Demography-

Why is the study of population important?



1. **Where is the World’s Population Distributed?**

Why would these regions have such large populations?

* + - 1. East Asia

Concentration

Japan and Korea

* + - 1. South Asia

Concentration

* + - 1. Southeast Asia

Generalizations:

* + - 1. Europe

Concentration

Climate

What has Europe’s industrialization led to?

* + - 1. Other Population Concentrations
  1. Sparsely Population Regions
     1. **Ecumene** 
        + 1. Dry Lands

* + - * 1. Wet Lands

* + - * 1. Cold Lands

* + - * 1. High Lands

* 1. Population Density
     1. Arithmetic Density

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Population** | **Land Area** | **Arithmetic Density** |
| United States | 310 million | 9.6 million square km |  |
| Egypt | 83 Million | 1 million square km |  |

* + 1. Physiological Density

* + - * 1. Physiological Density of US: 175 per square km
        2. Physiological Density of Egypt: 2,296 per square km

What do you find out when you compare arithmetic density to physiological density?

* + 1. Agricultural Density

* + - * 1. Agricultural Density of United States: 1.6 Farmers per square km
        2. Agricultural Density of Egypt: 251 Farmers per square km

What is suggested when you compare the Agricultural and Physiological densities of Egypt and the US?

1. **Where has the world’s population increased?**
   1. Natural Increase

* + 1. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

* + 1. Crude Death Rate (CDR)

* + 1. Doubling Time

* + - 1. Global Trends:
  1. Fertility
     1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

* + - 1. Global Trends:
  1. Mortality
     1. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

* + - 1. Global Trends:

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* + 1. Life Expectancy

* + - 1. Global Trends:
  1. Summarize the global trends regarding (CBR,CDR,TFR,IMR and Life Expectancy).
     1. Based on the maps 2-11 through 2-14, is your description of global trends correct? Describe which factor does ***NOT*** follow the global trend.

1. **Why is population increasing at different rates in different countries?**
   1. Demographic Transition

* + 1. Stage 1 (Low Growth)

* + - 1. Global Trends:
    1. Stage 2 (High Growth)

* + - 1. What do you think caused countries to enter stage 2?
      2. Global Trends:
    1. Stage 3 (Moderate Growth)

* + - 1. What do you think caused countries to enter stage 3?
      2. Global Trends:
    1. Stage 4 (Low Growth)

* + - 1. What do you think caused countries to enter stage 4?
      2. Global Trends:
    1. Could there be a Stage 5?
  1. Population Pyramids

High population growth:

Low Population growth:

* + 1. Age Distribution

* + - * 1. Dependency Ratio Stage 2:

What type of planning do these countries need to do?

* + - * 1. Dependency Ratio Stage 4:

What type of planning do these countries need to do?

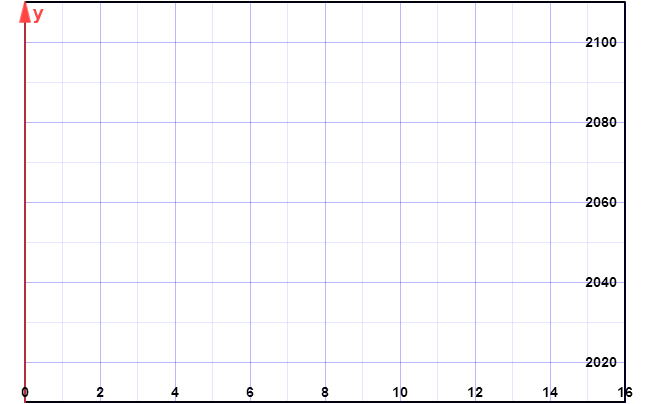
* + 1. Sex Ratio

* + - 1. What will the sex ratio look like in a stage 2 country?
      2. What will the sex ratio look like in a stage 4 country?
    1. Countries in Different stages of Demographic Transition
       1. Homework

1. **Why might the world face an overpopulation problem?**
   1. Malthus

Population and Food Relationships

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2010 | 1 Person, 1 Unit of Food |
| 2035 | 2 Persons, 2 Units of Food |
| 2060 | 4 Persons, 3 Units of Food |
| 2085 | 8 Persons, 4 Units of Food |
| 2110 | 16 Persons, 5 Units of Food |



* 1. Neo-Malthusians
  2. Critics of Malthus
     1. Fixed vs. Expanding Resources
     2. High Populations May be Good
     3. Malthus Theory and Reality
  3. Declining Birth Rates

* + 1. Reducing Birth Rates through the Economy

* + 1. Reducing Birth Rates through Contraception

Difficulties in Implementing Contraception

* + - * 3. Look at the Data on page 70. Identify any trends that are present.
  1. World Health Threats
     1. Epidemiologic Transition

* + 1. Epidemiologic Transition Stages 1 and 2

* + - 1. Stage 1

Black Plague

* + - 1. Stage 2

Cholera

* + 1. Epidemiologic Transition Stages 3 and 4

* + 1. Could there be an epidemiologic transition stage 5?

* + - 1. Evolution
      2. Poverty
      3. Improved Travel

AIDS