). The main fertility indicators are as follows;
Crude birth rate (CBR), General fertility rate (GFR), Child-woman ratio, Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR), Total fertility rate (TFR), Gross reproduction rate (GRR), Net reproduction rate (NRR)

17. Reasons for high mortality in the past in developing countries
Poor sanitary conditions, recurrent of wars, epidemics, acute and chronic food shortages

19. Write short notes on the following: crude birth rate (CBR), total fertility rate (TFR) and age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)
Write short notes on the following: crude birth rate (CBR), total fertility rate (TFR) and age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)
➢ Crude Birth Rate: CBR is defined as the number of births per 1000 people in a year. It is the easiest and commonest measure of fertility. CBR for any population is obtained by dividing the number of live births recorded in a year by the total number of population at mid-year by 1000- which is constant.
- CBR = B X 1000   where;

   P

- B= Total number of births in a given year; P= Mid-year total population. Thus, CBR can be compiled thus: <u>No of live births </u>x 1000

  Mid-year pop

➢ Total Fertility Rate**:** TFR is defined as the number of children a woman will have if she lives throughout all the reproductive ages and follows the specific fertility rates of a given period(usually a year).It is the average number of children a woman will have if she experiences a given set of ASFRs throughout her lifetime. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have by the age of 50 if she is exposed to a given set of ASFR from age 15-49.

  TFR = <u>+ASFR X Magnitude of the age group</u>
  1000

➢ Age-Specific Fertility Rate**:** ASFR is the number of births to women of a specific age group per year divided by the total number of females in that age group only and multiplied by 1000. It is the ratio of births by age of mothers in each age interval. It captures the number of births per 1000 women of a specific age group. It is computed thus; ASFR= <u>B1</u> x K
  P1
  Where;
  B1= No of registered live births to women in age group 1
  P1 = Mid-year population of women in age group 1 and k is constant (usually 1000).