Name _____

Predicting Population Growth (p. 234 – 241)

I. Fertility Rate

p. 234

1. **Factors that affect human population growth are ~~unlike~~ similar most other organisms.**

   <u>Circle One</u> : True (False)

2. **Define the term total fertility rate.**

   <u>Total Fertility Rate</u> – average number of children a female member of a population has during her lifetime

3. **Identify the following total fertility rates of women.** *(Not in the book.)*

   Developed Countries - 1.6 children per woman   Developing Countries - 3.1 children per woman

4. **List three reasons why women are having fewer children (globally).**

   1. National Policies (China, Thailand, Brazil, Mexico, Iran)
   2. More children survive to adulthood (less pressure)
   3. More resources needed to be offered

5. **What is the replacement fertility rate for most nations?** 2.1 children

II. Age Structure & Sex Ratios

p. 236

1. **What are challenges faced by countries like Canada (0.4% growth) and Madagascar (2.9% growth)?**

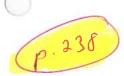   Canada : Older population require more care + financial assistance (Developed Nations) → Less start-up, More survive longer

   Madagascar : Rapid growth makes it difficult to provide education, roads, + other resources

2. **Slightly more human males are born than human females.**

   <u>Circle One</u> : (True) False

   Why?

   (106 males vs. 100 females) – Slightly more males die each year → equalizes % at reproductive age

III. The Demographic Transition

1. Define the term demographic transition.

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Demographic Transition – general pattern of demographic change from high to low birth and death rates (observed in highly developed countries)
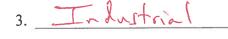
2. Identify the stages of demographic transition.

1. _Pre-Industrial_   - Birth rate is high due to no family planning methods
     - Death rates high due to disease, poor health care
     - Population size is stable

2. _Transitional_   - Deaths rates decline as health care & food improves
     - Birth rates are still high (no response to change)
     - Population explosion occurs

3. _Industrial_   - Birth rate becomes close to death rate
      (Women employed outside of home)
     - Population growth slows

4. _Post-Industrial_   - Birth rate drops below replacement level
      (Economic strains restrict birth rate)
     - Population size decreases (but still high)

IV. Social Factors

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"You are rich!" → Globally

1. Identify the differences between developed and developing countries & give examples.

Developed : _high income, stable population growth_

    Examples : _U.S. Canada, Europe (west), Australia, Japan_

Developing : _low income, rapid population growth_

    Examples : _China, Mexico, Africa, S. America, Indonesia_

2. Compared to developed nations, developing countries have which of the following?

Fertility Rates : (Higher)   Lower   Infant Mortality Rates : (Higher)   Lower

Death Rates : (Higher)   Lower   Life Expectancy :   Higher   (Lower)

3. What percentage of the world's population lived in developing countries in 2009?

_82_ %

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4. How do educated women affect population growth?

1. Realize they do not need as many children.

2. Family planning techniques

3. Less energy bearing + caring for children (↑ family prosperity)

5. Since developed nations experience less population growth, ~~less~~ more resources are used.

Circle One :   True   (False)   (Uneven balance of wealth)