



## **CHAPTER 8: HUMAN POPULATION**

### **Concepts and terms to know:**

Doubling rate

Quality of life

IPAT model ( $I = P \times A \times T \times S$ )

Demography

Population size

Population density/distribution

Age structure

Sex ratios

Age pyramids

Emigration/immigration

Total fertility rate (TFR)

Natural rate of population change

Life expectancy

Demographic transition

Pre-industrial stage

Transitional stage

Industrial stage

Post-industrial stage

### **China's One-child Policy**

1. What was the average number of children Chinese women had before this policy was made?
2. Why did the government institute this policy?
3. How does the one-child policy work?
4. Rural farmers and ethnic minorities are exempt from this policy? Why do you think that is?
5. Has the policy been successful? What bad consequences have resulted from this policy?

### **The human population is growing nearly as fast as ever -**

6. Consider a time line ... from the beginning of time to what years did it take for us to reach 1 billion people? How many years after that did it take for us to add another billion? And another billion?

<u>1800</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>   ?   </u>	<u>   ?   </u>	<u>   ?   </u>	<u>   ?   </u>	<u>2011</u>
(1 billion)	(2 billion)	(3 billion)	(4 billion)	(5 billion)	(6 billion)	(7 billion)

7. Why is the annual growth rate, though less at 1.2%, still generating such fast increases in numbers?

### **Is population growth really a problem?**

8. What sorts of things have contributed to population growth?
9. What will quality of life be like as resources become scarce and do not keep pace with the population growth?

**Some national governments now fear failing populations -**

10. What is the IPAT model ( $I = P \times A \times T$ ) used for?

I =

P =

A =

T =

11. How more affluent countries (developed) impact resource depletion and usage in comparison to less affluent countries (developing)?

12.  $S =$  \_\_\_\_\_; What does this take into account?

13. What is happening in China as it becomes more affluent in terms of:

Agriculture -

Water supply -

Air pollution -

Traffic -

**Demography is the study of the human population -**

14. How do demographic studies help us understand populations?

15. What 6 main things do demographers study in populations?

16. What can be determined from population size alone?

17. In what areas is population density highest?

18. Lowest?

19. What does the distribution of populations have to do with resource availability and the human impact on it?

20. How does age structure impact a population in terms of reproduction and growth?

21. How does age cause stress on a countries economy?
22. What is happening in the U.S.?
23. How does sex ratio in populations play a role in growth?
24. Is the sex ratio equal for boys and girls at birth?
25. Why are more boys than girls born in some countries in the world?
26. How does culture play a part in gender in regards to the question above?

**Population growth depends on rates of birth, death, immigration, and emigration -**

27. How are immigration and emigration impacting population growth in many countries today?
28. What about in the U.S.?

**Total fertility rate influences population growth -**

29. What us TFR?
30. What is replacement fertility?
31. Why does replacement fertility in humans equal 2.1?
32. What has happened to infant mortality rates due to better medical help?
33. Why has increased urbanization caused a decline in TFR?
34. How does social security impact views on growing old?
35. How does education and women's rights affect TFR?
36. If the TFR is below the replacement level what is occurring?
37. What is natural rate of population change?
38. What is the worldwide trend?

**Some nations have experienced the demographic transition -**

39. What is life expectancy?

40. What is the demographic transition model demonstrating?

41. Describe what is happening to the population and why in each stage of the demographic transition:  
**KNOW THESE!!**

Pre-industrial stage -

Transitional stage -

Industrial stage -

Post-industrial stage -

42. Check out Figure 8.15. Draw and label the diagram below.

**Is the demographic transition a universal process?**

43. In what countries has the DT occurred?

44. In what type of culture do demographers anticipate the DT would fail?

**Women's empowerment greatly affects population growth -**

45. Read "Fertility Decline in Bangladesh" on pages 222 - 223. How does poverty and overpopulation create a vicious cycle?

46. What do researchers feel is the reason for the decline in TFR in Bangladesh?

47. What was the Matlab Project's goal?

48. What choices are women making that are playing a part in TFR?

**Population policies and family planning programs are working around the globe -**

49. What was the first country to implement population controls? What did they try to do? Did it work?

50. What is the two-child norm?

51. How has Thailand reduced population growth?

52. Read weighing the Issues, "US Involvement in International Family Planning". Why did the US withhold funding to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)?

**Poverty is strongly correlated with population growth -**

53. What percent of the future population is expected to be born poor?

54. What is unfortunate about the fact that most future births will be to poor people when it comes to resources?

**Consumption from affluence creates environmental impact -**

55. How can wealthy nations impact the environment in a more negative way than poorer nations?

56. What percentage beyond our means are we living now?

**The wealth gap and population growth contribute to conflict -**

57. Can you imagine making less than 2 dollars a day? Is resource use balanced between the have and have nots? The affluent make up what percent of the population?

58. The affluent use what percent of the resources?

**HIV/AIDS is exerting major impacts on African populations -**

59. How is HIV impacting Africa and why is it such a problem there?

**Severe demographic changes have social, political, and economic repercussions -**

60. What is happening to the future leaders of these countries afflicted with high cases of disease?

61. What is demographic fatigue?