Unit 2.1 Where in the World Do People Live & Why?

2 Why Do Populations Rise & Fall in Particular Places

The following information corresponds to Chapter 2 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the information, in addition to your reading, is important, not just the blanks you fill in. p. 36-57

Field Notes: Where are the children? Bordeaux, France

In France and the rest of Europe, there are ___________ children and populations that are _______. ___________. To keep the population stable (without migration) need a TFR (total fertility rate) of ___________.

- TFR = the average number of ___________ born to a woman of ___________. Today, more than ___ countries or 45% of the world’s population has fallen below this level.
- Not a single country in ___________ is above replacement levels at present. In fact, parts of ________ are reporting the lowest TFR ever, _____ in Bologna.
- As growth rates decline, more countries will experience substantial ________ of the population.
- _______ are making choices to (1) stay in ___________, (2) work on __________, (3) delay ___________. In India, the cost of ___________ for girls has resulted in higher ________ rates for girls.

Aging populations demand social change. Older people ___________, have ________ needs, need ________, and ________. Younger workers are needed to pay taxes, which pay for these services for the elderly.

- One answer to the aging problem is ___________. Younger workers to do the work locals are ___________.
- Japan is an example of a country that ___________ immigrants. Its population is no longer growing, and projections indicate it will decline as it ages. Japan’s closed society encourages ________. More than 98% of the population is ___________.
- Countries like Sweden, are offering major __________ incentives to encourage women to have ________.

Where in the World Do People Live and Why?

- ___________ = the study of population, patterns and rates of change including births, deaths, and migration trends. ___________ = the measure of total population in relation to the land size. ___________ population density = total population divided by total land area for an average per unit of land. This is often misleading because not all land is inhabitable. ___________ population density = the number of people per unit area of ___________ productive land. (e.g. Egypt arithmetic density = ________ per square mile, but its physiologic density is ________ per square mile. Both China and India have large populations (as much as 1/3 of the world populations), but ________ has more arable land per person. ___________ population density = the number of farmers per unit of arable land.
- ___________ = where people live on the earth, often represented on _____ maps, which depending on scale can show individual or highly generalized data.

Note the densest areas are near the coast. China, India, and Western Europe are the 3 areas with the densest population followed by the NE of the USA.
Population Distribution and Density

There is a high correlation between _______ land and population ____________, but advances in ___________ technology and ____________ of agricultural goods has begun to change this pattern.

- **East Asia** = largest concentration; China, Japan, North and South Korea (1.5 billion people). Ribbon-like extensions of dense population (clustered near ____________; majority of people are farmers)
- **South Asia** = second major concentration; India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka (1.5 billion). Also ribbon (finger)-like extensions of dense population (e.g. Ganges River in India), majority are farmers as well.
- **Europe** = third major concentration; Ireland to Russia, including Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Netherlands, Belgium, parts of France, northern Italy (715 million). Ribbon-like extension deep into Russia (follow Europe’s ________________, not fertile river valleys). Ribbons are concentrated along numerous cities & towns (due to the Industrial Revolution; Germany - 88% urban, UK - >89%).
- **North America** = a far fourth; East-Central US and Southeastern Canada (250 million). Like Europe, much is concentrated in major cities - huge urban agglomeration (e.g. ____________, includes Boston, New York, Philadelphia & Washington) – about 20% of the US Population)

Every 10 years the US tries to account for every single person in the country in the _____________.

- Much federal ____________ is based on the results of the census. ________________ groups like the ____________ can result in a loss of fund to pay for ______________ and for fewer ______________ allocated for each state for political representation.

**Why Do Populations Rise and Fall in Particular Places?**

In 1798 the British economist, ____________ ____________ wrote “An Essay on the Principles of Population” warning that the world’s ____________ was increasing faster than the ____________ supply. He said that the food supply grew ______________ (1, 2, 3, 4, …). while population grew ______________ (2, 4, 8, 16, …). He predicted that unless there were natural checks (famine, disease, war, etc) the earth would not be able to support its population.

- Malthus did not foresee that globalization would aid in the exchange of agricultural goods allowing for importation of food from areas where acreage under cultivation was ____________, ____________ of agricultural production, improved strains of ____________, and more ____________.
- ____________ (Genetically modified organisms), ____________ and ____________ also enabled food production.
- ____________ - people who continue to share Malthus’ concerns, point out that human suffering is now occurring on a scale unimaginable even by Malthus.

**Population Growth**

- ____________ = births – deaths, but two other key components are ______________ (with an “I” means in- migration) added to births, and ______________ (with an “e” for exiting) subtracted with the deaths gives a more accurate ____________ ____________.

- Worldwide the total fertility rate (TFR) was ____________ in 2007 and 2.56 in 2010, which are above the replacement rate of 2.1.
- ____________ = the time required for a population to double in size. The formula to determine this number is ____________ (this number reflects the current trend). It is not an absolute certainty). If a country has a rate of increase of 0.50, it will theoretically double its population in ____________ years, and a rate of 2.0 would result in a population doubling in ____________ years.
- From the beginning of time until 1820 the world had less than 1 billion people. The population doubled in just 110 years to 2 billion in 1930. The world reached ____________ in 1975 (a doubling time of 45 years. Today, the world population is doubling every ____________ years, and is about ____________ billion, yielding an increase that still exceeds ____________ million annually.

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• Regional and National Scales
• __________ rate of natural increase is higher than ________, but Sub-Saharan Africa faces the impact of the _____ epidemic.
• __________ countries of N. Africa and SW Asia are also experiencing _______________.
  Demographers suggest a correlation between ______________________ and the ___________________ of women.
• __________ appears destined to overtake China as the world’s most populous country, but other countries in the region __________________, __________________, __________________ all have high rates of increase. East Asia has slow or ____ growth in China and Japan, respectively.
• The slowest growing countries are in ______________________________________.
• Russia’s population is declining because of ____________________________ following the fall of communism.
• Factors that lower population growth are ______________________________, associated with urbanism, __________ ______________, ______________, ______________, among others.
• The higher the population’s level of __________________ the lower its ___________________.

Local Scale
• The Indian government began a policy of forced ___________ of any man with _____ or more children. Millions were sterilized before public opposition forced the government to abandon the policies. In 2004 three states offered a program of exchanging __________ licenses for sterilization for two people and a __________ license in exchange for five people.
• Status of Women: Statistics often fail to reflect differences between men and women. (Afghanistan's literacy rate: 31% total; 47% male, 15% female). When governments instituted measures to reduce the birth rate, the impact fell disproportionately on females (e.g. China's "One Child" policy: infant girls abandoned, malnourished, deprived of medical care) especially in rural areas. Today a program of _________ and _______________ encourage families to have fewer children.

The Demographic Transition

• Before the Industrial Revolution, Great Britain experience ______ birth rates and ______ death rates, resulting in ______ population growth.
  Epidemics & plagues kept the death rate high (e.g. Bubonic Plague)
• After industrialization (and the 2nd Agricultural Rev) _______ rates began to decline.
• With falling _______ and ________ birth rates, Britain's population _______________. From the late 1800's through the World Wars death rates continued to fall and birth rates began to ________, resulting in continued population growth but at a __________ rate.
• Recently both birth rates and death rates in Great Britain ______________ resulting in slow or stabilized growth.
• Demographers call this shift in population growth the _____________________________.

Future Growth
• _______________ (SPL) = the world's population would stabilize and the major problem will be the _______ rather than the _______
• In 2004 the ________________ predicted that the world will stabilize at 9 billion in _______ years. These predictions were revised a few years ago to 10 billion in 200 years & continue to be adjusted periodically to reflect changing attitudes and conditions around the world.
• The World Bank predicted that the US would reach SPL in 2035 at ______ million (but in 2010 = 307 million, so these figures are unrealistic. China MAY stabilize at 1.5 billion in 2070, and India at 1.8 billion in 2070.

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