#3: Internal Migration

Name: _____

HOW TO
USE THIS BOOKLET:

Read the information provided within the booklet

Answer the guided activities

Where you have the required equipment, try to complete the prescribed activities.

This will make the lesson content much more interesting, and will help you to understand the concepts being covered.

Complete the matching questions within the Assignment Booklet

If you are having trouble answering them, you can:

- ✓ *Call Mrs Lawrence at school on 6785 1184*
- ✓ *Email Mrs Lawrence at Ariana.lawrence@det.nsw.edu.au*
- ✓ *FB Messenger Mrs Lawrence as Ariana Lawrence*
- ✓ *Arrange for a tutorial session with Mrs Lawrence at the school library*

Submit this workbook to Mrs Lawrence for Marking

DUE: 5th June 2020

Acknowledgments

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NSW Department of Education

Outcomes

By completing this topic, students are working towards achieving the following outcomes:

- Explain processes and influences that form and transform places and environments GE5-2

- Analyse the effect of interactions and connections between people, places and environments GE5-3

- Assess management strategies for places and environments for their sustainability GE5-5

- Acquire and process geographical information by selecting and using appropriate and relevant geographical tools for inquiry GE5-7

- Communicate geographical information to a range of audiences using a variety of strategies GE5-8

Mathematics
- A student uses statistical displays to compare sets of data and evaluates statistical claims made in the media MA5.1-12SP

English

- Selects and uses language forms, features and structures of texts appropriate to a range of purposes, audiences and contexts, describing and explaining their effects on meaning. EN5-2A

- Effectively transfers knowledge, skills and understanding of language concepts into new and different contexts. EN5-4B

Build up your Glossary

Match the following key terms below with the correct meaning in the table. **You may need to use a dictionary to help you.**

internal migration, OECD, interstate

Term	Meaning
infographic	This word is short for information graphic where a graphic or diagram is used to communicate information.
	Moving to make your home in another part of your country, for example moving from NSW to Queensland.
international migration	Moving to make your home in another country, for example moving from India to Australia.
	Moving from one state to another.
mining boom	The big demand for mineral resources which began in 2003 and continued until around 2011.
natural increase	The population increase resulting from the number of births minus the number of deaths.
	Stands for *Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.* This organisation works across nations to build strong institutions and help countries develop.
relative number	A number that is defined or understood by comparing it to another number.

Activity 1

Use the glossary words to do the *Quizlet* activity at https://bit.ly/2G5WQam
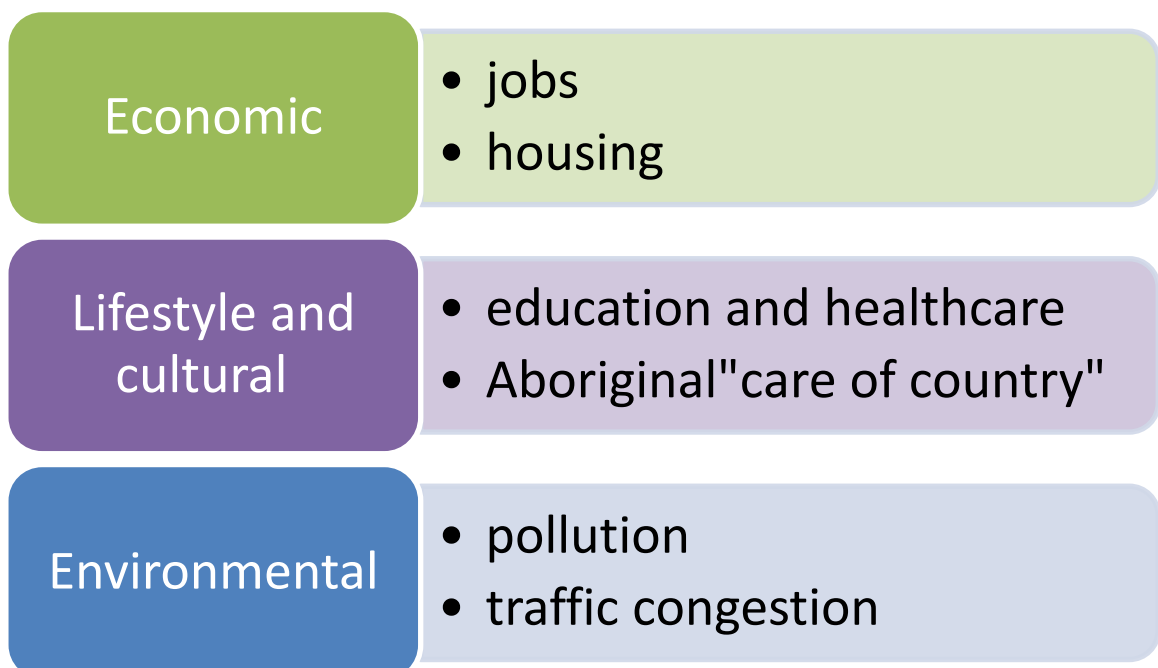
Part 1: Introduction

Welcome to the next topic in Changing Places. It is all about migration: people on the move. People move for all sorts of reasons and to all different places. We often think of migration as moving to another country but in this topic we are studying internal migration which is people on the move around their own country.

People move for lifestyle, economic and environmental reasons.

- High cost of living –people may move to cheaper states so they can buy a home.
- Tree change or sea change where older people move to retire in a warmer climate or people get sick of living in the city.
- People move to take up jobs for example in the mining industry or tourism
- We will be looking at internal migration in Sydney and in China.

Do you remember our work on why people move or migrate from where they are living?

The three main reasons people migrate (move) are shown below. These reasons are the same for people everywhere in the world.

Economic	• jobs • housing
Lifestyle and cultural	• education and healthcare • Aboriginal "care of country"
Environmental	• pollution • traffic congestion

Key inquiry questions: *Where are Australians moving to in Australia?*

8.1 Reasons for internal migration

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence. It allows people to move from town to town, city to city or country to country. There are various forms of migration:

- internal migration: migration within a country
- seasonal migration: migration to an area for employment based on a season
- international migration: migration to another country
- rural-to-urban migration: movement from the countryside to the city.

Source 8.2 Through the process of migration, people move from town to town, city to city or country to country.

Global trends in migration

A number of global trends exist in terms of migration, but the most common – and the one that has the most impact on population distributions in many countries around the world – is rural-to-urban migration. Rural-to-urban migration is defined as the movement of people from the countryside to the city. A unique feature of rural-to-urban migration is the fact that it is not confined to certain areas of the world; it is evident across all continents (except Antarctica), and exists in both developed and developing countries.

Rural-to-urban migration is having the most impact in the developing countries of the world, especially in Asia and Africa. A range of factors contribute to the movement of people as a result of rural-to-urban migration. These factors are split into two key groups: push factors and pull factors – concepts you will remember we first considered back in Chapter 6.

Push factors	Pull factors
• Being forced off the land by owner of the land • War and civil unrest • Failure of subsistence farmers' crops • Extremes of weather (floods or droughts) that destroy crops • Rapid increases in population • Lower standards of living in rural areas • Boredom with rural life • Increased mechanisation of farming, leading to loss of employment	• Perception of better employment opportunities in cities • Promises of better access to essential services • Better health facilities • Greater educational opportunities • More access to entertainment and recreation activities

Source 8.3 Push and pull factors associated with rural-to-urban migration

Activity 8.1

1 Suggest which push factors and pull factors would make you most likely to migrate in any circumstance. Can you think of any others not listed in Source 8.3?

2 After conducting a survey in class, list how many class members have experienced internal migration.

3 Discuss as a group some of the advantages and disadvantages that they have experienced. (If there are no members of the class who have experienced internal migration, research this topic on the internet and then discuss it as a group).

Student Answers to Activity 8.1

_____

_____

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Activity 2

Decide whether these reasons for moving are **push factors** (people feel forced to leave) or **pull factors** (people are attracted to move).

- House prices are too expensive in Sydney.   *push /pull*
- There are more jobs in the city. *push /pull*
- "I am so sick of Sydney's traffic" . *push /pull*

A Global Trend: Moving to the City

We know from our work so far in this topic that there is a world-wide trend of people moving from the **country** to the **city.**

This cartoon will remind you of this trend.

> The cities are **expanding**!
>
> **Cities** are taking over the countryside.

Activity 3

See Think Wonder

a. Look carefully at the cartoon on page 8. What do you **see**? Write at least 3 observations.
   Things that I see in this cartoon:

1	*Two people looking shocked and worried*
2	
3	
4	

b. What do you **think** is **happening**? Write down what you can **infer** about what is happening based on what you have seen in Part a.
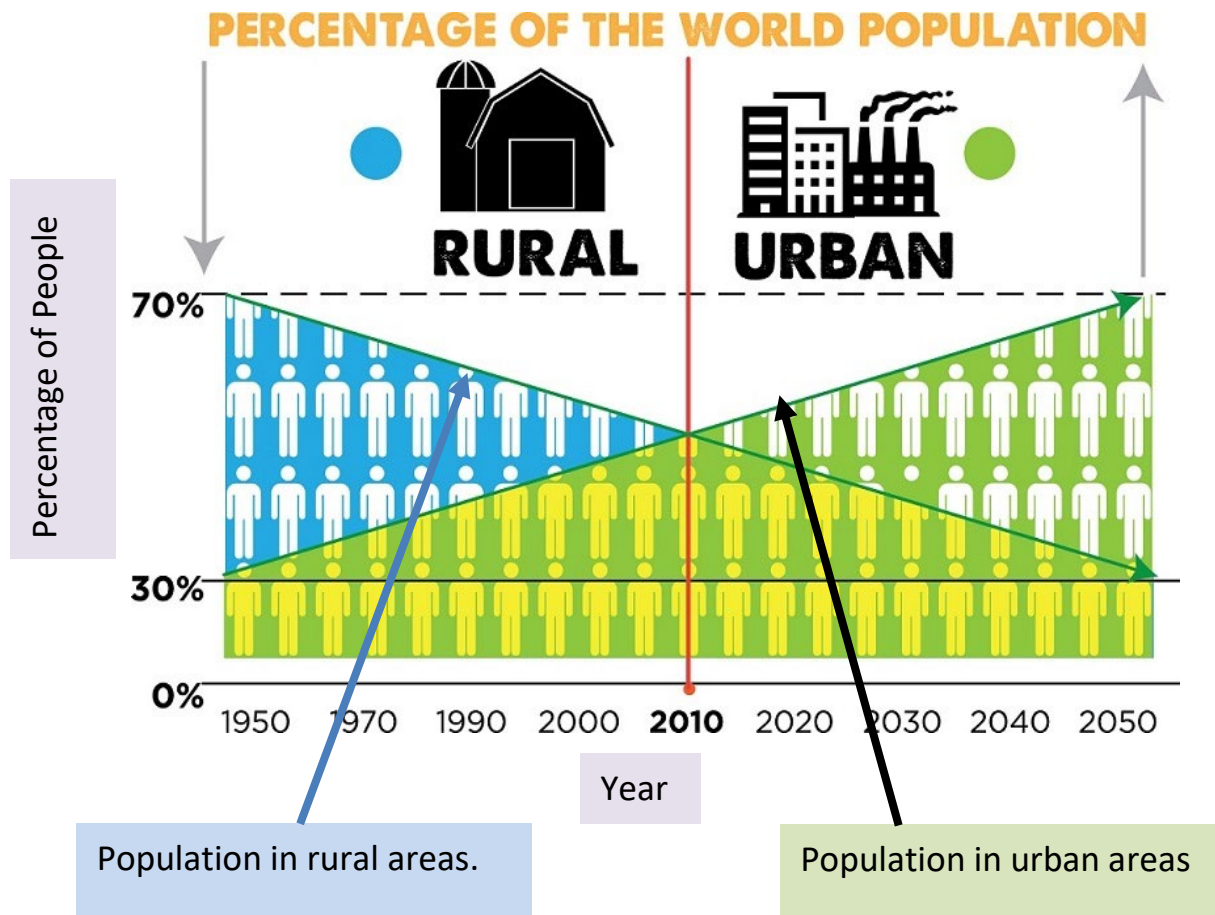   **Things I think are happening in this cartoon:**

1	
2	

What do you now **wonder**? Write down any question you now have about this cartoon or its subject. What would you now like to know to do with this cartoon?
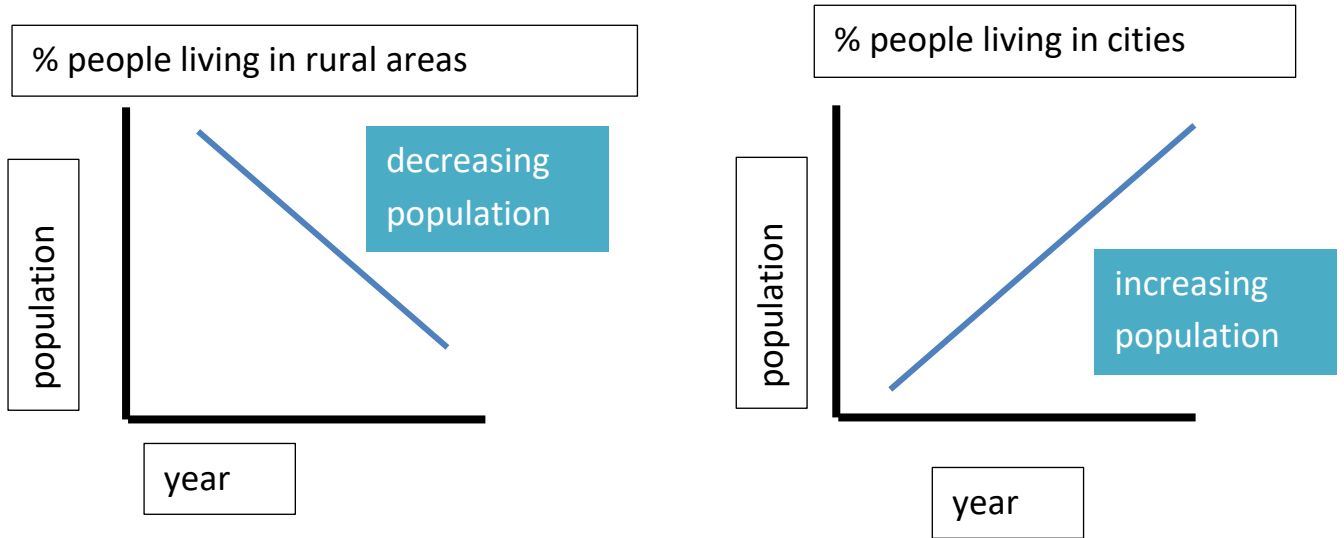
_____

The humour in this cartoon is based on two people about to be **swamped** by a tidal wave of buildings. This is funny because it is an exaggeration. It would not happen like this in real life. This may be an **exaggeration** but there is some truth in this. Cities **are** growing very fast.

Title: Graph comparing percentages of people living in urban and rural settlements

The graph is evidence to support what we **infer** is happening. Fewer people are living in rural areas.

PERCENTAGE OF THE WORLD POPULATION

RURAL   URBAN

Percentage of People

70%

30%

0%

1950   1970   1990   2000   **2010**   2020   2030   2040   2050

Year

Population in rural areas.

Population in urban areas

This graph is really two graphs put together.

% people living in rural areas

population

decreasing population

year

% people living in cities

population

increasing population

year

Title: Graph showing the change in the % people living in rural areas

Percentage of people living in rural areas

70%

50%

Graph shows decreasing %

1950   1970   1990   2000   2010   2020   2040

Year
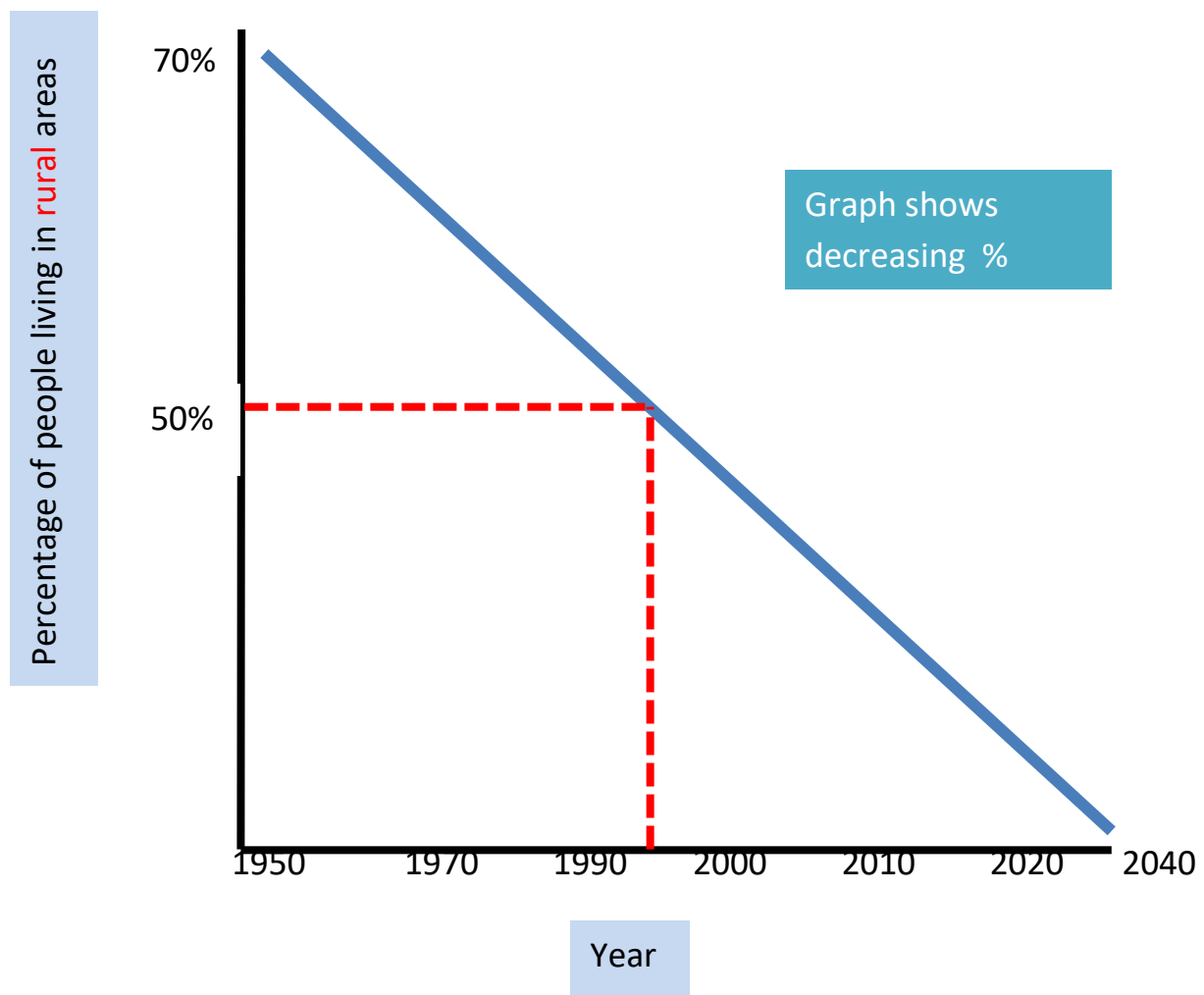
- In **1950** the percentage of people who lived in rural areas was about **70%.**
- In **1995** the percentage of people who lived in rural areas had dropped to **50%**

You learnt in Maths that **%** sign means **out of a hundred**
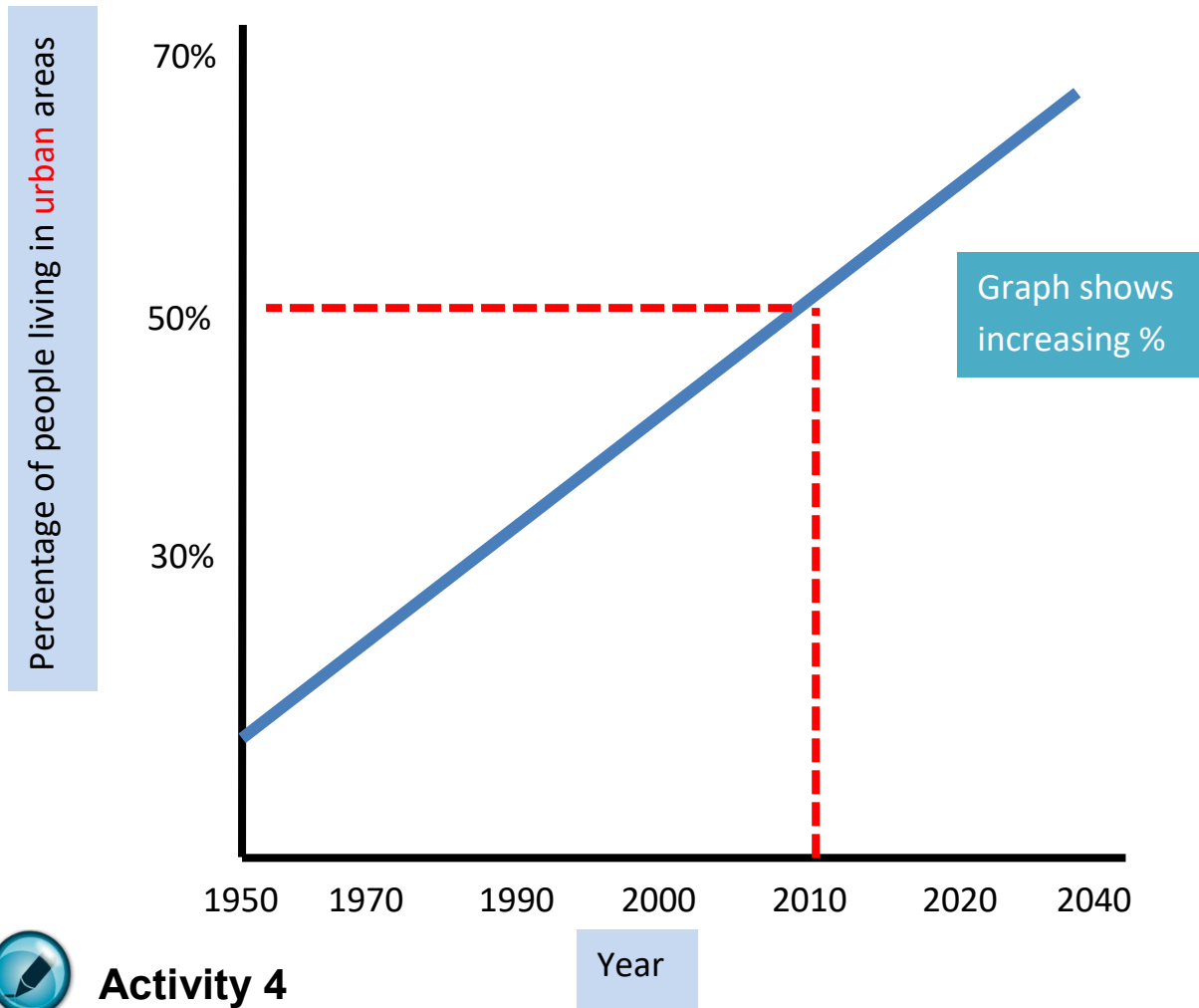
The number **is a fraction out of 100.**

> **50 %**
>
> **= 50/ 100**
>
> **= ½**
>
> **= 0.5**

Title: Graph showing the change in % of people living in urban areas

Percentage of people living in urban areas

70%

50%

30%

1950   1970   1990   2000   2010   2020   2040

Graph shows increasing %

Year

Activity 4

Numeracy *Graphical Representations of Data*

Look at the graph showing the % of people living in urban areas above.

Follow the red lines to work out what percentage of people lived in cities in the year 2010. Write your answer here _____

Write 50% as a fraction _____

Which of these sentences is correct:

a) In 2010 50 % of all people lived in urban areas.

b) In 2010 half of all people lived in urban areas.

c) Both sentences are correct.

Study the graph below.

1. Fill in the missing labels.
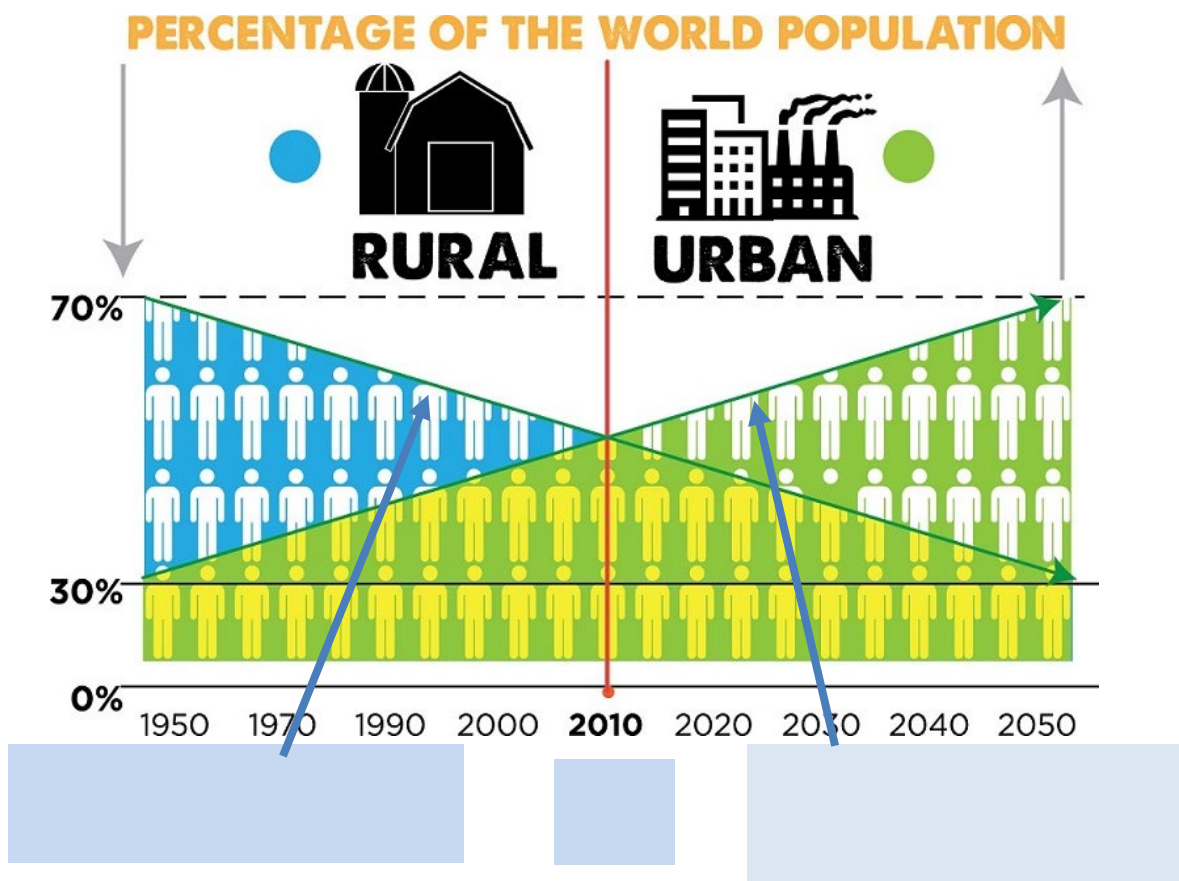
Choose your labels from the word bank.

% of population

Year

% of people living in urban areas

% of people living in rural areas

PERCENTAGE OF THE WORLD POPULATION

RURAL   URBAN

70%

30%

0%   1950   1970   1990   2000   **2010**   2020   2030   2040   2050

2. Choose the word which makes sentences below correct.
a. The green line starting at 70% and sloping down to the right to 30% is the line showing **urban /rural** population.
b. It shows that the rural population is **decreasing /increasing** over time.
c. The green line that starts at 30% and slopes up to the right shows the **urban/ rural** growth trends.
d. It shows that urban population is **increasing/decreasing** over time.

Some Facts about Australia's Population Growth

- Australia's population growth rate is 1.5%.
- This is one of the fastest growth rates in the **OECD.**
- **International** migration makes up 55% of Australia's population.
- Natural increase makes up the remaining 45% (**natural increase** is total births minus total deaths).

Not all states and territories are growing at the same rate.

- **Victoria** has the **fastest** growing population in all of Australia.
- Western Australia used to be the fastest growing state but it has fallen by 70% since 2011.
- Queensland is another state that has been growing strongly in the past but is now growing more slowly.
  Source: *Australian Bureau of Statistics*

Title: Cartoon comparing internal migration to people riding on escalators.

Title: Cartoon on topic of internal migration in Australia
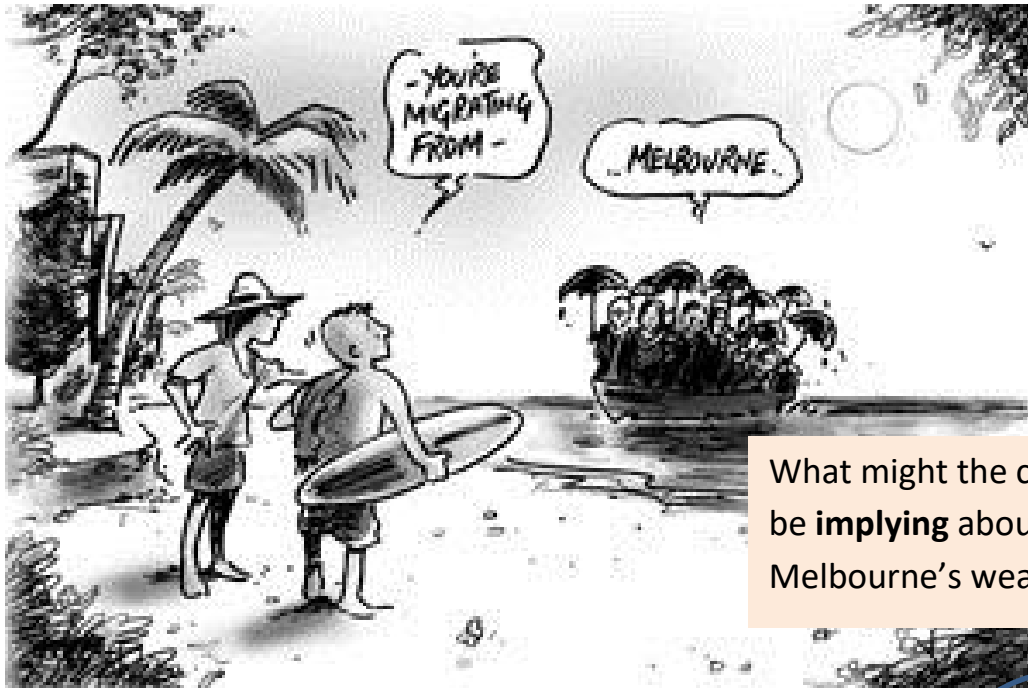
What might the cartoonist be **implying** about Melbourne's weather?

Implying means suggesting without saying directly.

Activity 5

What do you **SEE** in this cartoon?

- E.g., palm trees

- _____

- _____

- _____

- What do you **THINK** is happening**?** (based on what you have seen)

  _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

What do you **WONDER** about the reasons people are migrating out of Melbourne?
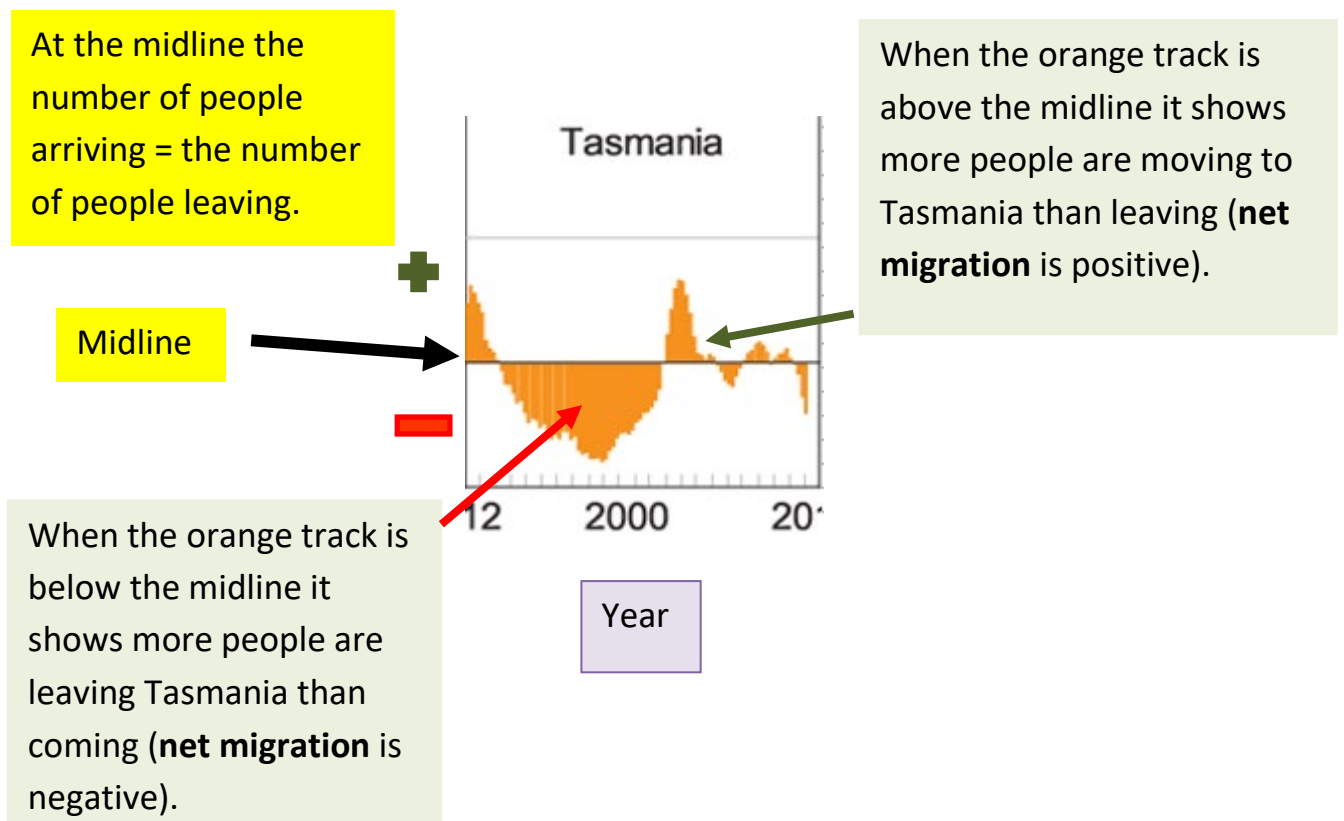
_____

Internal Migration in Australia

When we think of migration, we think of people arriving from other countries to live in Australia. People can move around inside their country.

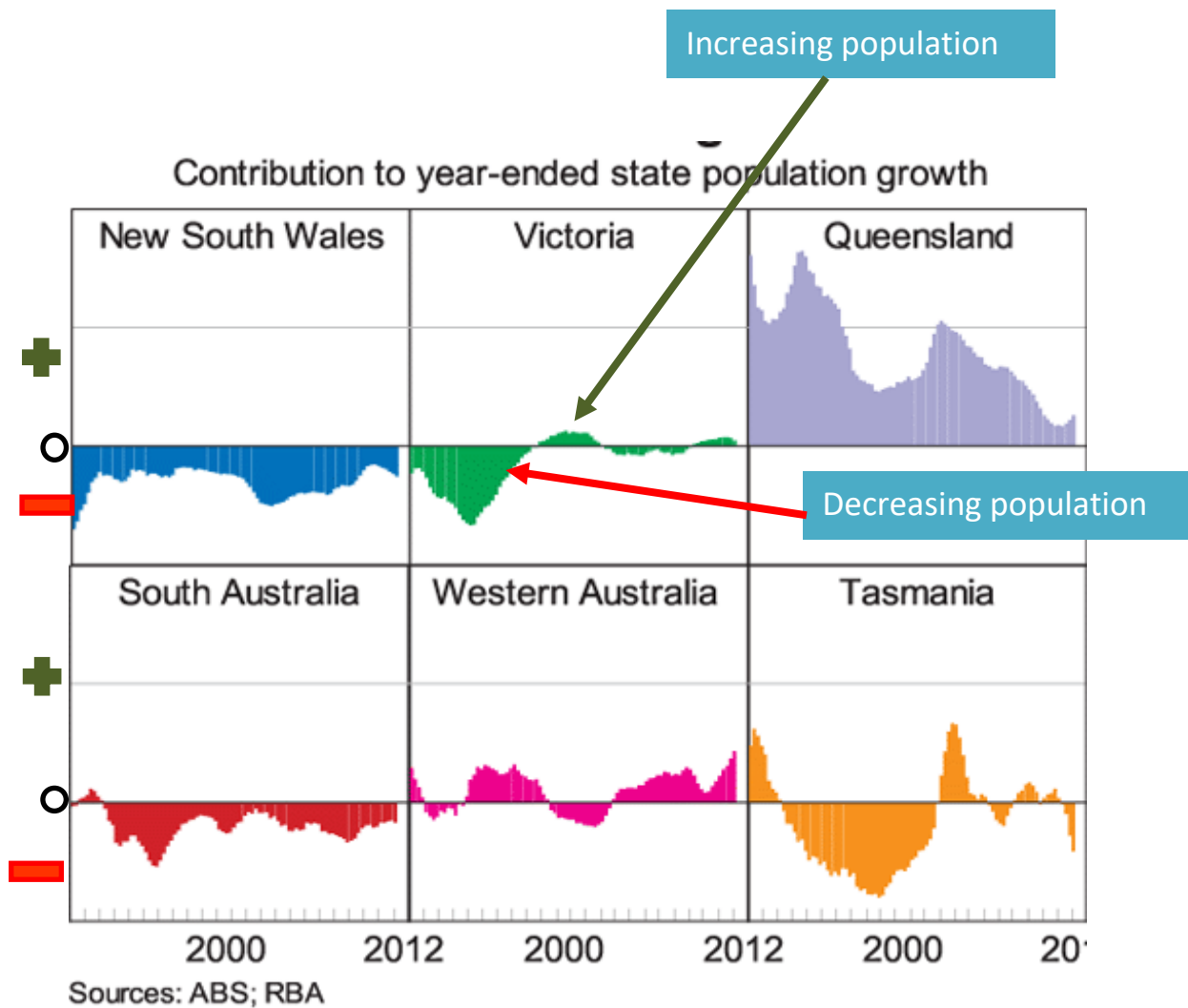**Internal migration** is the movement of people **inside** Australia.

Internal migration in Australia from 2000 to 2012 is shown in the graph below.

It looks complicated so let's have a look at Tasmania on its own.

At the midline the number of people arriving = the number of people leaving.

When the orange track is above the midline it shows more people are moving to Tasmania than leaving (**net migration** is positive).

Midline

When the orange track is below the midline it shows more people are leaving Tasmania than coming (**net migration** is negative).
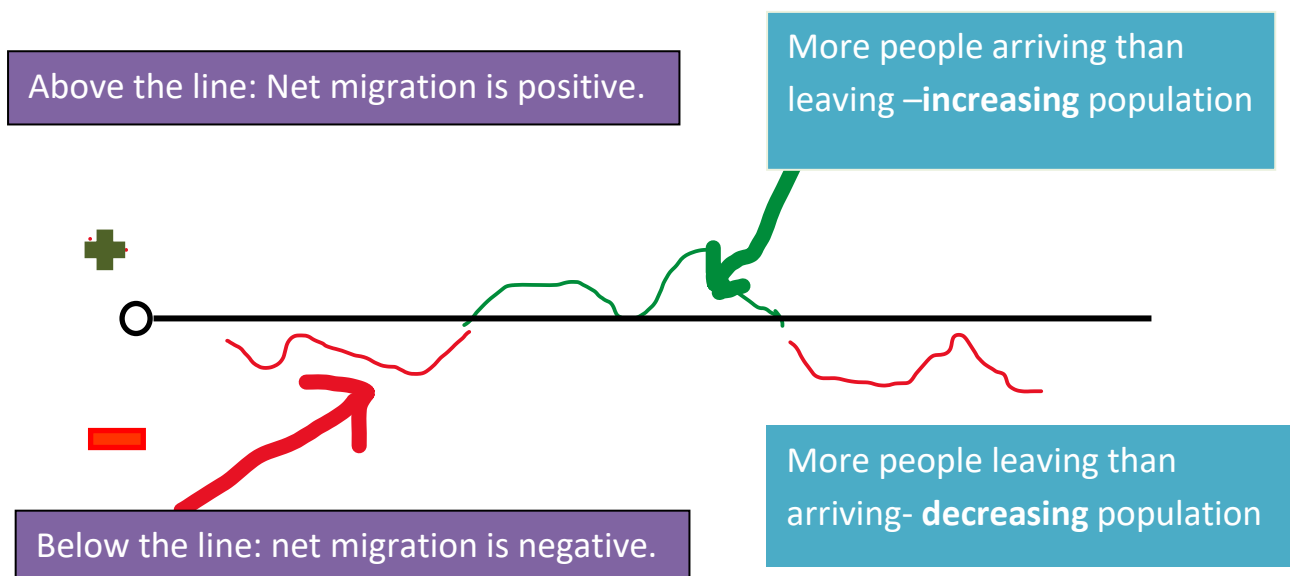
- If the line goes above the midline (0) more people are arriving than leaving.
- The population is increasing.

- If the line goes below the midline (0) more people are leaving than arriving.
- The population is decreasing.

Title: Net Interstate Migration for Australian States

Increasing population

Contribution to year-ended state population growth

| New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland |
| South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania |

Decreasing population

2000   2012   2000   2012   2000   201

Sources: ABS; RBA

This graph **compares internal migration** between **states** and **territories.**

Above the line: Net migration is positive.

More people arriving than leaving –**increasing** population

Below the line: net migration is negative.

More people leaving than arriving- **decreasing** population

![Activity icon] **Activity 6**

Fill in the missing words to find out some of the reasons behind the trends in population growth described above.

> also, education, sector, population, to, mining

The most important reason for Victoria's higher rate of p_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ growth is due to its growing university and training s _ _ _ _ Many overseas students are coming to Victoria for their e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

Western Australia's sudden drop in population growth was due _ _ the ending of the mining boom. Queensland's population has a _ _ _ been affected by this huge slowdown of m _ _ _ _ _ activities.

Title: The end of the mining boom in Western Australia

Read some of the reasons why people have left or want to leave Sydney (NSW).

I left Sydney two years ago for Tasmania. Why did I leave? Traffic snarls and road rage; horrible hot climate, pollution and crowds.

I left Sydney because the traffic got to me. I got sick of spending 2 hours a day behind a car wheel in traffic or standing on a suburban train for equally as long.

Why leave Sydney?

Simple - transport

cost of living / tolls / ethnic ghettos / lack of city planning

pollution and a total lack of foresight for the future.

Racial tension and aggression on the streets.
Traffic, poor public transport.

High cost of living. Travel times. Pollution.
Poor public service and customer service.

Summarise some of the reasons why people are leaving Sydney in the mind map below.

**Mind Map: Some of the reasons people are leaving**

Traffic congestion
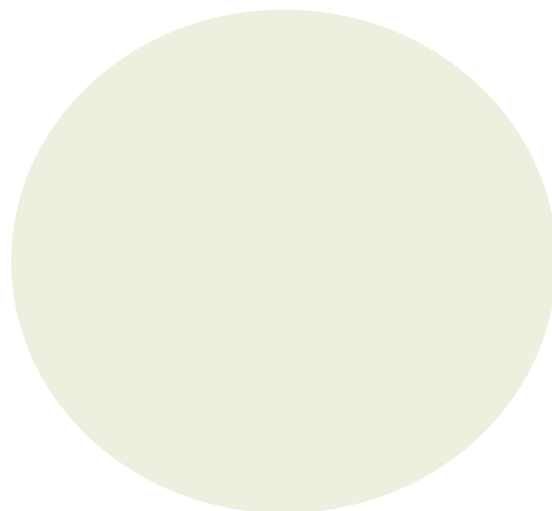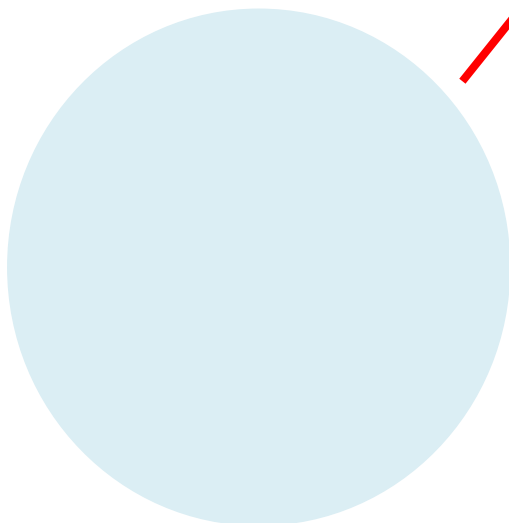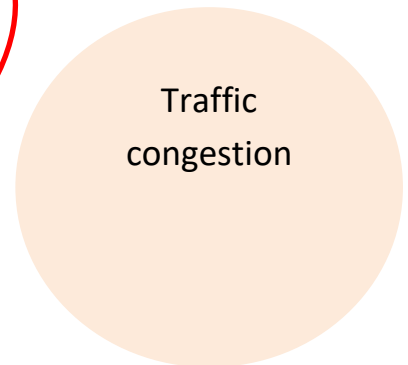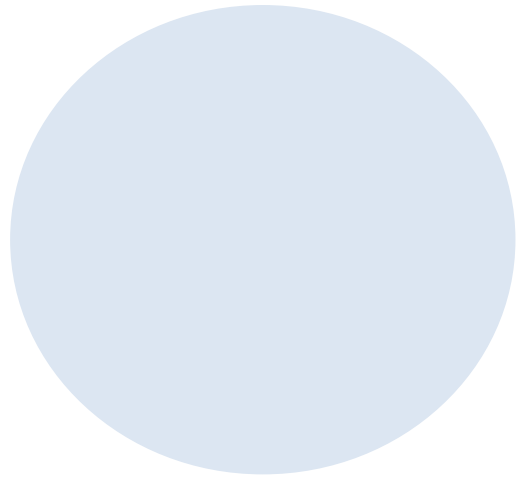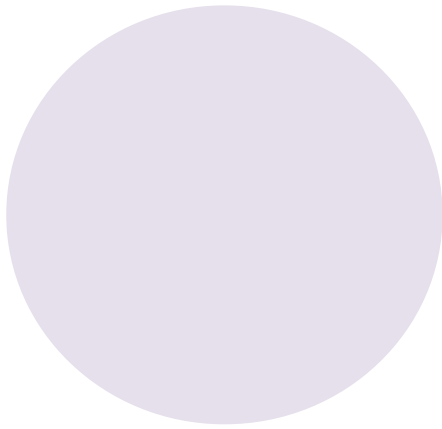
Activity 7   Optional Extension Question

Note: you will need the internet for this activity.

Go to   http://bit.ly/2U7BhKe

Note: This data is a snapshot for **2017 only**.

This data is not an average and may change from year to year.

1. In the 'Details' pane, under 'Content', tick the first checkbox to turn on the layer 'Australia Interstate Migration'. If you get stuck look at the video again.

Australian Interstate Migration **Gain**

Migration_Gain

> 33,609

18,543

< 3,477
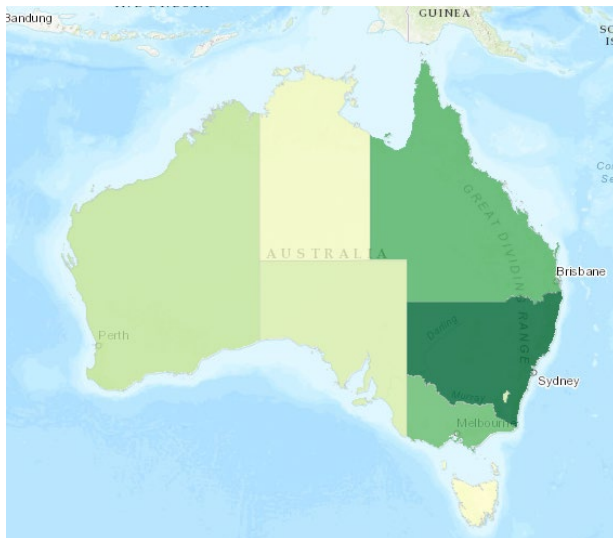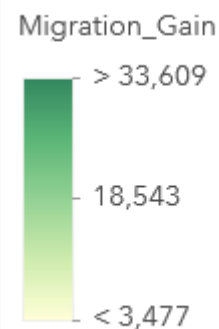
This layer shows the total amount of people who moved to each state during 2017.

a) Which state had the highest amount of interstate migration?

_____

2. **Turn off the first layer** and turn on '**Australia Interstate Migration Loss'**.

Australian Interstate
Migration **Loss**

Migration_Loss

> 30,687

17,234

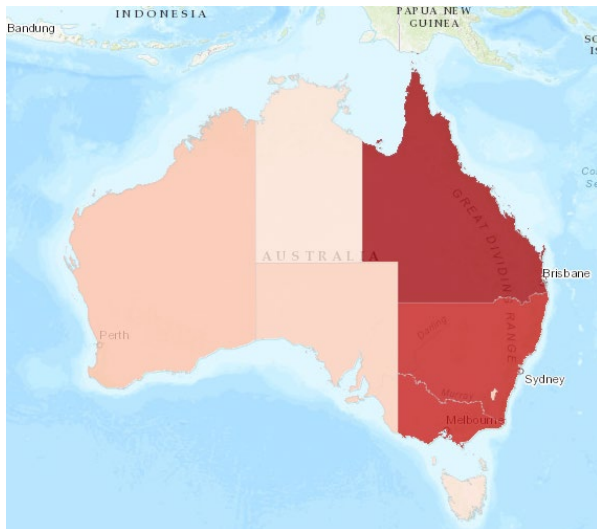< 3,781
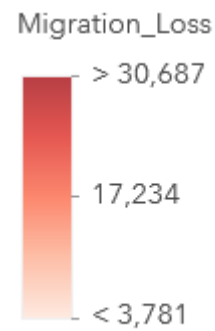
This layer represents the total amount of people that moved from that state.

b) Which state experienced the greatest loss during that time?

_____

3. Turn on the layer '**Net Interstate Migration'** and **turn off other layers**. This layer shows the total loss or gain from interstate migration.
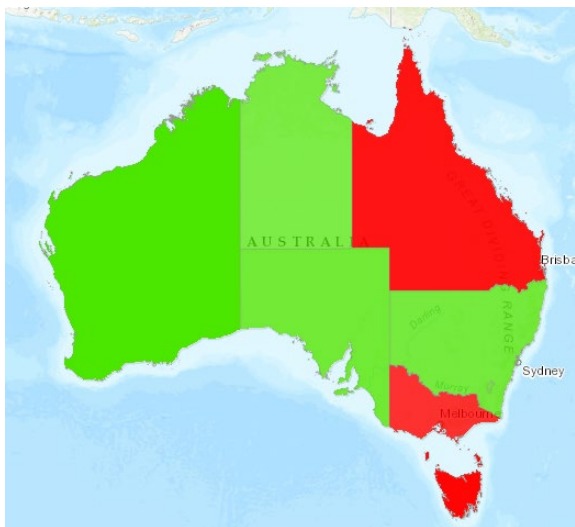
Net Interstate Migration Loss

Net Interstate Migration (NIM)

Predominant category

Migration_Gain
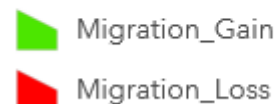
Migration_Loss

c) Which three states lost more people than they gained in 2017? *Please note these do not represent long-term trends in interstate migration.

_____

4. Turn off all layers then turn on New South Wales. This layer shows where people were moving to in 2017. The thicker the arrow, the more people were moving to that destination.

Destination states

Destinations Layer: Total

▬	> 10,281
▬	8,000
▬	5,000
▬	3,000
—	< 616

d) Where were most people going when they left NSW in 2017?

_____

5. Read through the Pull Factors encouraging people to migrate to the following states. Can you find clues as to the push factors that might force some people to leave these states? Choose from the list below.

Push factors encouraging people to move into that state.

- Cost of housing
- Weather, isolation, lack of access to facilities and services
- Weather, opportunities, closer to family
- Isolation, lack of access to services and facilities
- Unemployment
- Crime, cost of housing
- Traffic, crime, cost of housing

State	Push Factors	Pull Factors
ACT		People come to the ACT because there are many jobs (for example in Government departments like defence). There are good universities and schools. Unfortunately, there is a big demand for housing which pushes up the prices of houses.
NT		People are attracted by the warm weather, low cost of housing and the relaxed lifestyle and culture. Crime and unemployment can be a problem in some areas.
TAS		Weather, lower cost of housing, relaxed lifestyle are all reasons why people move to Tasmania if they can solve problems like lack of employment and fewer good high schools that cater for kids to Year 12.

Activity 8

Look at the graph showing **Net Interstate Migration**.

Contribution to year-ended state population growth

Sources: ABS; RBA
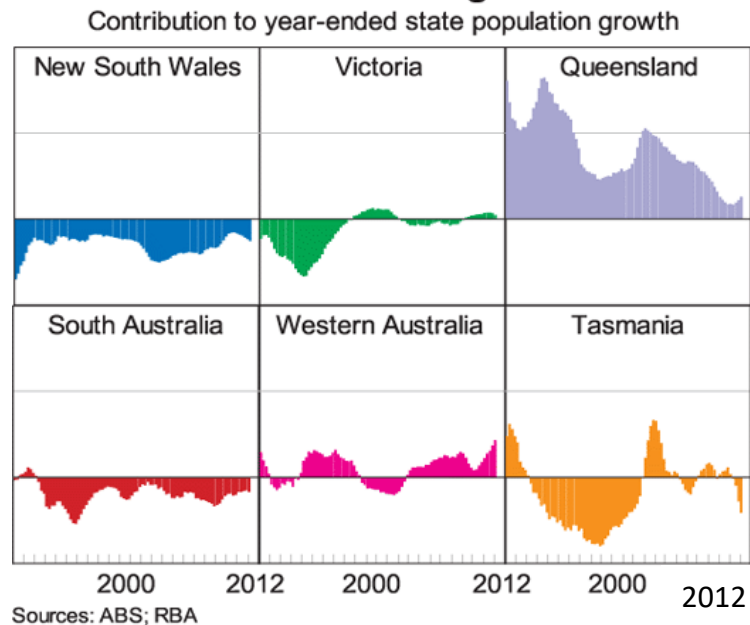
1. Circle the state where more people were arriving than leaving between 2000 and 2012. Hint there is only 1 state where there is 100% net gain of people).

2. Make a cross through the state where more people were leaving than arriving between 2000 and 2012. Hint there is only 1 state where there is 100% net loss of people).

3. Name the states that have fluctuating (changing) internal migration. In these states sometimes the population is increasing and sometimes it is decreasing. The first one has been done for you.

1. Victoria

2. _____

3._____

4. _____

Population Infographics

Infographics combine images with written information to help readers take in a lot of information more easily.

This infographic summarises the internal migration in Australia for the year 2011

The **direction** of the arrow shows the direction that people are moving (into or out of the state).

The **size** of the arrow shows the **relative number** of people moving. The more people moving interstate, the **fatter** the arrow.

Title: Infographic showing internal migration in Australia

INTERSTATE POPULATION FLOWS

NT -2,171

QLD +9,608

WA +8,460

SA -2,325

NSW -16,104

ACT +593

VIC +3,329

TAS -1,309

More people are moving out of NSW so the arrows are thicker.
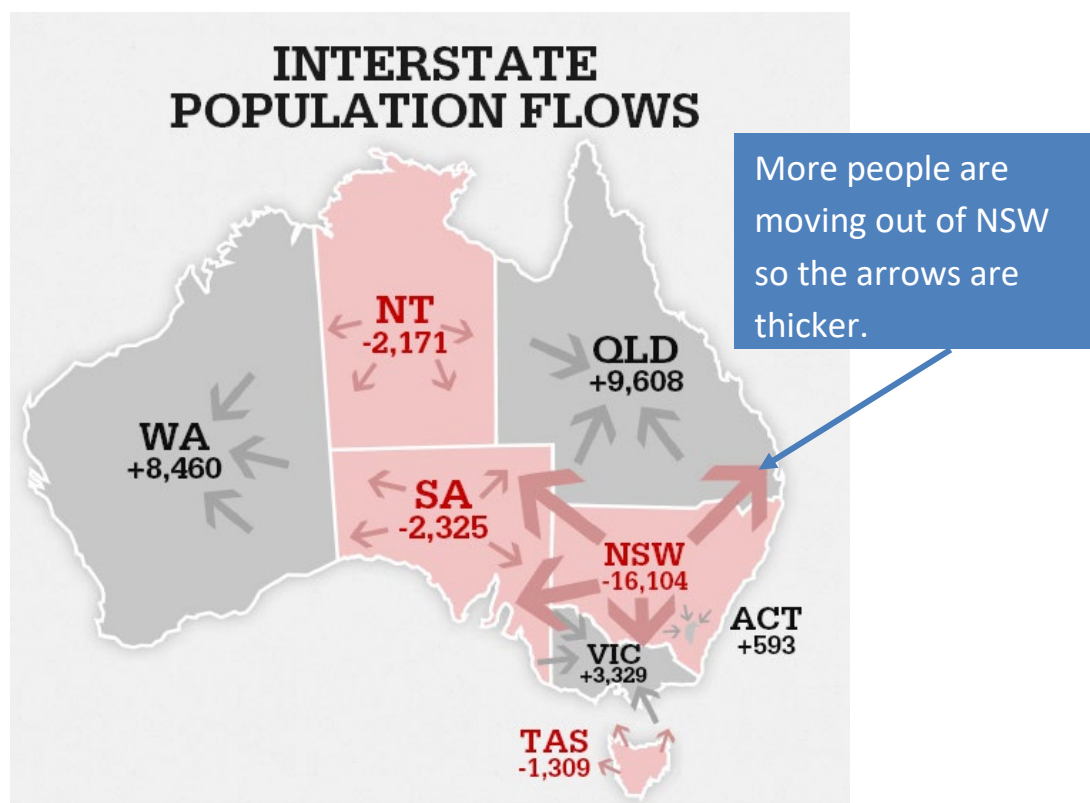
This bar graph shows internal migration in Australian states and territories for the year 2015-2016.
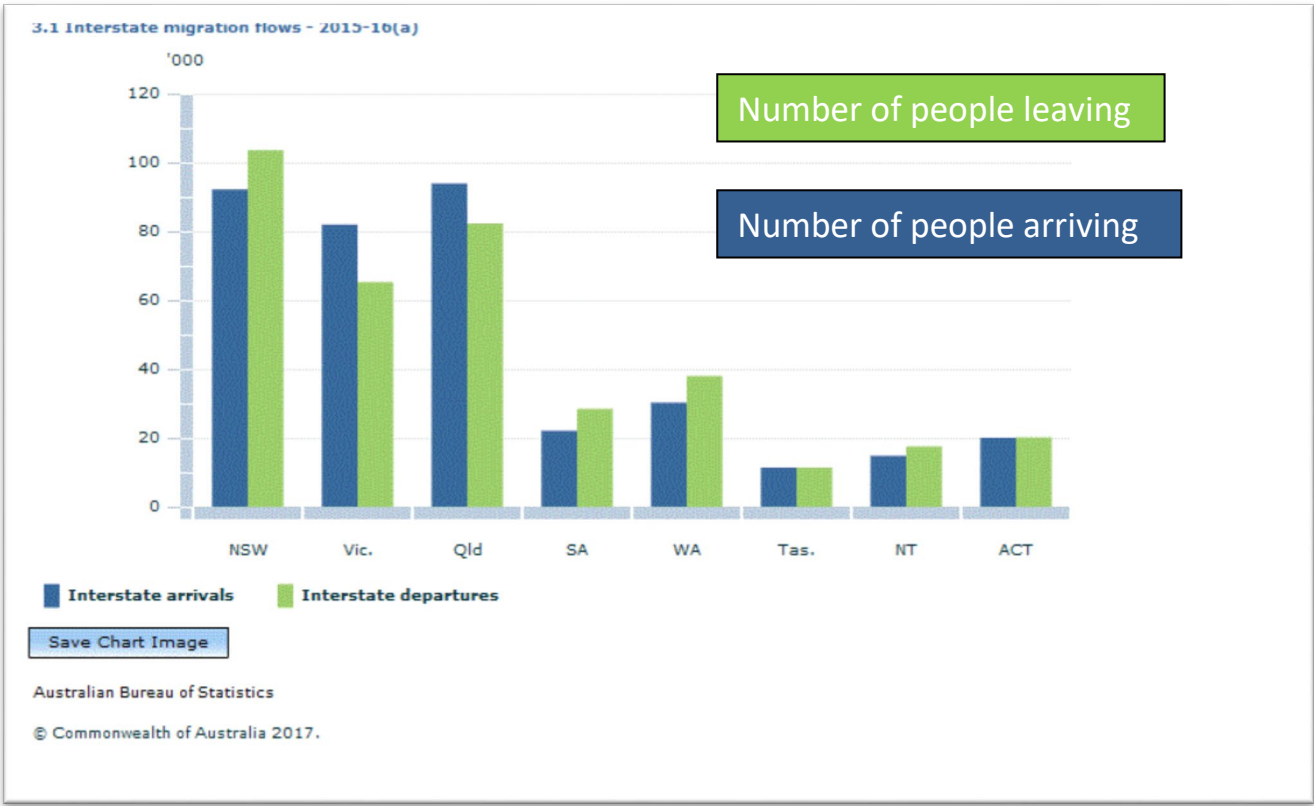
Make an infographic on internal migration for Australia in 2015-2016. **Use the blank map of Australia on the next page.** Use the example on page 27 as a guide.

Steps to follow

1. Colour the states/territories where internal migration is positive and the population is increasing (more people are arriving than are leaving) in the same colour. (If the number of people leaving and arriving in the same, do not colour that state/territory.es
2. Choose a different colour to show the states where the population is decreasing (more people are leaving than arriving).
3. Draw arrows to show the relative size of the population that is leaving and arriving.
4. Use the information in this table to guide your arrows that you will draw on your map.

State of Origin	Highest Destination State (the state to which most people went).
ACT	NSW
NT	QLD
TAS	VIC
WA	NSW
SA	VIC
QLD	NSW
VIC	NSW
NSW	QLD

Find the smallest length on the bar graph (page 27) and use this as your thinnest arrow. The longest length on the column graph will be your fattest arrow. All other thicknesses will slot in between.

5. Give your map a title.
6. Annotate your map with 1 reason people might be leaving or moving to that state (use some information from your mind map on page 19)

Map of Australia

Marking Rubric

I have coloured the states and territories which have a net population increase.	/1
I have coloured in a different colour the states and territories which have a net population decrease.	/1
I have drawn arrows to show the net movement of people into or out of the states and territories.	/1
My arrows show the relative number of people moving into or out of the states/territories (small arrow = fewer people).	/2
My map has a title. The title accurately describes the map	/2
My map is annotated with some possible reasons for the direction of internal migration. One mark for each reason.	/3

Total   /8

Part 2: Introduction

Country towns all around Australia are dying. Schools and shops are closing down. Many towns have no medical facilities other than a rural nurse who is shared between communities. Farmers can't find people to pick their fruit. Abattoirs can't keep staff and many rural industries can't expand because there are not enough workers.

Silverton used to be a busy town of 3000 people not long after silver was discovered. The silver is long gone and only about 30 older aged residents remain.

The whole town of Allies Creek in Monogorillby in Queensland is up for sale for$750 000

The Australian Productivity Commission studies the Australian Economy. Its report in 2017 stated that no move money should be spent on trying to keep small rural farming and mining communities alive and that residents should move somewhere else.

And this is happening at the same time as the capital cities are bursting at the seams. House prices are soaring, traffic is grinding to a standstill, trains and buses are packed and still thousands of people are arriving every year.

Is there a solution to these problems? In this Set we are going to see if there is.

Build up your Glossary

Activity 1

Match the following key terms below with the correct meaning in the table. You may need to use a dictionary to help you.

trajectory, refugee, regional

Term	Meaning
adjective	A word that describes a noun or pronoun.
cultural diversity	A community that is made up of people from different lands and cultures.
Indigenous Australian	The original people of Australia.
infrastructure	Things such as roads, railways, sewerage systems, hospitals that are needed for people to live well in an area.
orphan	Someone who has lost both their parents.
	A person who is forced to leave their country because it is unsafe to stay there.
	Outside the main cities.
rural sector	The part of the economy to do with agriculture.
synonym	A word that has the same meaning as another word.
	The line showing a journey between two places.
UNHCR	Stands for United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The organisation that looks after the interests of refugees and makes sure they are safe and well treated.

Check your answers. Going down the page the answers are: refugee. regional, trajectory

Activity 2

Word-Web shows relationships between glossary words.

Find words from the Glossary that belong to each of these groups. You can use the glossary words more than once
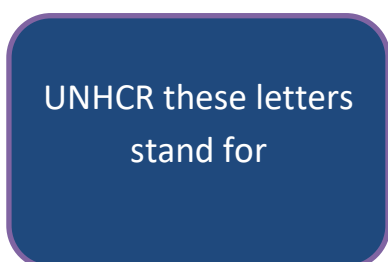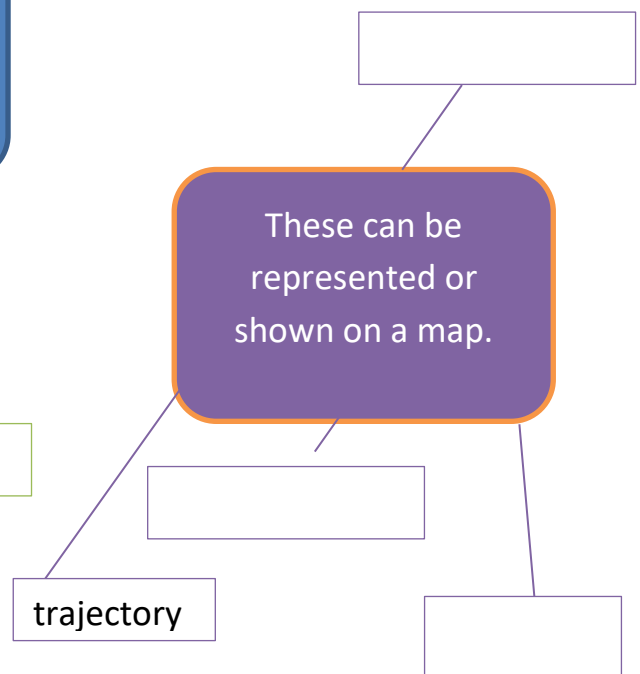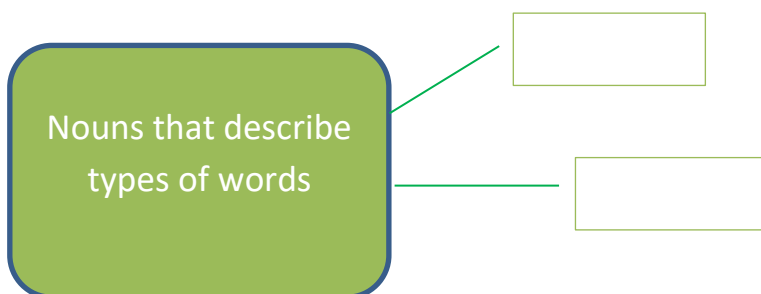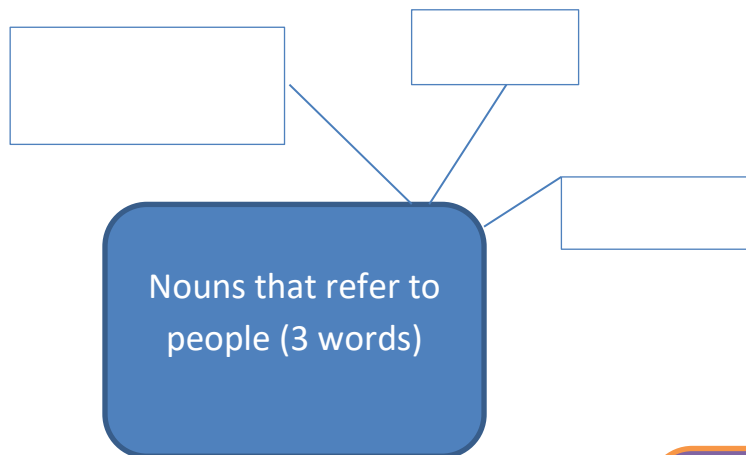
Nouns that refer to people (3 words)

Nouns that describe types of words

These can be represented or shown on a map.

trajectory

diversity

UNHCR these letters stand for

Australia's population is growing every year. Most of the new arrivals end up in the big cities like Sydney and Melbourne. Meanwhile country towns are getting smaller. Young people are leaving and services are closing.

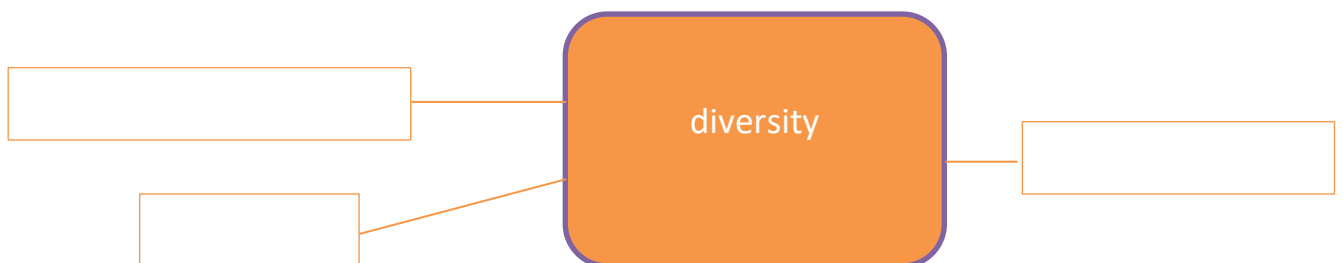The value of Australia's rural sector peaked at **$63.8 billion in 2017**. That is a lot of money.

If rural populations are shrinking who will do all the work on farms?

The key inquiry question for this unit is:

Can refugees save our dying country towns?

INTERNAL MIGRATION AUSTRALIA

8.2 Internal migration trends in Australia and China

Internal migration that occurs in Australia can be classified into two key types. There is **intrastate migration**, whereby people move within their current state of residence – for example, from Brisbane to Townsville.

The other is **interstate migration**, whereby people move from their current place of residence to another state – for example, from Melbourne to Perth. Internal migration may be temporary or permanent.

A very distinct pattern has emerged over the past 40 years in the internal migration of Australians. Queensland consistently has

Source 8.4 Intrastate migration is the process whereby people move within their state. Pictured is Brisbane at sundown.

received the greatest number of internal migrants; however, that trend has dropped to the point where it is at its lowest in the last 40 years.

There are a number of key factors why Queensland has received the most internal migrants in Australia. First, Queensland has a warm temperate to tropical climate, which makes it very attractive to people who are looking for a climate that gives them a unique lifestyle opportunity. Second, Queensland is very attractive to people who are looking to retire to a warmer climate to enjoy benefits such as beaches and recreational activities

such as golf or tennis. There are some other key trends that have occurred over the past 40 years. New South Wales has had fluctuating rates of **negative internal migration**.

This means that there are more people leaving New South Wales than migrating to the state. This negative internal migration peaked in the late 1980s, when New South Wales lost a net total of 40 000 migrants. However, since then it has gradually decreased to a point in 2015 where only around 6600 people migrated interstate from New South Wales. Victoria has

negative internal migration a situation in which more people leave a state than arrive as newcomers

experienced a trend similar to that of New South Wales. Its lowest point was in 1994, with 30 000 people leaving; however, it has now reversed this trend and had a positive figure of 8783 people in 2014. This is because of better employment opportunities and the growth of Melbourne and Sydney as global cities, with increased links into the global economy.

Western Australia has seen an increase in its net internal migration over the period 1976–2013. Some 2000 people left the state in 1998, but by 2011 that trend had reversed, with 8000 people migrating to Western Australia. This has a direct correlation with the mining and resources boom, which has seen a rapid rate of development in Western Australia. With attractive salaries to be earned in the mining and resources sector, many workers relocated themselves to this state to take advantage of the opportunities offered by resource companies.
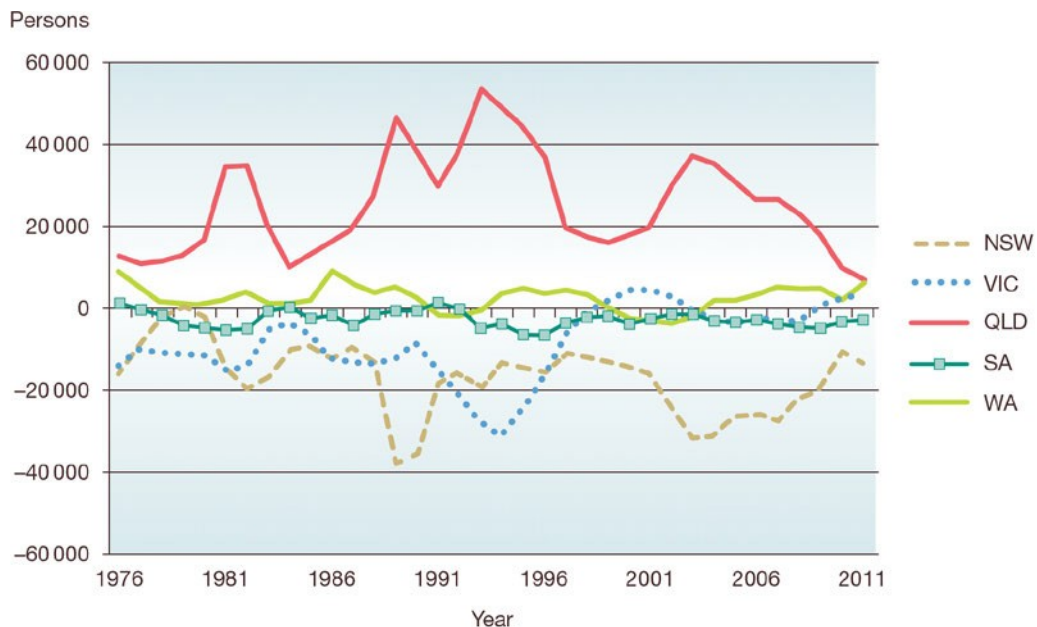
Source 8.5 Net internal migration in Australia, 1976–2011

According to the latest ABS data for 2012–14, these trends have generally continued.

State	Net internal migration 2012–13	Net internal migration 2013–14
NSW	−15 527	−6857
VIC	4671	8783
QLD	9460	5753
SA	−4205	−2968
WA	7992	1045
TAS	−2173	−1168
NT	−1797	−3344
ACT	1579	−1244

Source 8.6 Net internal migration in Australian states, 2012–14

Source 8.7 Western Australia has recently seen a drop in its strong internal migration figures. Pictured is the capital city Perth, whose metropolitan area is home to over 75% of the state's population.

Over time, there has been a general trend of internal migration in Australia of movement towards the cities. Whether it is intrastate or interstate, the main part of the migration has involved people moving to the major urban centres. This has developed to a point where Australia has now become one of the most urbanised countries in the world.

State/Territory	Patterns/Trends
New South Wales	External migrations increasing to Sydney, but internal migration loss (that is, more Australians moving out of Sydney than in).
Victoria	Melbourne's population will continue to grow as external migration increases. There is some internal migration loss but less than Sydney. Due to internal migration there will be a lot of growth in urban regional areas surrounding Melbourne, such as regional cities like Geelong.
Queensland	Out of all states, Queensland has the biggest external and internal migration rates. That is, more people are moving to Queensland.
Western Australia	WA tends to have strong internal and external migration. Regional areas in WA such as the Kimberley and Pilbara are growing faster than Perth.
Tasmania	The population in Tasmania is fairly stable. Potentially Tasmania may have greater growth in the future. See Source 8.10 in the next section for reasons why.
Northern Territory	Measuring internal migration in the Northern Territory is difficult due to the mobility of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.
Australian Capital Territory	Like Tasmania, the population is fairly stable with some losses and gains. Over half of those who leave the ACT move to NSW and conversely over half of those who move into the ACT are from NSW.

Source 8.8 Table summarising the patterns and trends of internal migration for states and territories in Australia

Activity 8.2

1   Taking Source 8.8 into account, predict the order for the five states in 2025, from highest net internal migration to lowest.

2   Referring to Source 8.5, Victoria's negative internal migration was reversed in 2011. Explain why this was so.

3   Referring to Source 8.6, how can you account for the decline in interstate migration to Western Australia between 2012–13 and 2013–14?

4   Describe a major pull factor for each of the following states: Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria.

Australians may move due to any one of the push or pull factors shown in Source 8.10. Regional populations continue to age as young people move to the cities, so there can be labour shortages in regional areas, which can attract the unemployed. The 'baby boomers' of Australia also tend to have high mobility, as they can choose to have a 'sea change' or 'tree change' when they retire.

In the table opposite, you will see some reasons why people move to and from the states and territories in Australia.

Source 8.9 'Tree changers' are people who move from urban to rural areas to enjoy the natural environment and its many sights, such as wildlife.

Student Answers to Activity 8.2

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Case study 8.1
Regional growth in Guangdong province

Guangdong province is located in the south of China, close to the island of Hong Kong. Its main city, Shenzhen, has grown dramatically since the region became a special economic zone in 1979, with its population rising from 200 000 to around 15 million people today, making it one of the world's largest cities.

The city has received over $30 billion in foreign investment over that period, with companies setting up hi-tech manufacturing factories to take advantage of cheap labour and low taxes. Some 140 of the 500 biggest companies in the world have offices or factories in the region. As China's domestic companies grow in size and wealth, many are choosing to relocate to Shenzhen. The port at Shenzhen, which exports the vast array of products manufactured in Guangdong province, is now one of the busiest in the world. Goods from the region are transported all around the world, including to Australia.

1   Explain why many foreign companies have decided to set up offices or factories in Guangdong province.

2   Suggest what problems the rapid population growth in this city may have caused for the region.

3   Describe how busy the port of Shenzhen in Guangdong province is.

4   Research the world's busiest container shipping ports online.

   a   Where does Shenzhen rank globally?

   b   How many containers are processed through the port annually?

Source 8.19 The city of Shenzhen in Guangdong province

Student Answers to Case Study 8.1

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Additionally, the land area of Shanghai has increased dramatically to accommodate the growth of in the population. In 1975, the urban area covered 159 km²; by 2013, this had expanded to 6340.5 km². This rapid increase in population and associated expansion in

land area, which has been driven by internal migration to the city, has led to a degradation of air and water quality, changes in biodiversity and local climate changes.

The **degradation** of air in Shanghai has been attributed to the burning of coal for electricity production and the

degradation a loss of quality

exhaust fumes from the many additional private motor vehicles within the city – in 2014, there were over 2 million private cars in Shanghai. In an effort to control the number of cars in Shanghai, the government has placed a monthly

quota on the release of number plates. The loss of biodiversity has been associated primarily with the urban expansion of the city and increased human activities. The number of native

plant species in the Shanghai area has declined as a result of **urban sprawl**.

For example, in the Sheshan area of Shanghai there has been a 50% decrease in

the number of native species. Additionally, there has been a dramatic increase in the introduction of non-native plants; this has had

a major impact on the biodiversity of the area. In response, the government has established nature reserves and forested parks in an attempt to preserve the biodiversity of the region.

quota a specific number that must be achieved or not exceeded

urban sprawl the gradual spread of cities into previously rural areas due to population growth

TOPIC 2: CHANGING PLACES

Social and environmental effects in China

Social effects of internal migration have a range of influences across sectors of the community. This movement of people affects the population structure of a town. Most people who migrate are in the younger age groups (the 18–40 age bracket), which leaves the areas from which migrants are drawn with a much older average population. The large numbers of people moving away puts pressure on businesses and services, because they find it hard to get people to fill employment positions in smaller towns or cities.

cormorant fishing a fishing method long used in China and Japan in which fishermen use trained birds – cormorants – to fish in rivers. Today the method is mainly used to entertain tourists.

Source 8.25 Elderly traditional Chinese **cormorant fisherman** on the Li River in Yangshuo, China

Source 8.26 As younger people move to urban areas, the rural populations grow older. Here an elderly Chinese woman sorts corn in the yard of her home.

Activity 8.5

1   Determine the most positive effect and the most negative effect of internal migration for the city that receives the internal migrants.

2   Explain why the government in Shanghai placed a monthly quota on the release of number plates.

3   Describe the impact the rapid growth of Shanghai has had on the environment.

Student Answers to Activity 8.5

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STUDENT PERSPECTIVE:

Can refugees save our dying country towns?

Write your answer using **strong sentences** that sound like **writing not speaking.**

You are welcome to use some of the phrases given in the sections marked with a

for literacy.

Activity 9

Can refugees save our dying country towns?

Write your answer as a TEEL paragraph.

Use the scaffold below to plan your answer.

	Planning Space	**Criteria**
Topic Sentence Write the main point of your paragraph. This is the answer to the key inquiry question.		• Topic sentence states your answer to the inquiry question. • Sentence uses strong, technical words
Explain Write a sentence explaining why you think refugees can or cannot help save our dying country towns.		• *Explanation includes the following* • *Australian country towns are shrinking as people migrate to the cities* • *Refugees coming to these towns help rebuild these rural communities – increased demand for services and goods* *-workers for rural industries that often have trouble attracting workers*

Example Give an example (s) to support your opinion. Use the evidence we worked with above as your examples.		Paragraph includes at least one example to support the points made in your *explanation* section Choose from Nhill, Pyramid Hill or Leonard's story
Link Write a sentence to finish your paragraph that links back to your topic sentence		Your final sentence * restates your opinion * summarises the effects of this internal migration

Can refugees save our dying country towns?

Topic sentence

_____

_____

Explanation

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Example/s

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Linking sentence

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Note this down 8.1

Copy the graphic organiser below and summarise what you have learned about internal migration.

When?	How?

What?

Why?

Who?

Internal migration

Where?