**Population Distribution:**

1. **Population Distribution:** is the spread of people across the world.
2. **Ecumene:** is the portion of Earth’s surface occupied by permanent human settlement. Over time, land considered too harsh for occupancy has diminished whereas ecumene has increased.
3. **Cartogram:** is a type of map that depicts the size of countries according to population rather than land area.

**Population Clusters Across the Globe:**

1. Two-thirds of the world’s inhabitants are clustered in four regions—East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Western Europe.
2. This population clustering can be depicted using a cartogram map.
3. These four regions display some similarities:
   a) Most of the people in these regions live near an ocean or near a river with easy access to an ocean, rather than in the interior of major landmasses.
   b) These population clusters occupy low-lying areas, with fertile soil and temperate climate.
4. Other Population Clusters in the western hemisphere include northeastern US and southeastern Canada and in West Africa.
5. Sparse populations are found in places that are too harsh for human occupancy like the dry lands, wet lands, cold lands and High land.

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**A Closer Look at the Population Clusters**

<table>
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<th>Region</th>
<th>Details</th>
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| **EAST ASIA**| 1) One-fifth of the total world population live here  
  2) Region: Eastern China, Japan, Korean Peninsula and Taiwan   
  3) China: Five-sixths of this concentration is present here; Chinese population is clustered near the Pacific Coast and in several fertile river valleys that extend inland, such as the Yangtze; two-thirds of its total people live in rural areas where they work as farmers.  
  4) Japan and South Korea: one-third of people live in three large metropolitan areas: Tokyo and Osaka in Japan and Seoul in South Korea; More than three-fourths of all Japanese and Koreans live in urban areas and work at industrial or service jobs. |
| **SOUTH ASIA**| 1) Another one-fifth of the total world population live here  
  2) Region: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka  
  3) India contains more than three-fourths of the South Asia population concentration.  
  4) Most important concentration of people live along a 1500 kilometer corridor from Lahore, Pakistan, through India and Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal.  
  5) Most of this area's population is concentrated along the plains of the Indus and Ganges river.  
  6) Population is also clustered along India’s two long coastlines: Arabian Sea in the west and Bay of Bengal in the east.  
  7) Most South Asians are farmers and live in rural areas |
| **Europe**   | 1) Has the world’s third largest population clusters  
  2) Region: West and East Europe and the European portion on Russia  
  3) One-ninth of the total world population.  
  4) Three-fourths of the total population live in urban areas and less than 20% are farmers.  
  5) The highest population concentrations are near the coalfields of England, Germany & Belgium. |
| **SOUTHEAST ASIA**| 1) Has the world’s fourth largest population concentration, with a half billion people.  
  2) Region: Series of islands between the Indian and the Pacific Ocean.  
  2) Indonesia, which includes Java, is the fourth most populous country of the world.  
  3) Population is clustered along river valleys and deltas at the southeastern tip of the Asian mainland, known as Indochina.  
  4) Most people are farmers, living in rural area |
Key Population Statistics

**Population density:**
number of people per area of land
Total population/land area

**Arithmetic density:**
the total number of people divided by total land area

**Physiological density:**
the number of people supported by a unit area of arable land

**Agricultural density:**
the ratio of the number of farmers to the amount of arable land

**Crude Birth Rate:**
the total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society

**Crude Death Rate:**
the total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society

**Natural Increase Rate:**
the percentage by which a population grows in a year (Subtracting CDR by CBR)

**Total Fertility Rate:**
average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years

**Infant Mortality Rate:**
the annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, compared with the total live births

**Life Expectancy Rate:**
the average lifespan of individuals in a country

**Doubling Time:**
the amount of time it would take for a country's population to double(assuming constant growth)