**Chapter 9 -The Human Population**

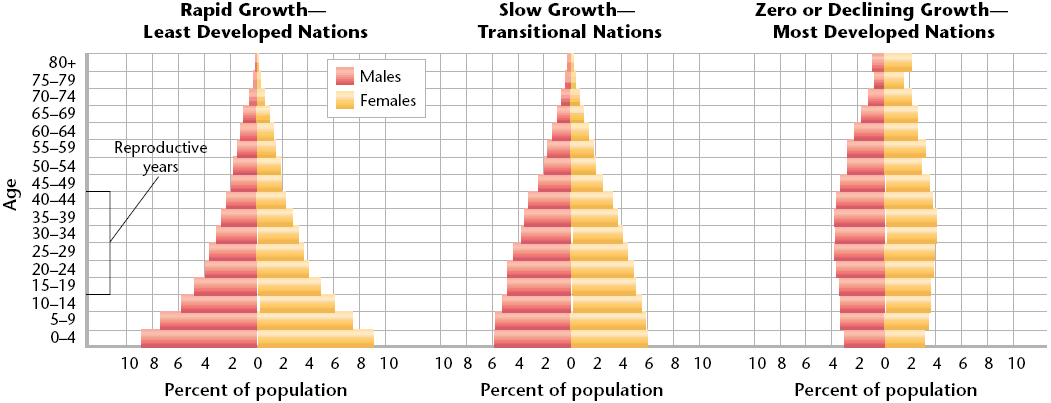
**Studying Human Populations**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the study of the characteristics of populations, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_populations.
  + *Demographers study the historical size and makeup of the populations of countries to make comparisons and predictions.*
  + *Demographers also study properties that affect population growth, such as economics and social structure.*
* *Countries with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population trends are often grouped into two general categories: developed and developing countries.*
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries
  + higher average incomes, slower population growth, diverse industrial economies, & stronger social support systems
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries
  + lower average incomes, simple & agriculture-based economics, & rapid population growth

**The Human Population Over Time**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1800s *(population growth rates increased during each decade)*
* Mostly due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ death rates
  + increases in food production -safe sewage disposal
  + clean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -discovery of vaccines
  + improvements in hygiene

*However, it is unlikely that the Earth can sustain this growth for much longer.*

**Age Structure**

* **C**lassification of members of a population into groups

by age or distribution of members of a population in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups

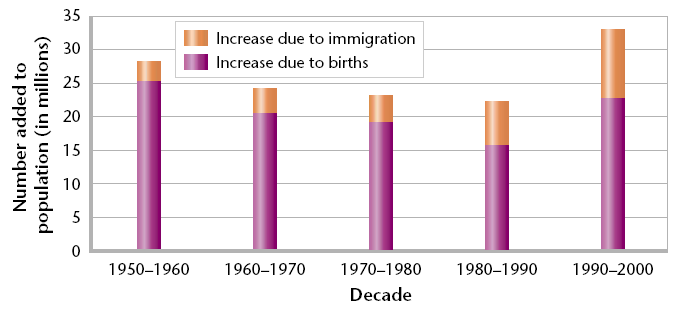
* Helps make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Countries with high rates of growth usually have more young people. Countries that have slow or no growth usually have an even distribution of ages in the population.
* Graphed in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pyramid

**Survivorship**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**of newborns in a population that can be expected to survive to a given age
* Used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population trends
* *To predict survivorship, demographers study a group of people born at the same time & notes when each member of the group dies.*

**Fertility Rate**

* The number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (usually per year) per \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_women of childbearing age (usually 15 to 44)
* Replacement level is the average number of children each parent must have in order to “replace” themselves. This number is slightly more than 2 because not all children born will survive & reproduce.

**Migration**

* **A**ny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of individuals or populations from one location to another
* Movement INTO an area=*Immigration*
* Movement OUT of an area=*Emigration* (Exit)

**Life Expectancy**

* Average length of time that an individual is expected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Most affected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mortality
* *Expensive medical care is not needed to prevent infant deaths. Infant health is more affected by the parents’ access to education, food, fuel, and clean water.*

**The Demographic Transition**

* The general pattern of demographic change from high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & death rates to low \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_& death rates, & observed in the history of more-developed countries
  + Industrial development causes economic & social progress that then affects population growth rates

**Changing Population Trends**

* *Throughout history, populations that have high rates of growth create environmental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*
* A rapidly growing population uses resources at an increased rate & can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the infrastructure of a community.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the basic facilities of a country or region, such as roads, bridges, sewers, power plants, subways, schools, & hospitals.

**Problems of Rapid Growth**

* Uses resources \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the environment can renew them
* Standards of living decline when wood is removed from local forests faster that it can grow back, or when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_overwhelm local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sources.
* Symptoms of overwhelming populations include suburban sprawl, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rivers, barren land, inadequate housing, & overcrowded schools.

**Unsafe Water**

* In places that lack infrastructure, the local water supply may be used not only for drinking & washing but for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_disposal.
* The water supply then becomes a breeding ground for organisms that can cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Many cities have populations that are doubling every 15 years, & water systems can’t be expanded fast enough to keep up with this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Impacts on Land**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is farmland that can be used to grow crops.

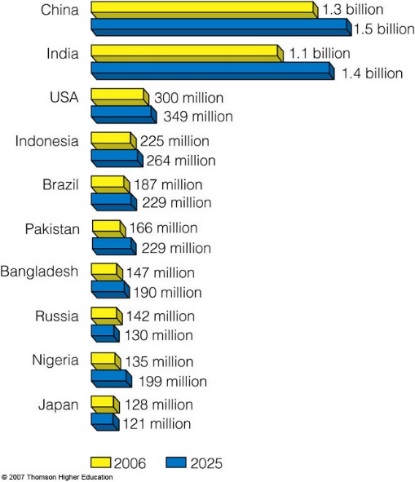
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_populations make trade-offs between competing uses for land such as agriculture, housing, or natural habitats.
  + *For example, Egypt has a population of more than 69 million that depends on farming within the narrow Nile River valley.*
  + *Most of the country is desert, and less than 4 percent of Egypt’s land is arable.*
  + *The Nile River Valley is also where the jobs are located, and where most Egyptians live. They build housing on what was once farmland, which reduces Egypt’s available arable land.*

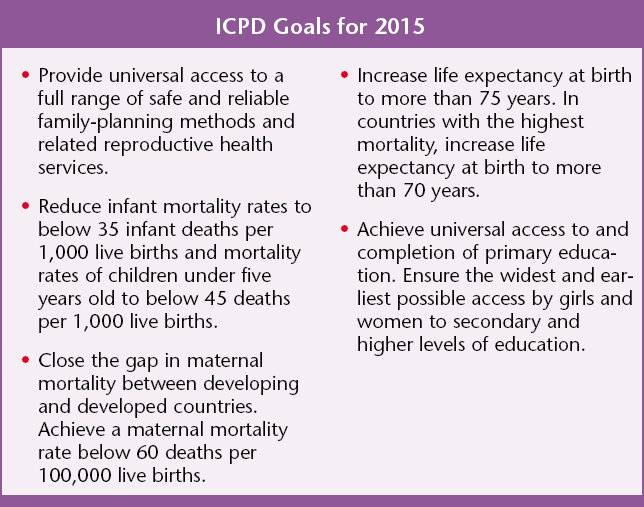
**A Demographically Diverse World**

* Populations are still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rapidly in less developed countries, with most of the world’s population now within Asia.

**FACTORS AFFECTING HUMAN POPULATION SIZE**

* The world’s 10 most populous countries in 2006 with projections in 2025.

**Managing Development & Population Growth**

* In 1994, the United Nations held the International Conference on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & Development (ICPD),
* It involved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about the relationships between population, development, & the environment.
* Many countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stabilizing population growth through investments in development, especially through improvements in women’s status.
* With these goals, worldwide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates are dropping as shown below.

**Growth Is Slowing**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates have declined in both more-developed & less-developed regions.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ predict that this trend will continue & that worldwide population growth will be slower this century than the last century.
* If current trends continue, most countries will have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_level fertility rates by 2050. If so, world population growth would eventually stop.

**Factors Affecting Birth Rates and Fertility Rates**

* The number of children women have is affected by:
  + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of raising and educating them.
  + Availability of pensions.
  + Urbanization.
  + Education and employment opportunities.
  + Infant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Marriage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Availability of contraception and abortion.

**SOLUTIONS: INFLUENCING POPULATION SIZE**

* The best way to slow population growth is a combination of:
  + Investing in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_planning.
  + Reducing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Elevating the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of women.

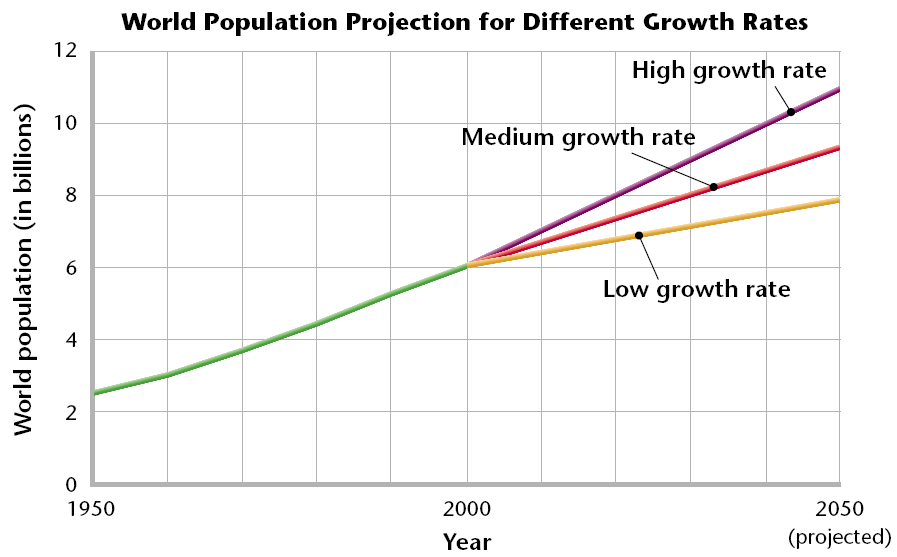
**SLOWING POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA AND CHINA**

* For more than five decades, India has tried to control its population growth with only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_success.
* Since 1970, China has used a government-enforced program to cut its birth rate in half and sharply reduce its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rate.

**India’s Failed Family Planning Program**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_planning.
* Bureaucratic inefficiency.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_status of women.
* Extreme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Lack of administrative financial support.
* Disagreement over the best ways to slow population growth.

**China’s Family Planning Program**

* Currently, China’s TFR is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children per women.
* China has moved 300 million people out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Problems:
  + Strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preference leads to gender imbalance.
  + Average population age is increasing.
  + Not enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to support population.

**Projections to 2050**

* Looking at the graph below, most demographers predict the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growth rate, and a world population of 9 billion in 2050.