

Human Population : Growth, Demographics, and Carrying Capacity Chapter 11

1. Thailand case study in chapter introduction; be familiar with the factors which contributed to the success of Thailand's population growth rate reduction:(3.2% to 1.6 % from 1971 to 1986, then down to 1.0% in year 2000.)
2. Write the basic equation for calculating population change and be able to apply it:
3. ZPG stands for:
4. What is crude birth rate and what makes this value "crude"?
5. What is crude death rate and what makes this value "crude"?
6. Calculate the rate of annual rate of population change for each of the following nations or regions: (data based on year 2000 info.) Annual Rate Pop. Change(%)
 - A. Globally: crude birth rate is 22; crude death rate is 9 = _____
 - B. MDCs: crude birth rate is 11; crude death rate is 10 = _____
 - C. LDCs : crude birth rate is 25; crude death rate is 9 = _____
 - D. Africa : crude birth rate is 38; crude death rate is 14 = _____
 - E. Latin America: crude birth rate is 24; crude death rate is 6 = _____
 - F. Oceania: crude birth rate is 18; crude death rate is 7 = _____
 - G. United States: crude birth rate is 15; crude death rate is 9 = _____
 - H. Europe: crude birth rate is 10; crude death rate is 11 = _____
7. Determine the rate of population change for a country which begins a year with 1 million people and has 1675 births, 450 deaths, 325 immigrants, and 150 emigrants in a given year: _____.
8. Globally, over the last 100 years, which have dropped more dramatically, birth rates or death rates? Provide three significant reasons for this:
9. In 1963, the global growth rate was **2.2%** ; in 2000, global growth rate was **1.35%**.
10. Given the global growth rate in year 2000, doubling time = _____.
11. Given a starting population of 6.25 billion people and using the global growth rate of year 2000, how many people will be added to the planet? _____.
12. Given a starting population of 284 million in a nation and a growth rate of 1.0%, how many people will be added to this country? _____.
13. Identify the three most populous nations: _____, _____, _____.
14. How does replacement-level fertility differ from total fertility rate?
15. Does TFR tend to be higher in developing or developed countries? _____. TFRs for: Developing nations: _____ Developed nations: _____ Global: _____
16. Describe two likely reasons or factors which contribute to TFRs being higher in the category of countries identified in #15 above:
17. Why is replacement-level fertility not equal to 2.0?
18. On which continent is TFR the highest? _____.
19. Describe the demographic transition? Be familiar with the following: the four stages of this model, the changes in population, birth rate, and death rate which occur, and the major factors which help bring about the changes in these three (pop, B.R, & D.R.).
20. When was the so-called baby boom in the United States? _____.
21. When was the so-called echo boom in the United States? _____.
22. Be familiar with the major factors affecting birth rates and fertility rates: pp. 243-244.
23. The rapid growth of the world's population over the last 100 years is primarily the result of _____.
24. Provide three reasons for #23 above: _____, _____, _____.
25. Name the two most useful indicators of overall health of people in a country or region: _____ and _____.

26. Of the factors/indicators in #25 above, which one is considered the single most important?
_____.
27. Population Age Structure diagrams: three age categories, 4 general types of, use of:
28. Figure 11-18, p. 248: comparison of key demographic indicators in a highly developed, moderately developed, and less developed country:
29. Approximately what percent of the world's people live in populations that are stable in terms of the rate of growth? _____. These populations are primarily in: _____.
30. Be familiar with the "Immigration in the United States" case study, p. 250.
31. Support: A. Slowing/stopping population growth: B. Not slowing or stopping pop. growth:
32. Garrett Hardin's guest essay: Moral Implications of Cultural Carrying Capacity; pp. 252-3.
33. Demographic Transition: figure 11-26, p. 255; # of and names of stages, significant changes which occur in each of these stages:
34. Case studies: India and China; p.257-258.
35. United Nations Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, Egypt, 1994: Population Plan(goals/policies/actions/recommendations):