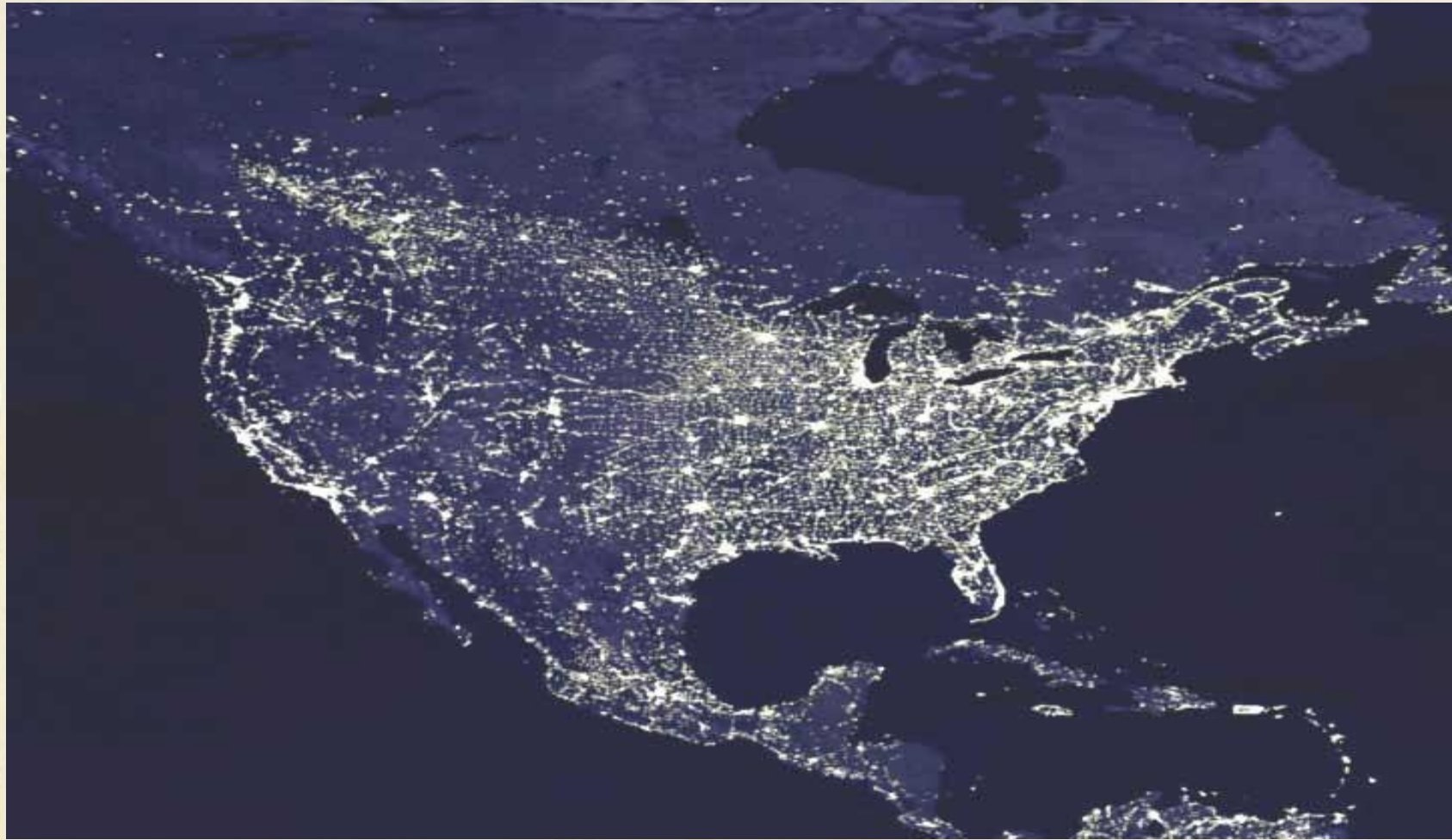


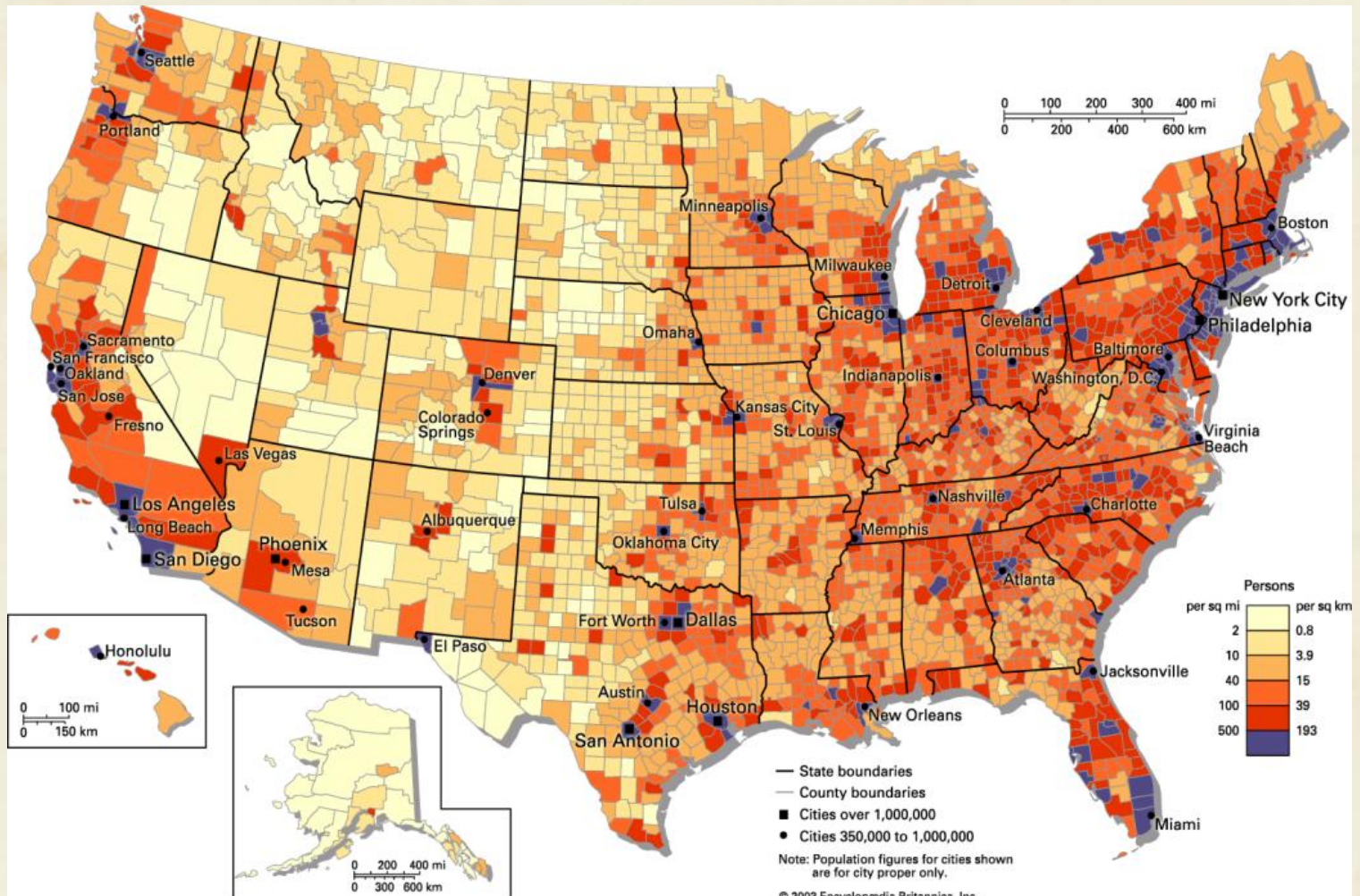
North America



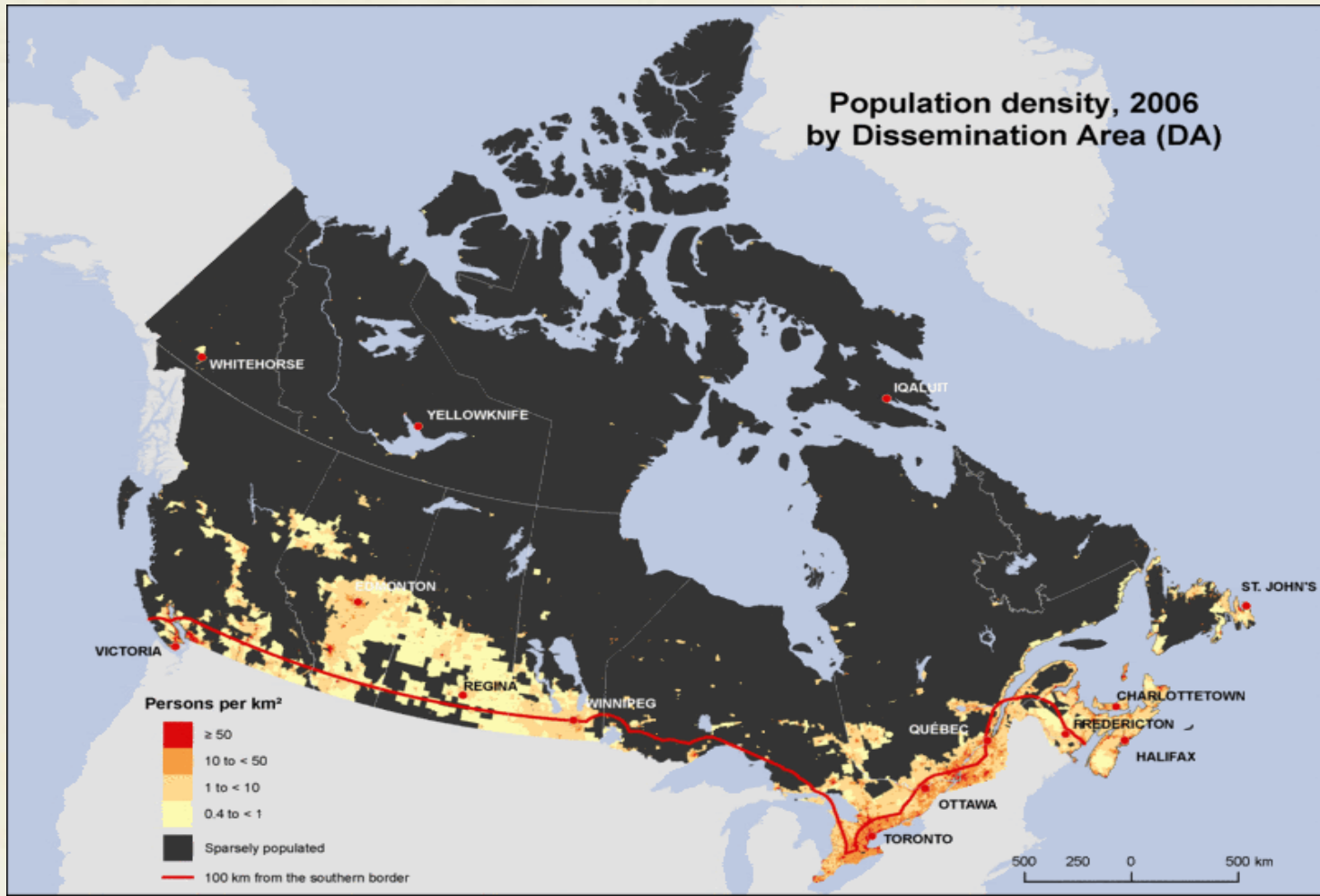
Population

Population

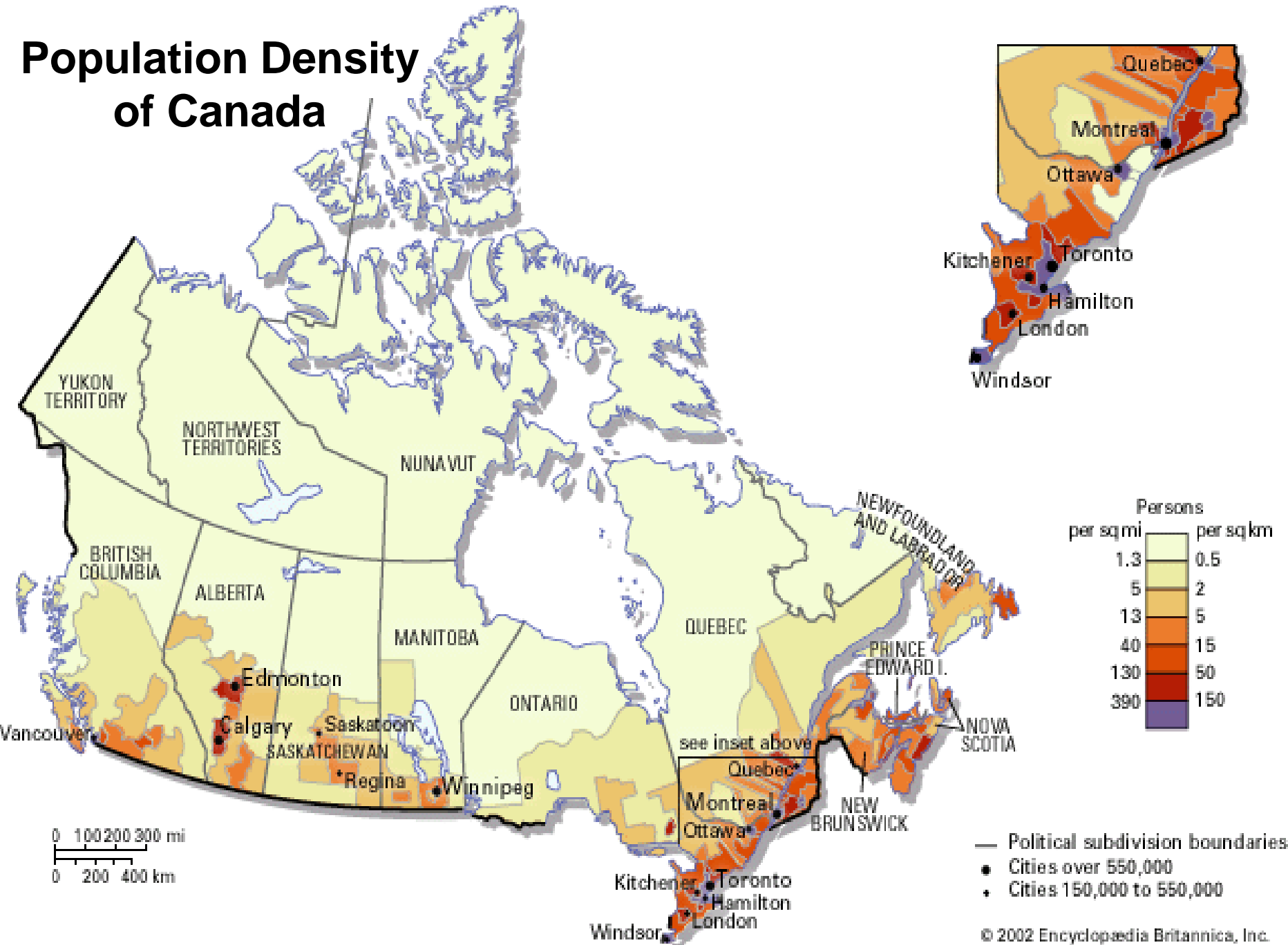
- The U.S. is densely populated on the East Coast.
- The northeast, From New York to Boston is growing into a megalopolis, or series of connected cities.

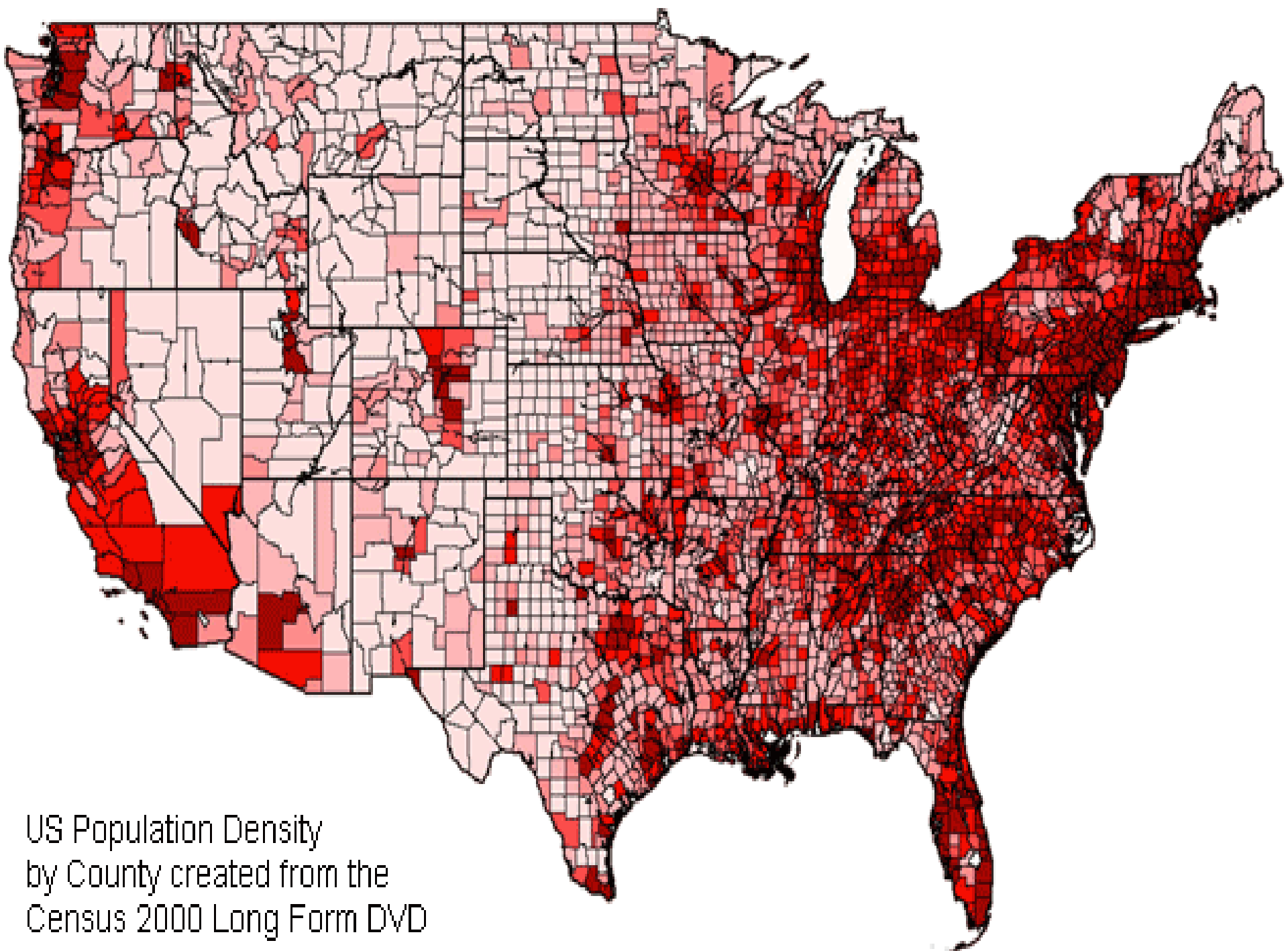


- The population of Canada is clustered near the St. Lawrence River Valley in the East and on the Great Lakes. Most of Canada is sparsely populated due to the climate.
- Most people live near the US border.



Population Density of Canada





US Population Density
by County created from the
Census 2000 Long Form DVD

Population Changes

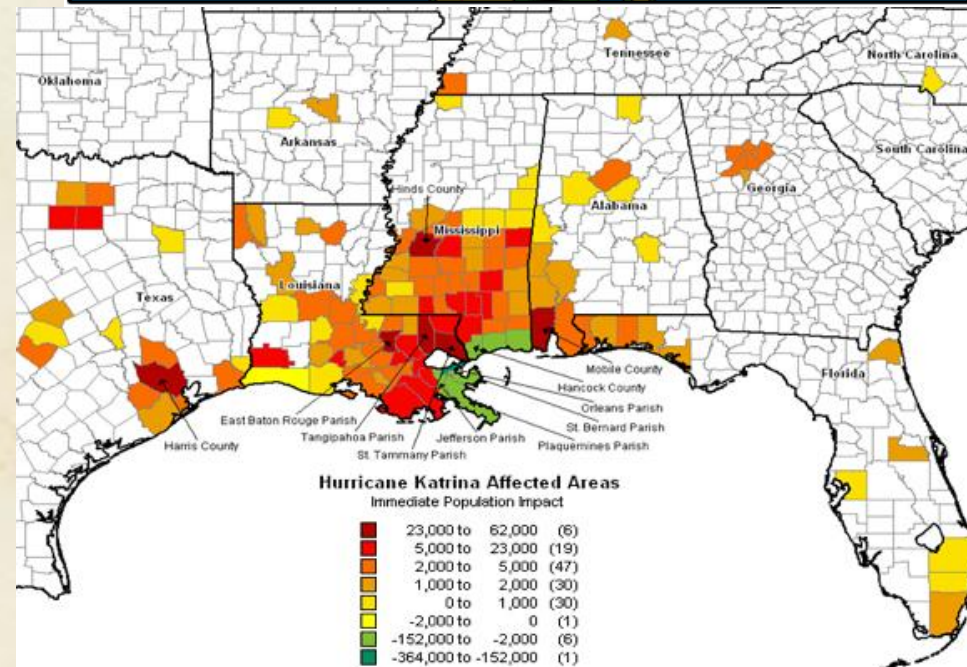
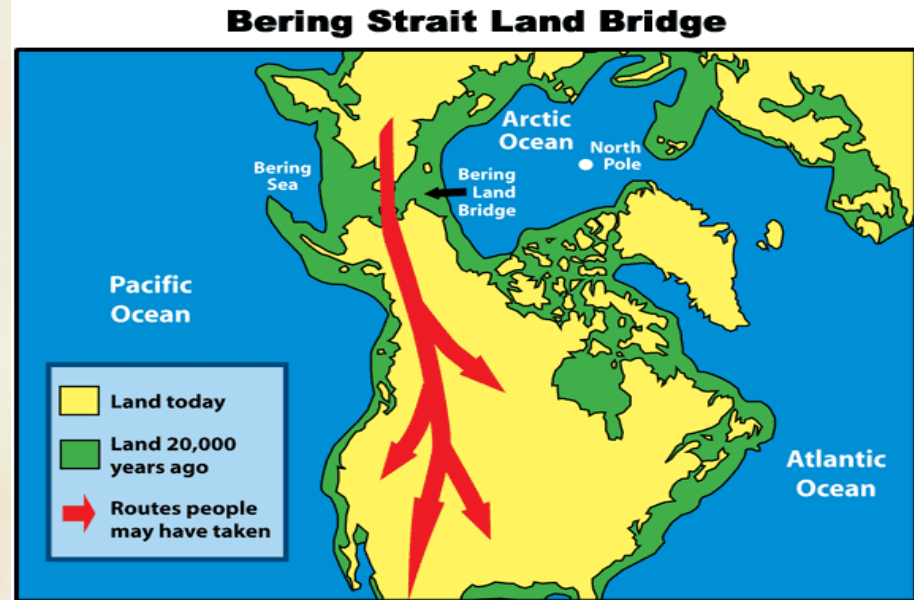
Environmental Reasons

Bering Strait: land bridge created during the Ice-Age, facilitated migration between Asia and North America.

Trade winds: carry immigrants/slave to North America from Europe and West Africa.

Latitude Belts: People and animals tend to move within similar latitude belts

Weather Extremes: Katrina Hurricane causes out-migration from southern U.S. coastline.



International Migration

European Colonization:

search for riches in the New World

Slave Trade: Africans from west coast of Africa to North America

Irish: Potato famine causes out-migration to east coast of U.S.

Chinese: labor to western U.S.

Mexican: fleeing the Mexican Revolution, contemporary search for jobs in North America



Immigration to the U.S.



Year	Top 3 countries of origin
1880	Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom
1930	Italy, Germany, United Kingdom
1960	Italy, Germany, Canada
1980	Mexico, Germany, Canada
1990	Mexico, Philippines, Canada
2000	Mexico, China, Philippines

Intra-national Migration

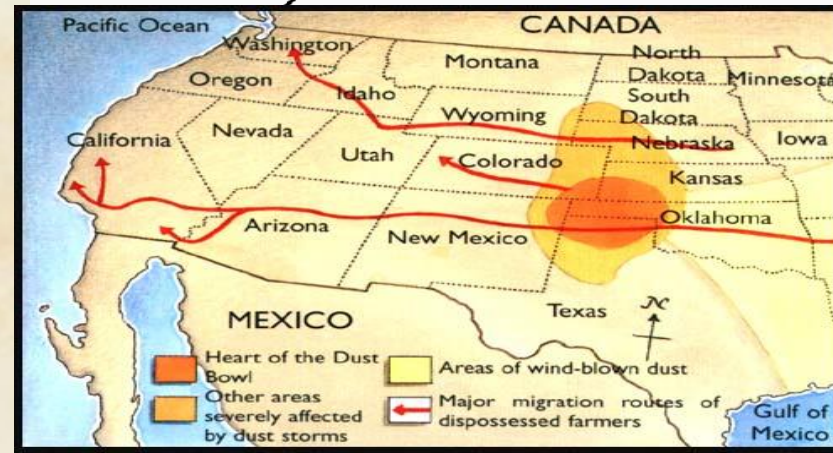
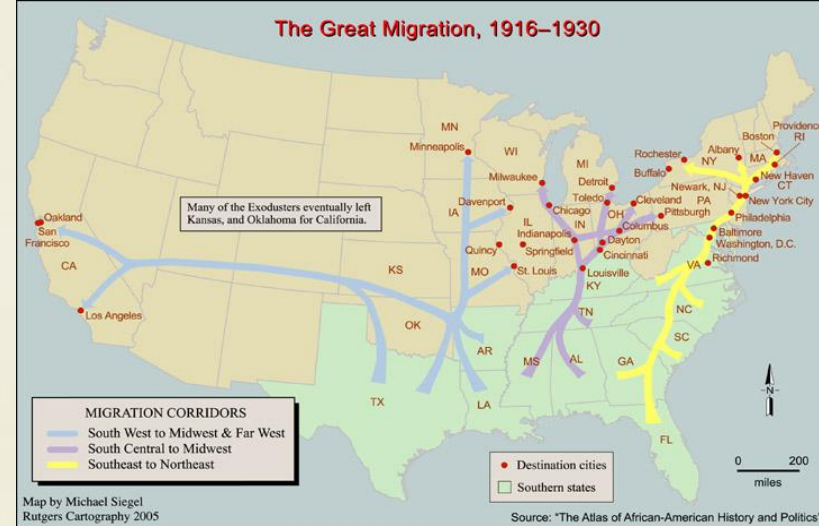
Western Movement: trans-Appalachian migration for land.

Gold Rush: east to west movement in continental U.S. for gold.

Great Migration: migration of African Americans from rural south to northern cities in the U.S.

Dustbowl: migration from mid-west to west coast due to environmental/economic conditions.

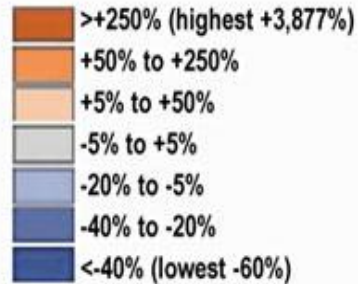
Sunbelt: Movement from northern U.S. to south and southwest for climate and economic reasons.



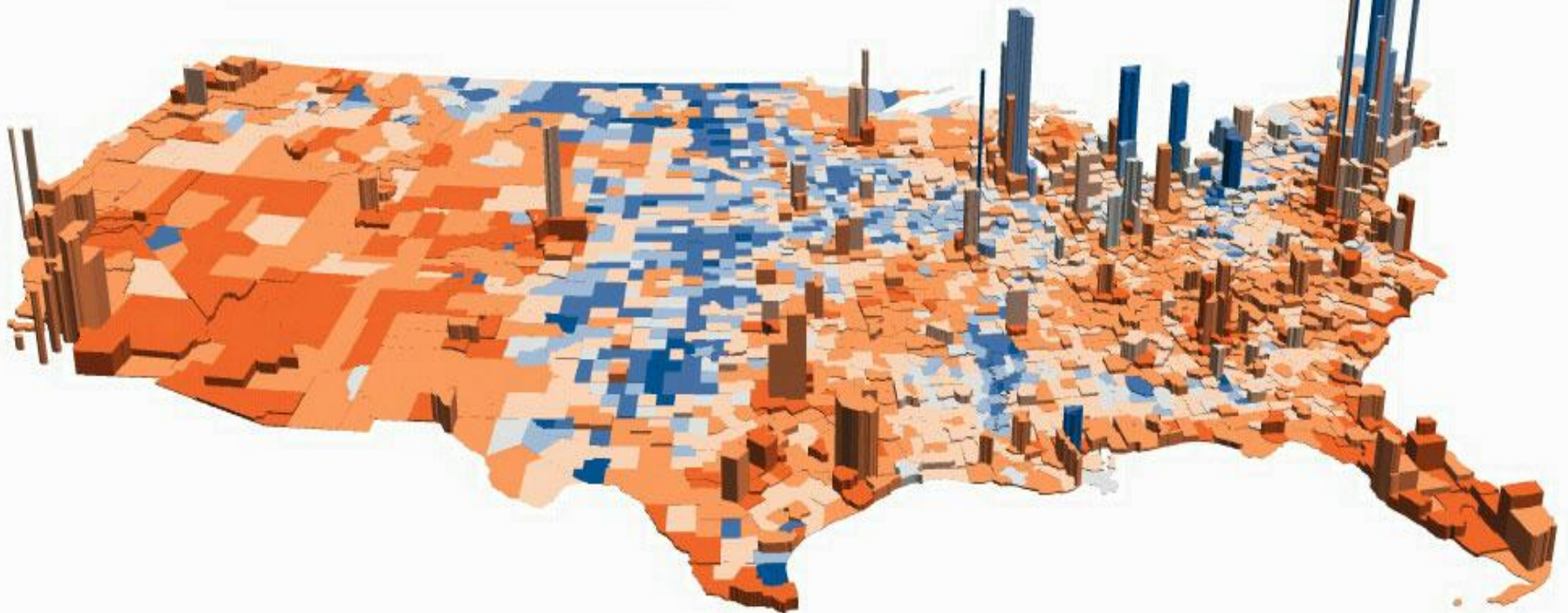
US Population and Growth Trends

Change in county population, 1970-2030

Projected change in county population (percent), 1970 to 2030



Each block on the map illustrates one county in the US. The height of each block is proportional to that county's population density in the year 2000, so the volume of the block is proportional to the county's total population. The color of each block shows the county's projected change in population between 1970 and 2030, with shades of orange denoting increases and blue denoting decreases. The patterns of recent population change, with growth concentrated along the coasts, in cities, and in the South and West, are projected to continue.



Gains and losses in large metropolitan areas, change from 2000-10



Biggest gainers

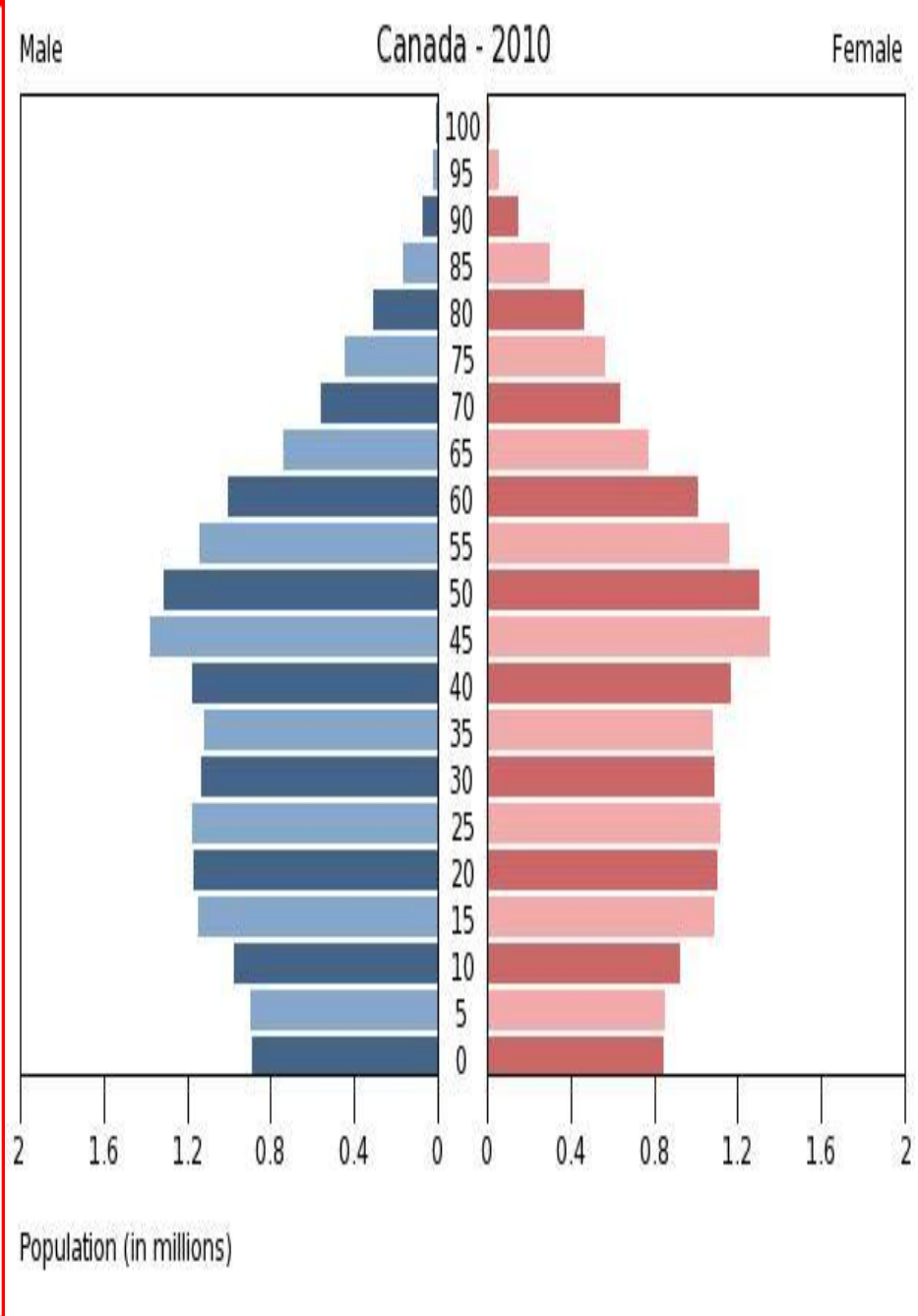
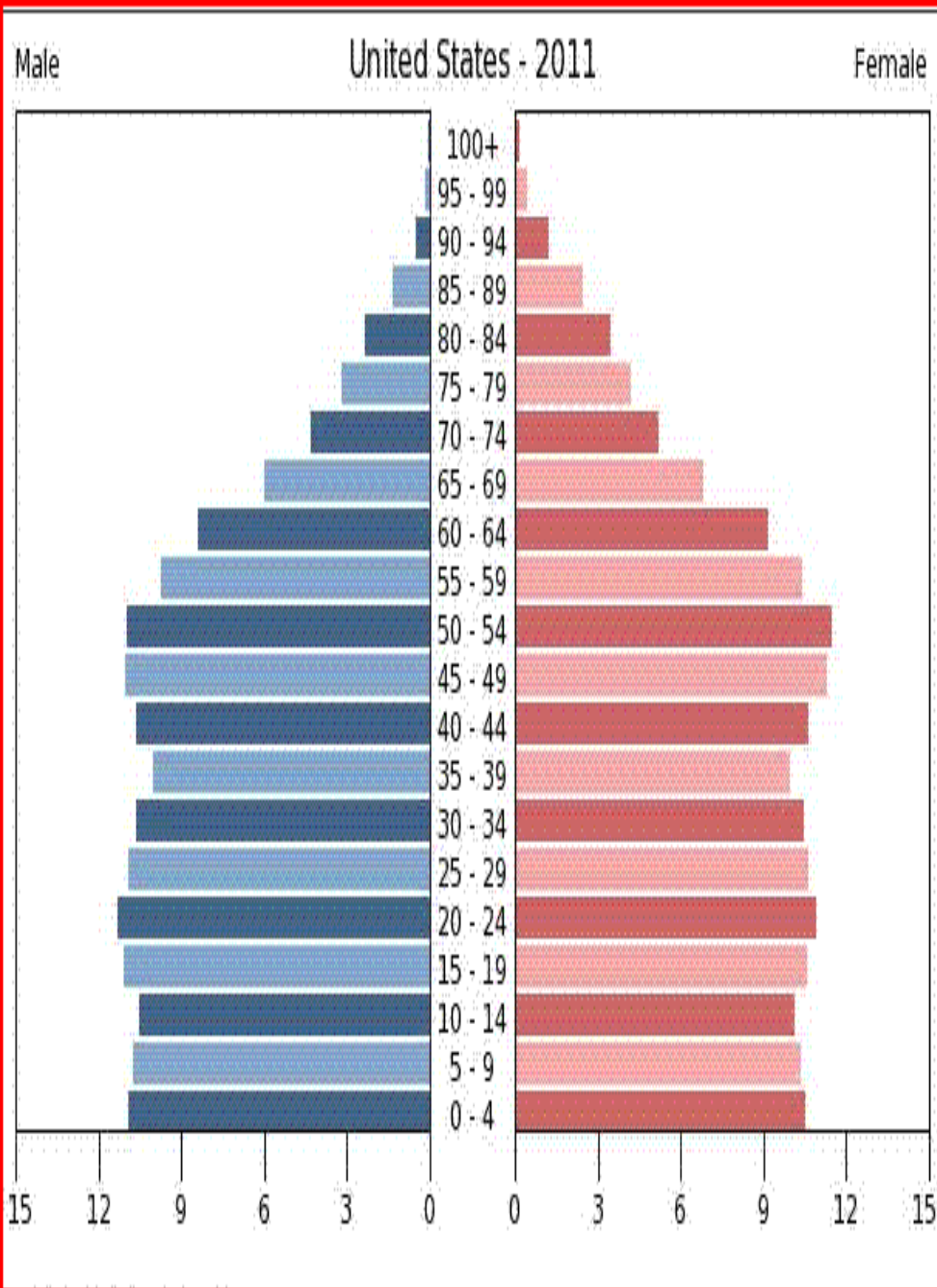
1	LAS VEGAS 1,951,269 (2010 population)	41.8%
2	RALEIGH, N.C. 1,130,490	41.8%
3	FT. MYERS, FL. 618,754	40.3%
4	PROVO, UTAH 526,810	39.8%
5	AUSTIN, TEXAS 1,716,289	37.3%

Biggest losers

1	NEW ORLEANS 1,167,764 (2010 population)	-11.3%
2	YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO 565,773	-6.2%
3	DETROIT 4,296,250	-3.5%
4	CLEVELAND 2,077,240	-3.3%
5	PITTSBURGH 2,356,285	-3.1%

Note: Data are for metropolitan areas with populations of 500,000 or more.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; William H. Frey, Brookings Institution



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/2/28/United_States_Population_by_gender_1950-2010.gif

http://www.nationmaster.com/country/us/Age_distribution