

Chapter

2

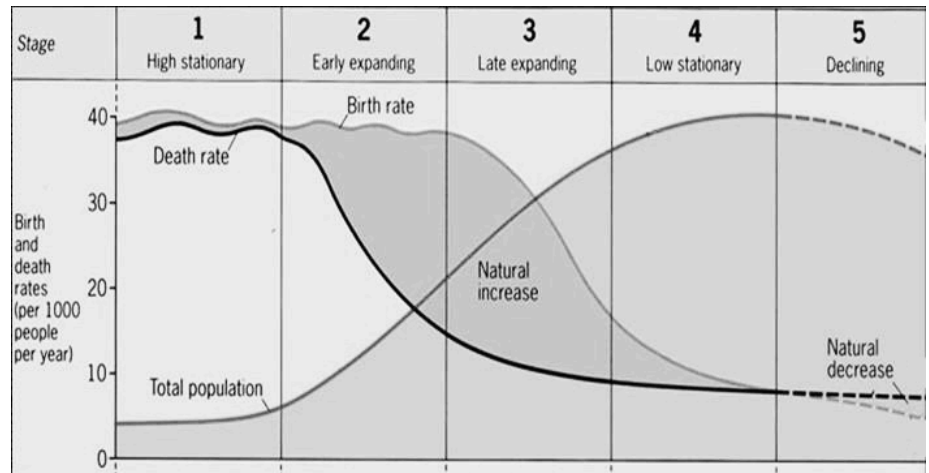
Population Growth and Composition

Population Geography 3

Note: all of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

The Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

- Define: crude birth rate (CBR) - _____
- Define: crude death rate (CDR) - _____
- Define rate of natural increase (RNI) - _____
- Briefly discuss why the demographic transition first occurred in the United Kingdom - _____



- Briefly describe Stage 1 (high stationary) – _____
- Briefly describe Stage 2 (early expanding) – _____
- *The demographic transition occurs between stages 2 and 3 (in which birth and death rates fall).
- Briefly describe Stage 3 (late expanding) – _____
- Briefly describe Stage 4 (low stationary) – _____
- Briefly describe Stage 5 (declining) – _____

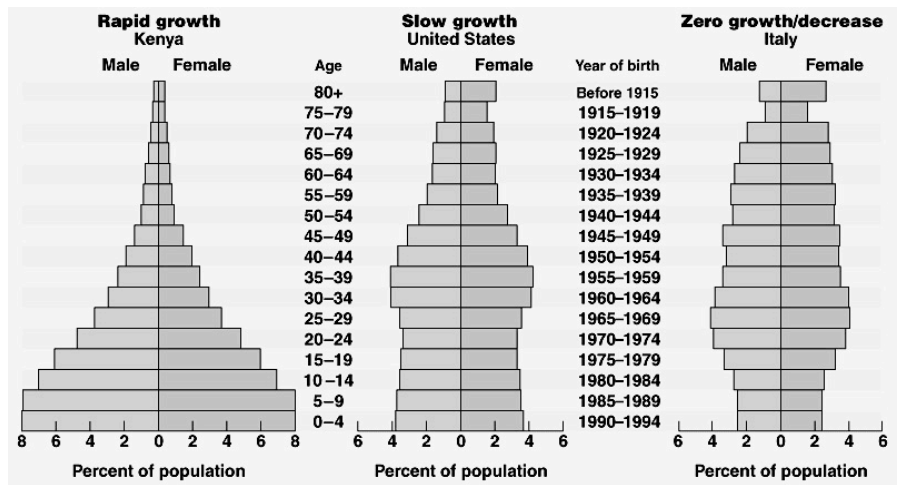
• Define: stationary population level (SPL) - _____

• Why may it be unwise to assume all countries will follow the same demographic sequence as industrial Europe? _____

Why Does Population Composition Matter?

• Define: population composition - _____

• Define population pyramid - _____



• A pyramid with a wide base and a narrow top indicates a country with relatively _____ growth rates (typically a _____ (LDC)).

• A more rectangular "pyramid" indicates a country with a relatively _____ growth rate (typically a _____ (MDC)).

How Does the Geography of Health Influence Population Dynamics?

• Define: infant mortality rate (IMR) - _____

• Briefly discuss the importance of IMRs - _____

• Define: child mortality rate (CMR) - _____

• Define and briefly discuss: life expectancy - _____