

Unit 2

Location, Distribution, and Density

Population Geography

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

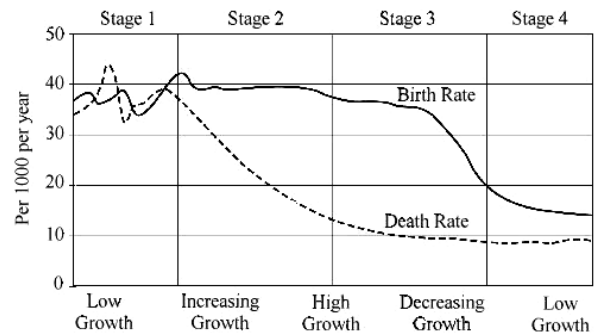
Population Growth

- _____ = time required for a population to double in size. The formula to determine this number = $70 / \text{rate of increase}$ (this number reflects the current *trend*, it is not an absolute certainty).
- _____ = rapid growth of the world's population over the past century.
- _____ = difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a specific period (usually 1 year).
- _____ rate = CBR; number of live births per year per thousand people in a population (low birth rates are associated with modernization – industrialization and urbanization – except for China).
- _____ rate = CDR; number of deaths per thousand; also known as the *mortality rate*. Should be viewed in the context of _____ mortality (deaths of infants before reaching their first birthday).
- _____ rate = number of children born to women of childbearing age; usually reported as the number of children per woman.
- The demographic change formula: $TP = OP + B - D + I - E$: $TP =$ _____; $OP =$ _____; $B =$ _____; $D =$ _____; $I =$ _____; and $E =$ _____.

Rate of Increase (%)	Doubling Time (yrs.)	Example (2012)
0.50		Albania
0.60		United States
1.00		Brazil
2.00		Egypt
3.50		Niger

The Demographic Transition

- _____ model = multi-stage model based on Western Europe's (UK's) experience of changes in population growth due to industrialization.
- _____ stage = 1st; high fertility and high mortality; highly variable population, but with little long-term growth (no modern country exists in this stage).
- _____ stage = 2nd; high fertility and declining mortality; leads to increasing growth (many LDCs are in this stage today).
- _____ stage = 3rd; declining fertility and mortality, but with already-low mortality, population growth continues (e.g. the U.S. is in this stage).
- _____ stage = 4th; low fertility and low mortality; very low rate of growth (some countries have negative growth such as Russia, Germany, and Japan).



* The actual *demographic transition* is represented by stages 2 and 3, in which birth and death rates fall.

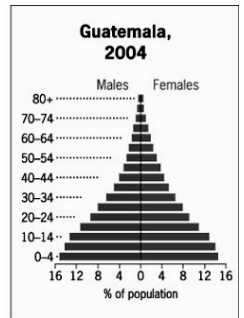
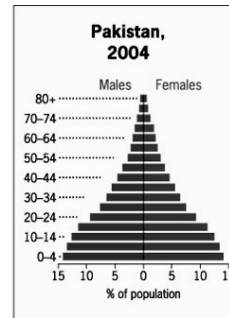
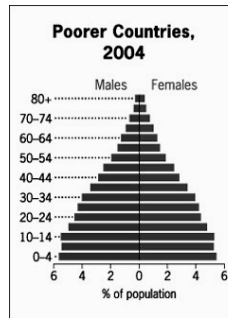
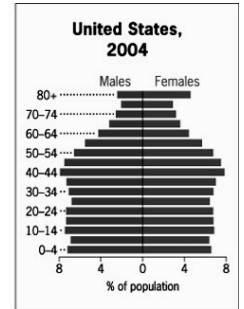
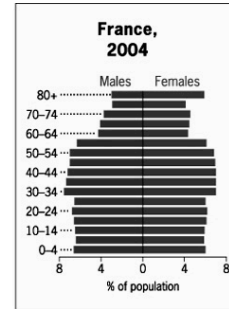
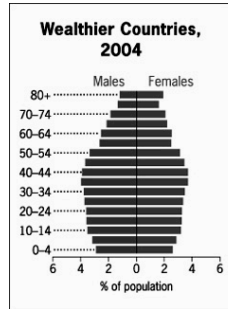
* When Europe's population revolution began (19th c.), the base was much _____ (Britain had between 6-7 million people). It is unwise to assume that all countries will progress in the same way (quantitative differences b/w MDCs and LDCs).

- Zero population growth = the level at which a national population ceases to grow. Some countries have achieved this; their major problems will involve the aged, not the young.

Why Does Population Composition Matter?

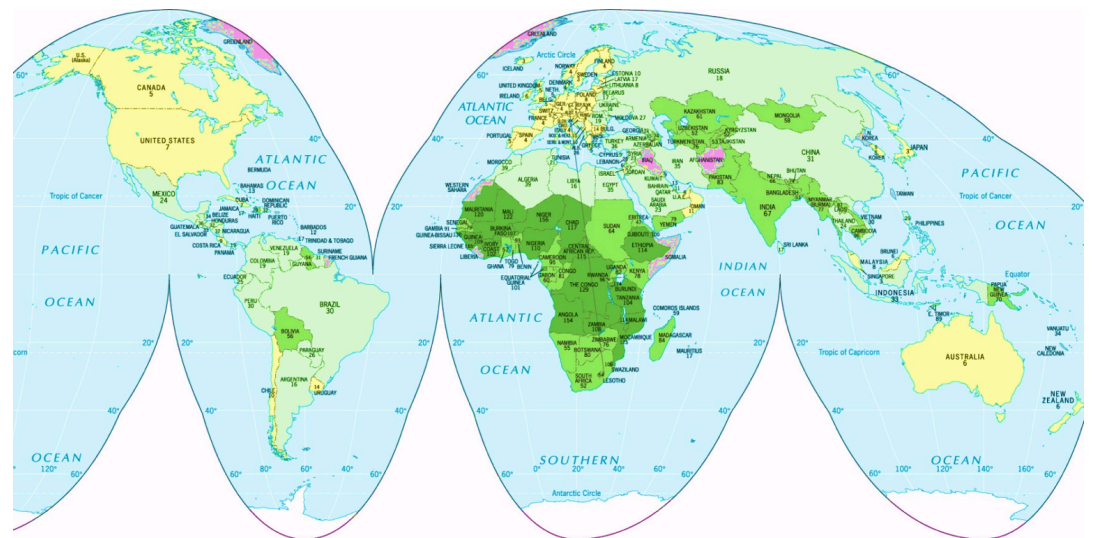
- Population pyramid = graphic representation (profile) displaying the *composition* of a population; shows the percentages of the total population by age and sex, normally in five-year groups known as cohorts.

- A pyramid with a wide base and a narrow top indicates a country with relatively high growth rates (typically a developing country), whereas a more rectangular “pyramid” indicates a country with relatively low growth rate (typically a developed country).



How Does the Geography of Health Influence Population Dynamics?

- Infant mortality rate (IMR) – is the number of baby’s deaths during the first year following its birth; unlike Child mortality rate (CMR), which is the number of deaths of children between 1-5 years of age per year).



- Life expectancy - the number of years, on average, someone may expect to remain alive in a given population.