# COURSE DATA

## DATA SUBJECT

**Code:** 33793
**Name:** Population Geography
**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies
**ECTS Credits:** 6
**Academic year:** 2026-27

## STUDY (S)

| Degree | Center | Acad. year | Period |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1318 - Degree in Geography and the Environment | Facultat de Geografia i Història | 1 | Second quarter |

## SUBJECT-MATTER

| Degree | Subject-matter | Character |
|---|---|---|
| 1318 - Degree in Geography and the Environment | Population geography | COMPULSORY |

## COORDINATION

DE LA OSADA SAURI DAVID

# SUMMARY

The study of population is a part of the first module of Human Geography within the Grade in Geography and Environment. The population variable,-size, dynamics, structure and territorial distribution must be related to the land that supports it. His knowledge is needed to establish the environmental impacts and sustainability of the system current and future socio-economic and territorial.

The main objective of the course is to familiarize students to handle the theoretical concepts and analytical tools characteristic of the study population and its dynamics in the territory. In addition to this more strictly demographic concepts, it is intended that students be able to establish relationships between population and other social and economic variables with territorial projection.

Upon completion of the module students should be able to obtain demographic information, treat it properly through the calculation of indicators and graphical analysis, analyze relevant to draw conclusions about the dynamics and structure, and finally to relate variable population with the rest of variables and elements of a territorial system (settlements, land use, resource use, environmental impacts) and acquire knowledge in the use of spreadsheet programs to effectively calculate and represent demographic data.

p>

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### OTHER REQUIREMENTS

No specific prior knowledge is required beyond that has provided the subject Introduction to Human Geography.

It is desirable to have some skill in handling Excel.

Given that the Aula Virtual will be used as the main permanent communication outside the classroom between teacher and students it will be needed to learn its management.

## COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

### 1318 - Degree in Geography and the Environment

Be able to learn independently and show creativity, initiative and entrepreneurship. Be able to resolve unforeseen situations.

Be able to relate and synthesise cross-disciplinary territorial information.

Be able to relate the natural environment and the social and human spheres.

Be able to work independently.

Be able to work in interdisciplinary teams.

Have capacity for analysis and synthesis.

Have oral and written communication skills in one's own language and in a foreign language.

Learn about geographical history and thinking.

Learn about geographic information systems.

Learn about human, economic and social geography.

Learn about methodology and fieldwork.

Learn about the diversity of places, regions and locations and their relationships.

Learn about the time and space dimensions in the explanation of social, territorial and environmental processes.

Show commitment to the values of gender equality, interculturality, equal opportunities, universal access for people with disabilities, the culture of peace, democratic values and solidarity.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. 1. Unidad Temática 1: Población y medio ambiente

La población y su huella. Analizando la ecuación fundamental: I=PxWxT. Explosión demográfica vs. declive poblacional. Los límites del crecimiento; maltusianismo, anti-maltusianismo y neo-maltusianismo.

### 2. Basic concepts for population analysis.

The balancing equation: flows and stocks. Dynamics and structure. The population growth: measurement, representation and analysis. Density and spatial distribution of population: measurement, representation and analysis. The sources of demographic information in Spain and worldwide.

### 3. Population dynamics.

The Theory of Demographic Transition. Population and development: the demographic dividend. Mortality and life expectancy: factors, historical developments and prospects. Birth and fertility: factors, historical developments and prospects. Natural growth. Measurement, representation and analysis

### 4.

Territorial scales and importance of migration in the world today: factors, historical developments and prospects. Measurement, representation and analysis.

## 5. Population structures°

The age and sex structure: The sex ratio and its factors. Synthetic indexes: large groups of age The age pyramids, rules of representation and interpretation. The aging population: factors and consequences. Social and economic structures.

## 6. The urban population

The process of urbanization. The population concentration in urban areas and their regional impact. Residential migration and relocation of functions to the urban fringe: the expansion of the urban area. The life cycle of the urban population. Resident population and linked population.

## 7. Population and territory

Resource consumption, waste generation and emission of pollutants. The limited resources and limits to growth: seeking a balance. Myths and realities: a roof sometimes mobile. An elusive concept: sustainability and its scales. The environment as a risk: threat, vulnerability and exposure. Why sometimes some societies collapse?. Environmental sustainability as a social construction. The importance of policy: from global to local.

# WORKLOAD

### PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

| Activity | Hours |
|---|---|
| Theory | 30,00 |
| Other activities | 15,00 |
| Computer classroom practice | 15,00 |
| **Total hours** | **60,00** |

### NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

| Activity | Hours |
|---|---|
| Attendance at other activities | 0,00 |
| Individual or group project | 8,00 |
| Independent study and work | 40,00 |
| Preparation of lessons | 10,00 |
| Preparation for assessment activities | 32,00 |
| Resolution of case studies | 0,00 |
| **Total hours** | **90,00** |

# TEACHING METHODOLOGY

It will be developed a model of participatory class, including topics which could be considered more theoretical. This will combine the following class formats:

- Explanations by the teacher on those aspects considered essential, or more doubts arise.

- Preparation of readings by students. According to a preset program, each student will read and prepare with a view to collective discussion on a fixed day of class. Participation in this group discussion will be evaluated.

- Conducting exercises small demographic analysis (calculation of indices, representation and analysis of results). Its implementation will start in class, for which a small calculator will be required and will be completed, if necessary, outside the classroom. For each exercise, and in a later class, a student will be required to present and explain the resolution of it before their peers. These exercises will be delivered by the dates required by the teacher (after the first block of the course) and will be evaluated material.

- Conducting a sessions in a computer classroom led to the search for demographic information to all territorial and temporal scales, under the guidance of the teacher. The search for a set of information that must be completed and submitted in the same session through the "Aula Virtual"

- Completion of seminar topics for discussion. To make these seminars students, individually or in pairs, should prepare brief presentations on specific issues or proposals, on which the discussion will be structured. Te sessions will be moderated by the teacher.

Finally, each student will prepare a report with the findings of each of the seminars. It will be evaluated material, as well as participation in them.

p>

## EVALUATION

**a) First call:**

At the beginning of the course, the student can benefit from:

- Continuous evaluation
- Non-continuous evaluation

Continuous evaluation

| | **Score** |
|---|---|
| Theory exam | 50 % |
| Practical exercises | 35 % |
| Complementary activities and/or field tryp. | 15 % |
| **TOTAL** | **100 %** |

In order to benefit from continuous evaluation, the following requirements must be met:

- For the average perform, both the theoretical part and the practical part must be overcome.
- Minimum attendance at 80% of the practical classes.
- The student must submit all the practices.
- In the case of passing the practical part, the student must not perform the practical part in the exam. In the case of not passing the practical part, the student must perform the practical part in the exam.
- Under no circumstances will the complementary activities be recovered.

Non-continuous evaluation

| | Score |
|---|---|
| Theory exam | 65% |
| Practical exam | 35% |
| **TOTAL** | **100 %** |

- It is necessary to OVERCOME both the theoretical and the practical part to be able to make average.

**b) Second call:**

| | Score |
|---|---|
| Theory exam | 65% |
| Practical exam | 35% |
| **TOTAL** | **100%** |

In the second examination session, the theoretical and practical criteria will be assessed in the same way as in the first. If the student passes one of the parts in the first session, the lecturer may retain that grade for the second session. Therefore, the student will only be required to take the pending part in the second session.

aph"> In the second examination session, the theoretical and practical criteria will be assessed in the same way as in the first. If the student passes one of the parts in the first session, the lecturer may retain that grade for the second session. Therefore, the student will only be required to take the pending part in the

second session.

## REFERENCES

DIAMOND, J. (2005): Collapse: How societies choose to fail or succeed. New York, Viking Press, 592 pp. Trad. al español: Colapso: por qué unas sociedades perduran y otras desaparecen. Barcelona, Debate, 2006, 747 pp.

Domingo i Valls, A. (2023). La coartada demográfica y el discurso de la involución en España (A. Domingo i Valls (ed.). Icaria.

VINUESA, J. y otros (1994): Demografía. Análisis y proyecciones. Madrid, Síntesis. 366 pp.

LE BRAS, H. (1997): Los límites del planeta. Mitos de la naturaleza y de la población. Madrid, Ariel, 256 pp.

LIVI BACCI, M. (1990): Historia mínima de la población mundial. Barcelona, Ariel, 222 pp.

PUYOL, R. y otros (1993): Los grandes problemas actuales de la población. Madrid, Síntesis, 235 pp.

REHER, D. S.: Fuentes para el estudio de la población, en PUYOL, R. (ed.) (1997): Dinámica de la población en España, Madrid, Síntesis. Ver pp. 20-46

REQUES, P. (2001): Población, recursos y medio ambiente. ¿El final de los mitos?. Santander, Servicios de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Cantabria, 84 pp.

THUMERELLE, J. P. (1997): Las poblaciones del mundo. Madrid, Cátedra, 427 pp.

VALLIN, J. (1995): La población mundial. Madrid, Alianza, 129 pp.

VALLIN, J. (1995): La demografía. Madrid, Alianza, 141 pp.

ARANGO, J. (2008): ¿La población mundial¿, en ROMERO, J. et al.: Geografía Humana. Barcelona, Ariel, pp. 57-104

REQUÉS, P. (2006): Geodemografía. Fundamentos conceptuales y metodológicos, Santander. Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Cantabria, Textos Universitarios nº 6, Ciencias Humanas, 310 pp.

BLANCO, C. (2000). Las migraciones contemporáneas. Madrid: Alianza Editorial.

RESINA, JOAN RAMON, AND WILLIAM VIESTENZ. THE NEW RURALISM: an Epistemology of Transformed Space (2012). Ed. Joan Ramon Resina and William Viestenz. Madrid, Iberoamericana, 2012.

ARANGO, J. (2003). La explicación teórica de las migraciones: luz y sombra. Migración y Desarrollo, 4-22

MASSEY, D. S., ARANGO, J., GRAENME, H., KOUAOUCI, A., PELLEGRINO, A., & TAYLOR, J. E. (2000). Teorías sobre la migración internacional: una reseña y una evaluación. Trabajo, 5-49.

Smith, N. (2012). La nueva frontera urbana. Ciudad revanchista y gentrificación. Traficantes de sueños.