



# *POPULATION OF THE WORLD*

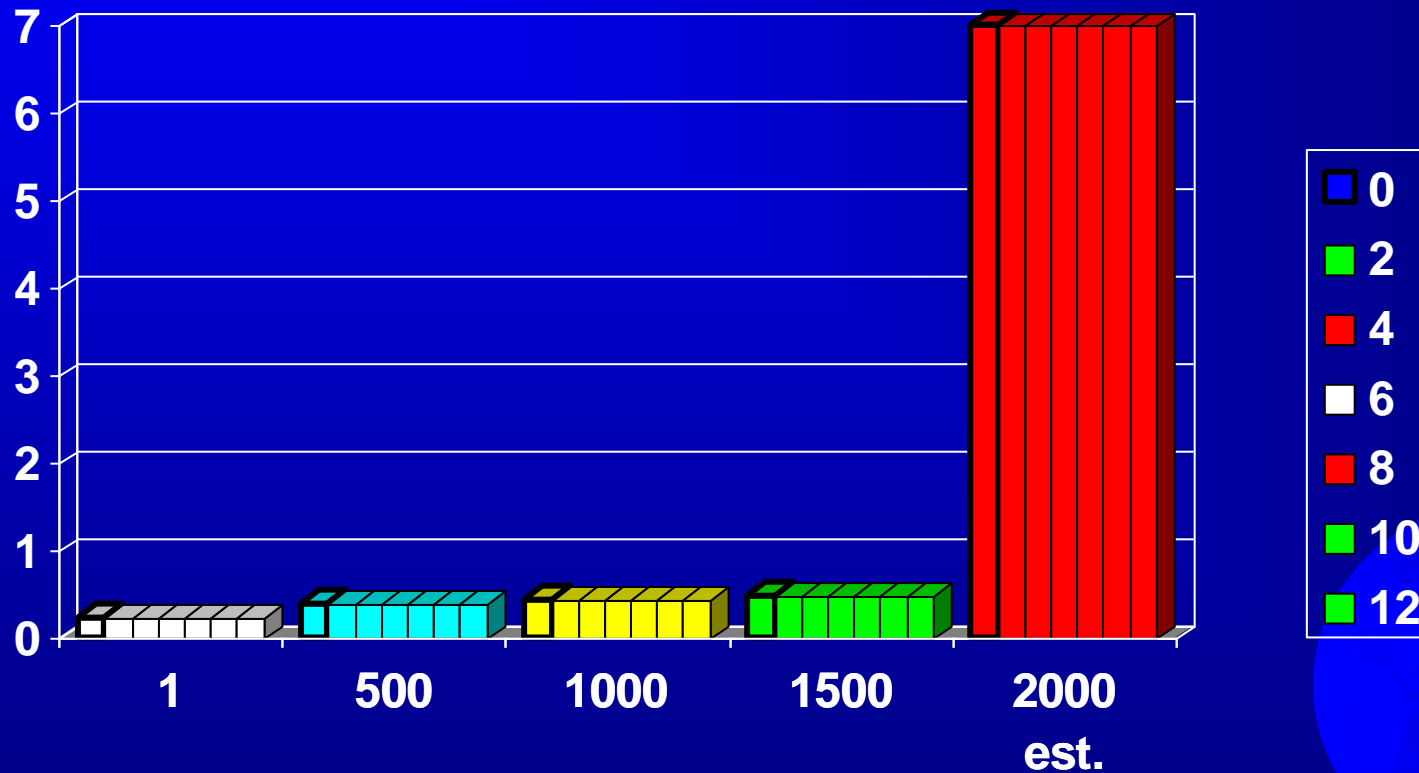
# I. World Population

## ☞ A. *Demographers*

[people who study  
human pop.] have est.  
the world pop. at  
different times in  
human history.

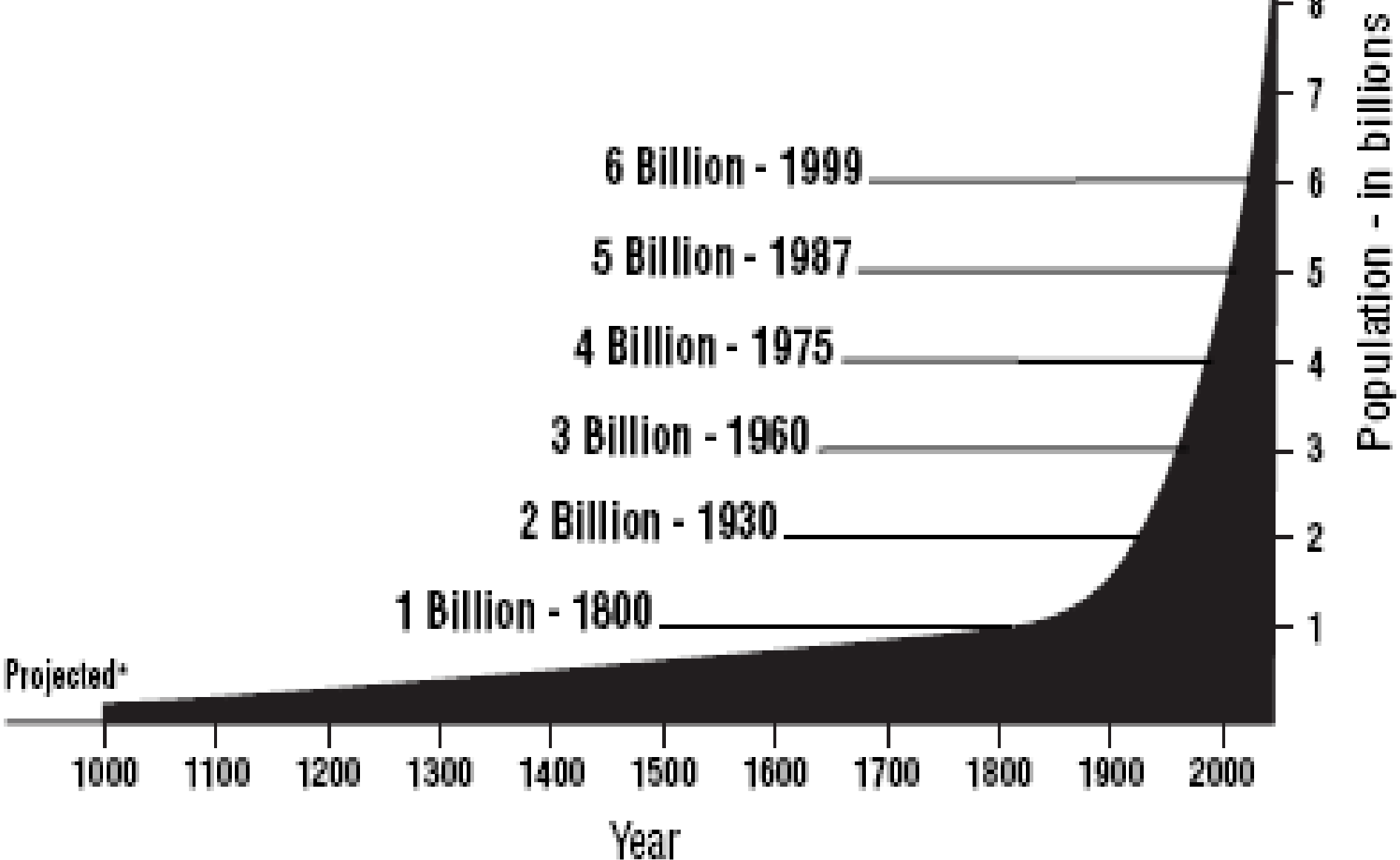


# Growth of Population Over Time



# WORLD POPULATION GROWTH

## 1000 AD - 2020 AD\*



# 1. Until 1700's

- a. *Natural increase* [birth rate – death rate] was *small*.
- b. *Birth rate* [the number of people born each year per thousand] was *high*.



- 1) People had a lot of children because they knew most would not survive.
- 2) They needed help on the farm.



c. The *death rate* [the number of people dying each year per thousand] was also *high*.

- 1) Knew little about good health.
- 2) Knew little about the prevention of disease.
- 3) Poor shelter.
- 4) Lacked a good diet.
- 5) Famines and wars.



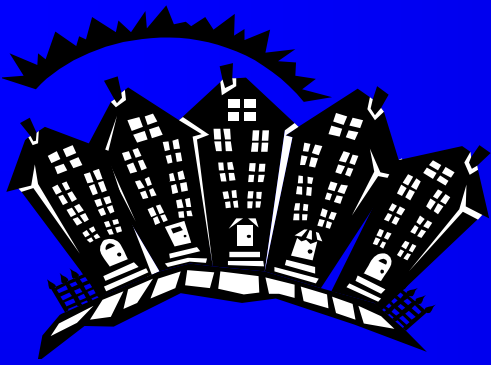
## 2. During the 1700's.

- a. Population began to increase.
- b. **Associated with the *Industrial Revolution***

1) Better farming methods--more food.







2) Produced more factory goods—made life easier.

3) Lived near factories—nearer hospitals.



# **C. Advances in medical sciences**

- 1) Medicines**
- 2) Vaccinations**
- 3) Health care**



# **d. Increased trade and contact**

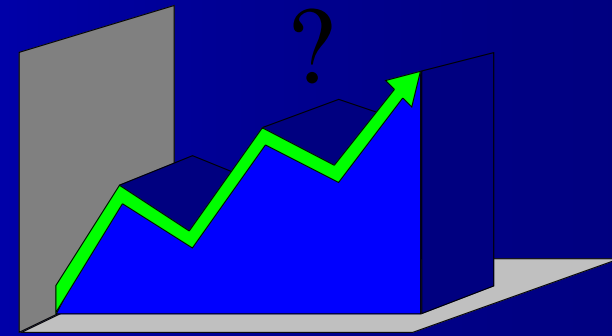
- 1) Ideas spread.**
- 2) Exchange of crops--improved the diets.**
- 3) Could trade for food during famines.**



**3. Between 1650 & 1850 the world population doubled.**

**a. from 500 million**

**b. to one billion**



**4. By 1960, there were 3 B.**

**5. By 1990, there were 6 B.**



## Population Change



5. Today there are  
6,901,038,564 +

June, 2011

**WORLD POPULATION**

6,901,038,564

8,545,740,358

**PRODUCTIVE LAND**  
(hectares)

- a. Most countries take a pop. *census* [an official count].
- b. The United Nations est. the number for those that don't report an official population count.





## **B. Population increases vary**

- 1. Depends on the balance between the birth & death rates.**



**2. Each country is going through different changes.**

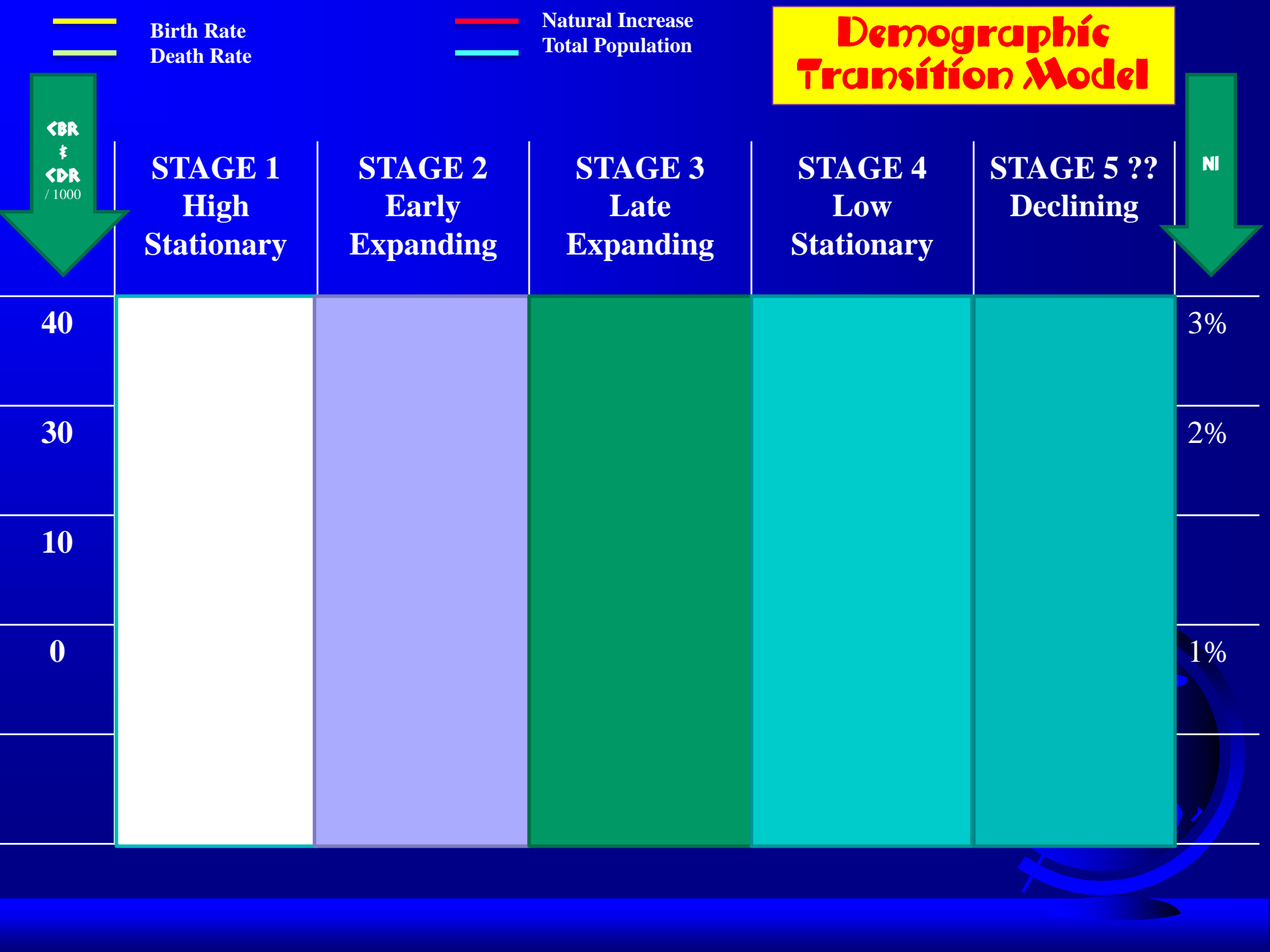
**3. Levels of Development**

**a. Developed or Industrialized Countries (MDC's)**

**b. Less Developed or pre-Industrial Countries (LDC's)**



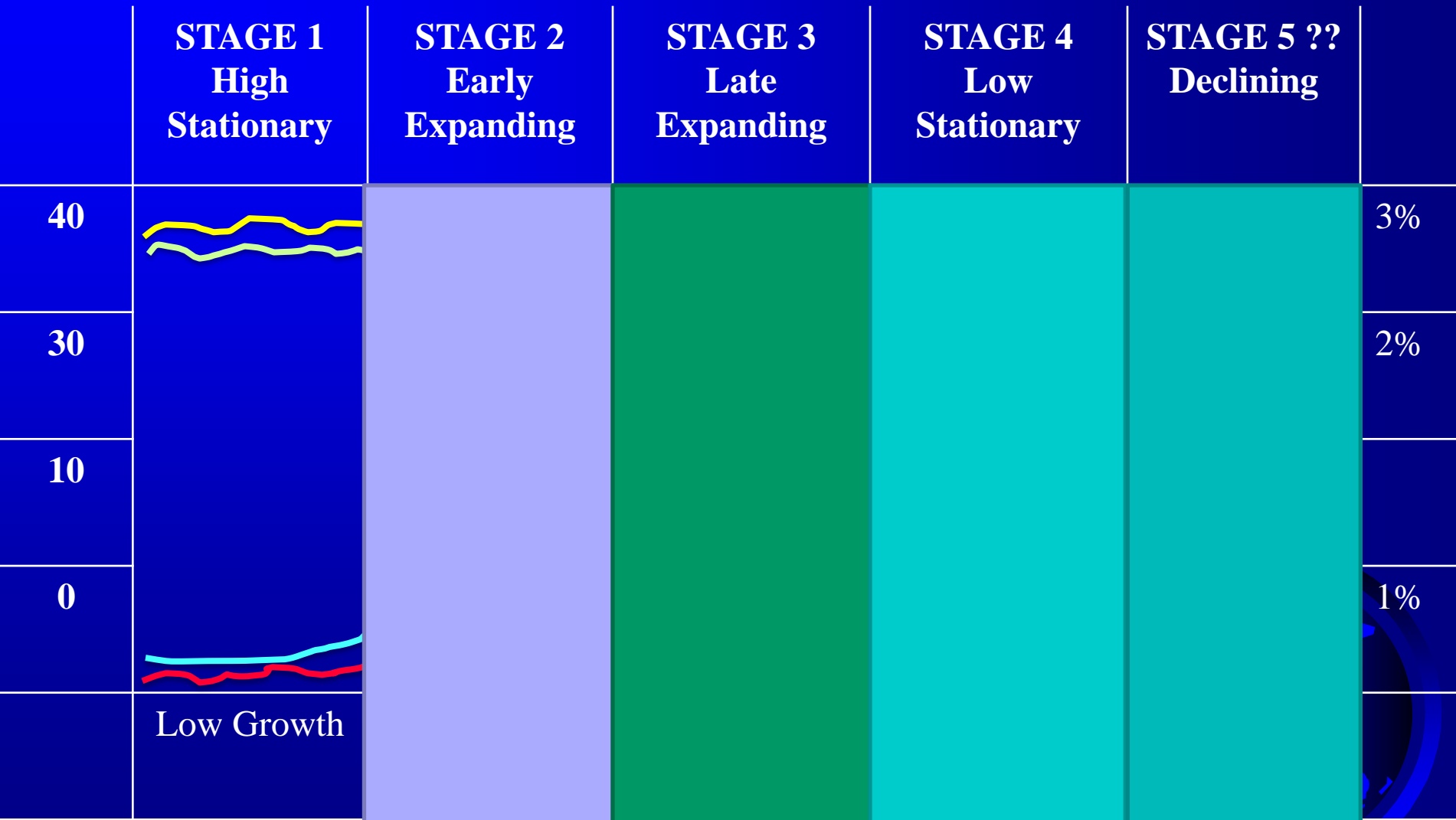
*We will define and study Development in the next unit.*



Birth Rate  
Death Rate

Natural Increase  
Total Population

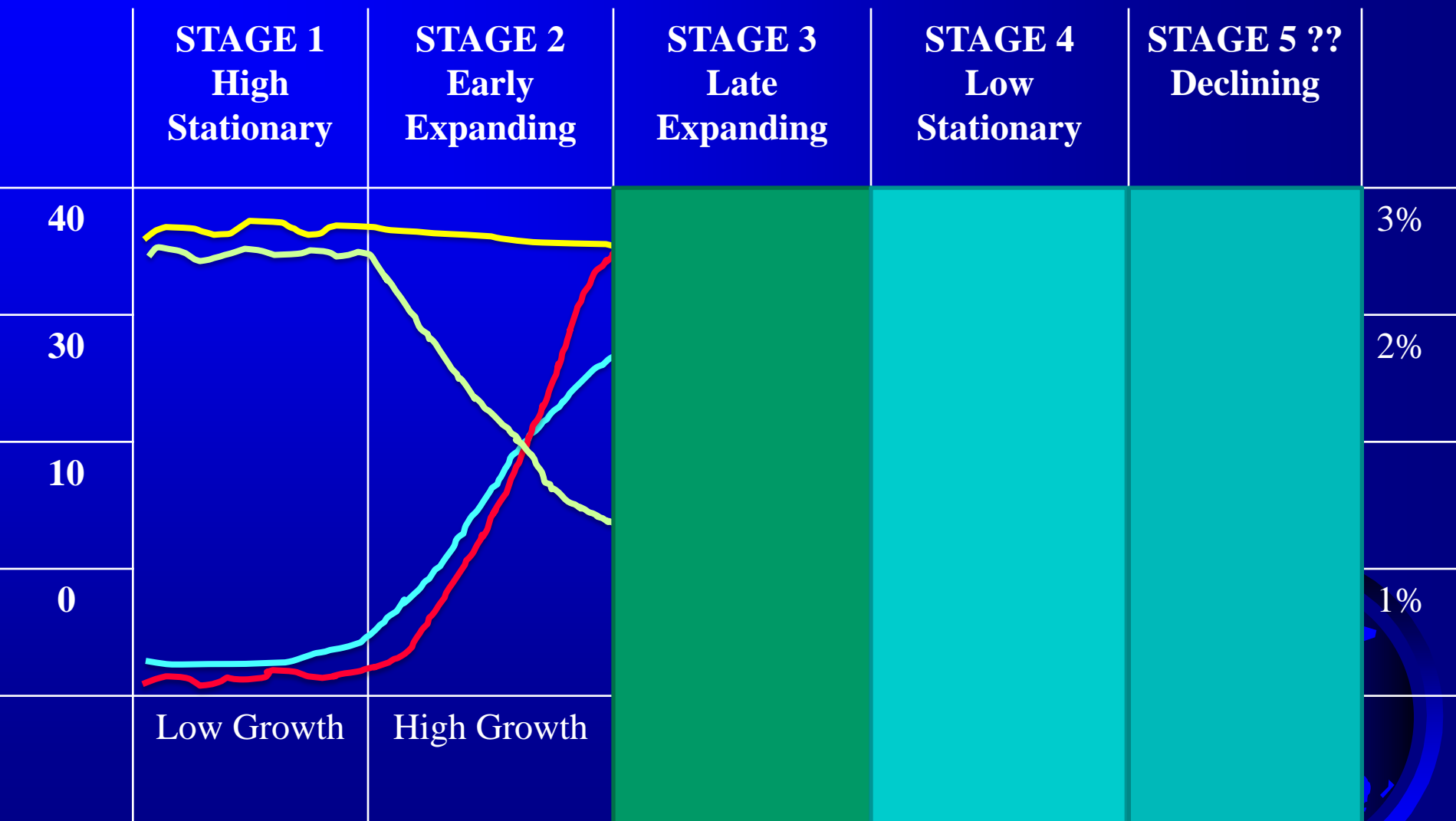
# Demographic Transition Model



Birth Rate  
Death Rate

Natural Increase  
Total Population

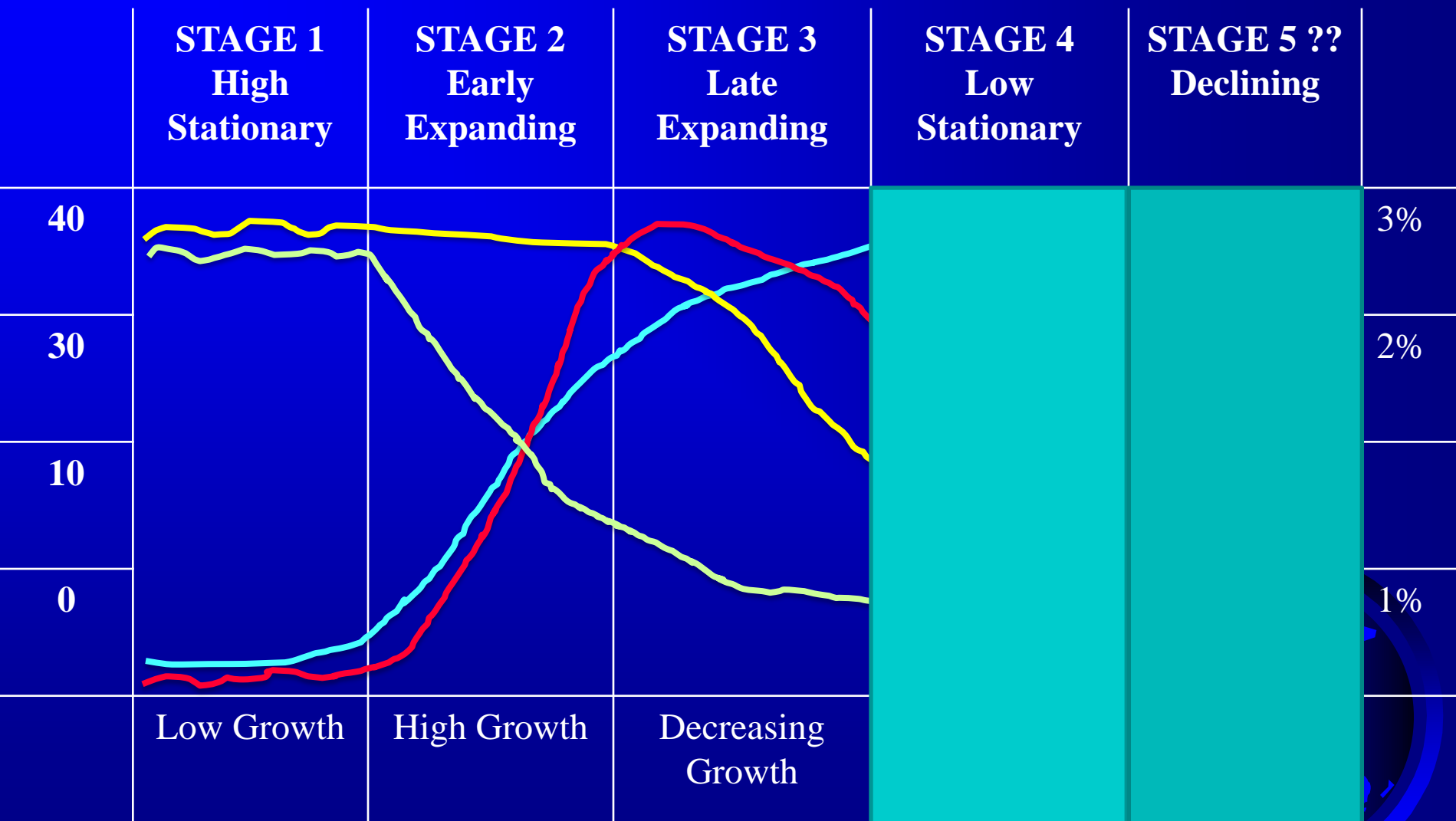
# Demographic Transition Model



Birth Rate  
Death Rate

Natural Increase  
Total Population

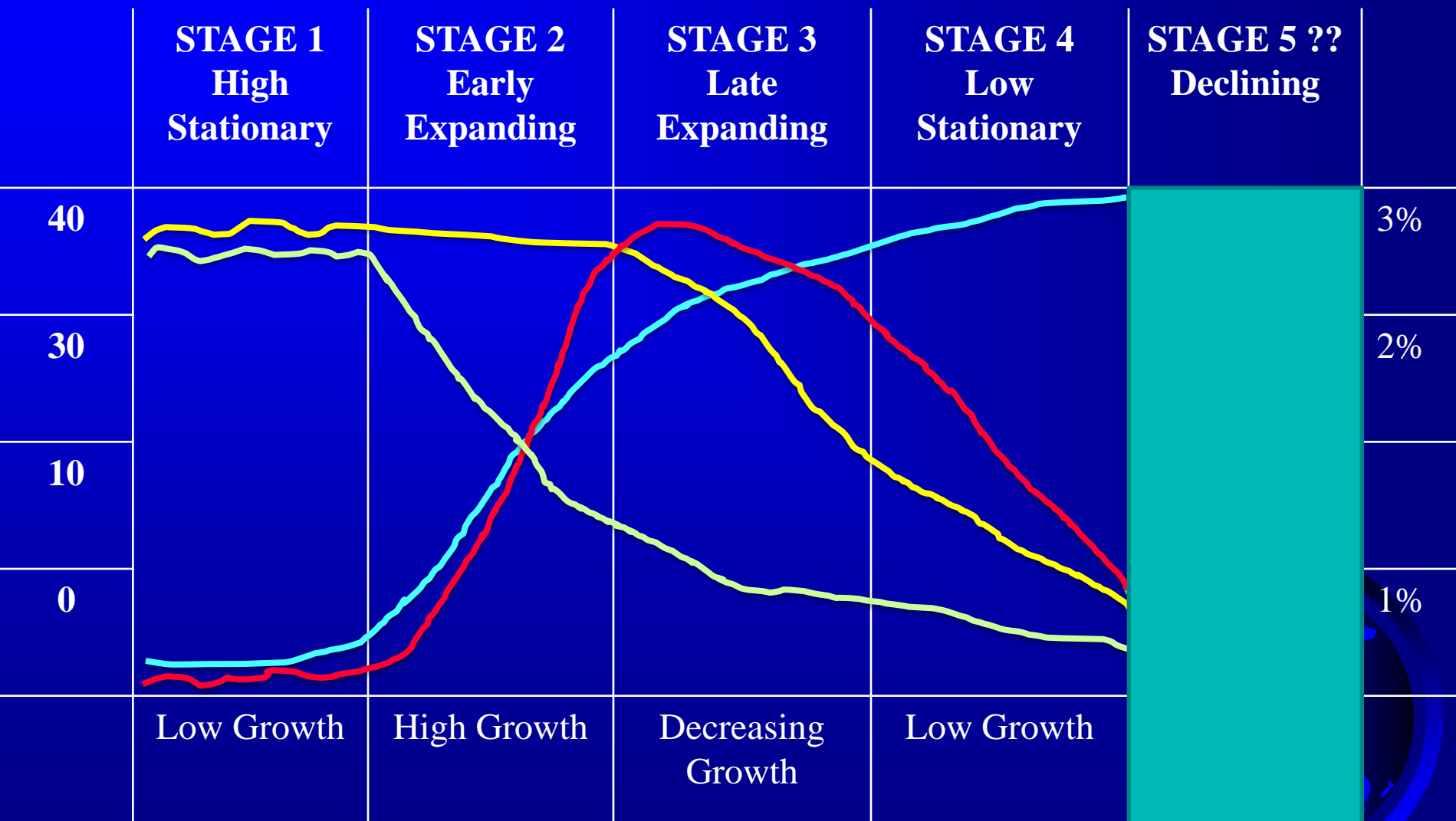
# Demographic Transition Model



Birth Rate  
Death Rate

Natural Increase  
Total Population

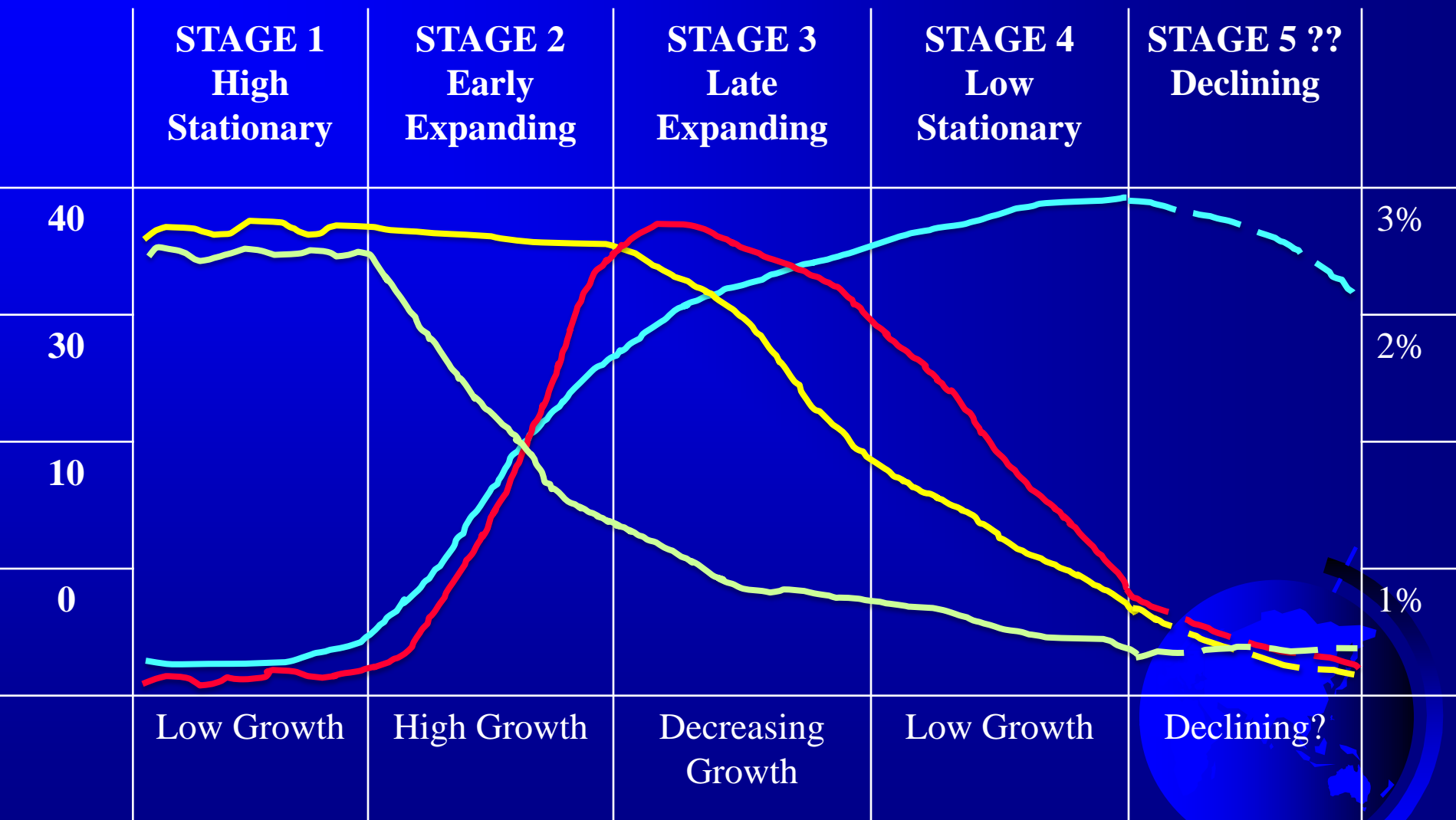
# Demographic Transition Model



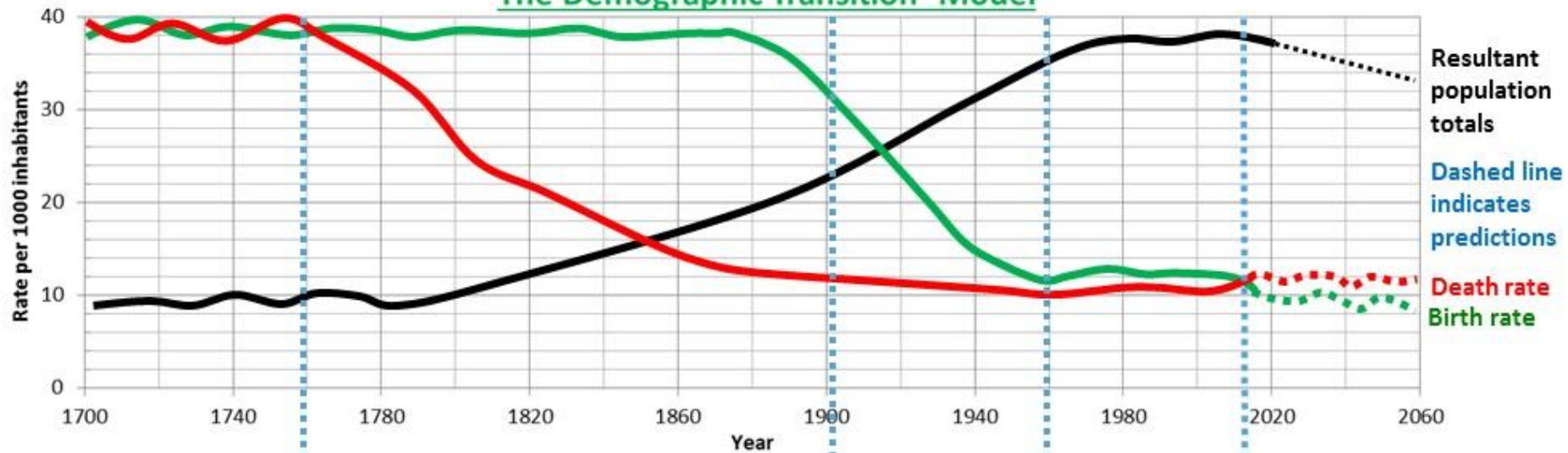
Birth Rate  
Death Rate

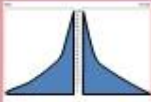
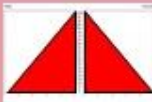
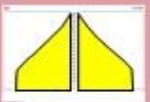
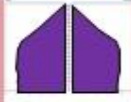

Natural Increase  
Total Population

# Demographic Transition Model



## The Demographic Transition Model



	Stage 1 – High fluctuating	Stage 2 – Early expanding ( <b>Youthful</b> )	Stage 3 – Late expanding	Stage 4 – Low fluctuating	Stage 5 – Decline ( <b>Ageing</b> )
Current examples	Amazon Basin tribes, <b>LDCs</b>	Ethiopia <b>LDCs and LEDCs</b>	India, Brazil <b>NICs</b>	UK, USA <b>MEDCs</b>	Russia, Germany, Japan <b>MEDCs</b>
Birth rate	HIGH	HIGH	FALLING	LOW	VERY LOW
Death Rate	HIGH	FALLS RAPIDLY	FALLS SLOWLY	LOW	LOW
Natural Increase	Stable or slow increases & decreases	Very rapid increase	Increases at a slower rate	Stable or slow increase	Slow decrease
Reasons for changes to BR	Religious values strong and promote large families, children required for work in farming & manufacturing. High Infant and child mortality rates so high REPLACEMENT rates. Lack of contraceptives & family planning.		Falling Infant mortality. Laws against child work so fewer needed. Improved medical care and diet.	Emancipation & education of women. Materialism (wealth chosen over large families). Later child birth. Later & fewer marriages. Huge range of family planning options.	
Reasons for changes to DR	Diseases (e.g. Plague). Famines. Poor medical knowledge	Improvements in medical care (e.g. sterilisation, small pox vaccine), better sewers, water supply and sanitation. Improved food supply & education		Medical advances (e.g. transplants, heart operations etc.) Better food supply. Preventative medicine.	
Population Pyramid Shape					



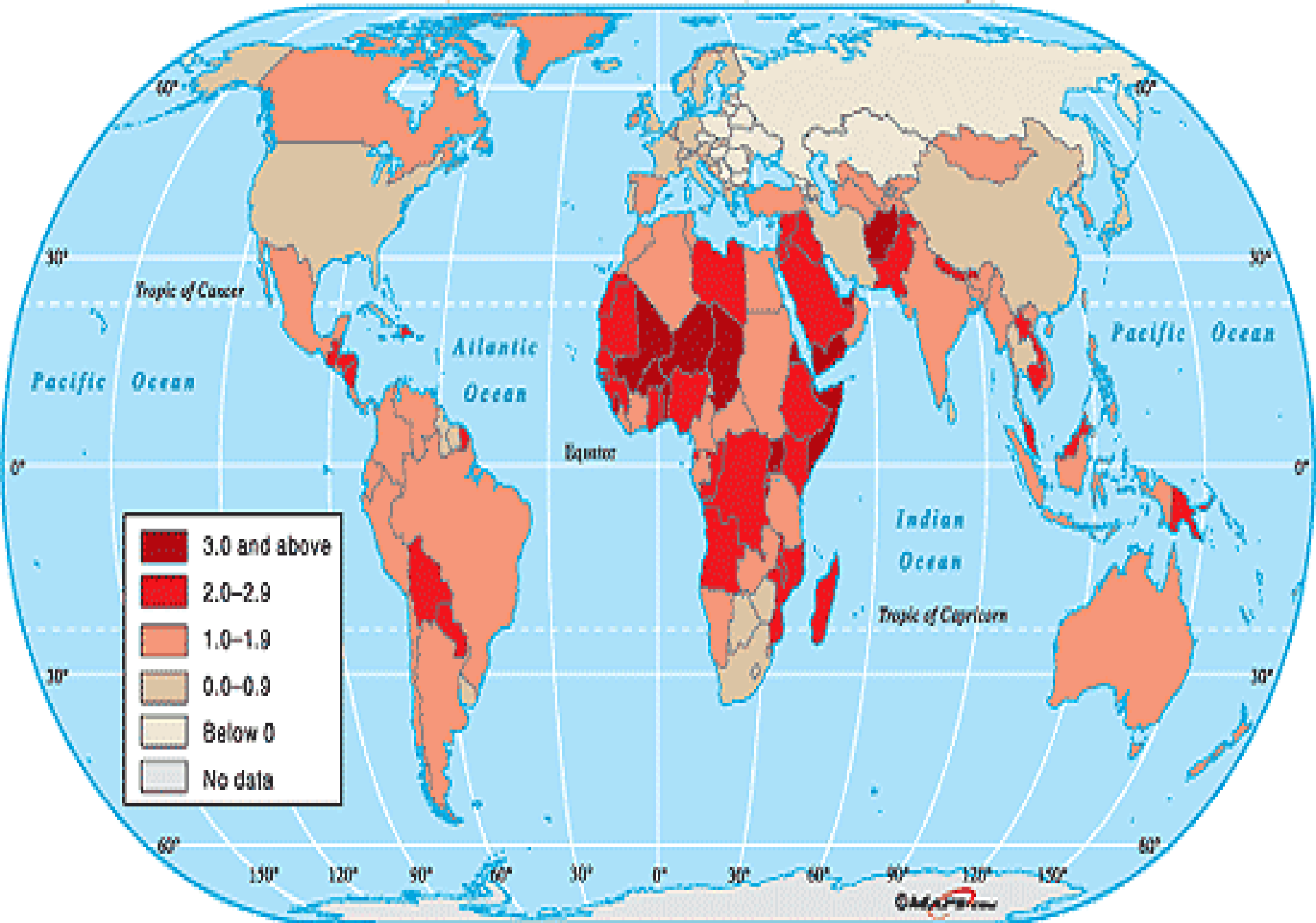
# 4. Why is it important to look at growth rates?

- a. 3% growth rate = the pop. will double in 23 years.
- b. 2% growth rate = the pop. will double in 35 years.
- c. 1% growth rate = the pop. will double in 70 years

*if conditions stay the same*



# Natural Population Increase Rate (Annual Percentage)



Eckert Equal-Area Projection

# 5. Population Pyramids.

- a. Also look at the ages of the people in a country & the nu. of males & females to predict future trends.
- b. Countries that have a high percentage of young people will grow rapidly.



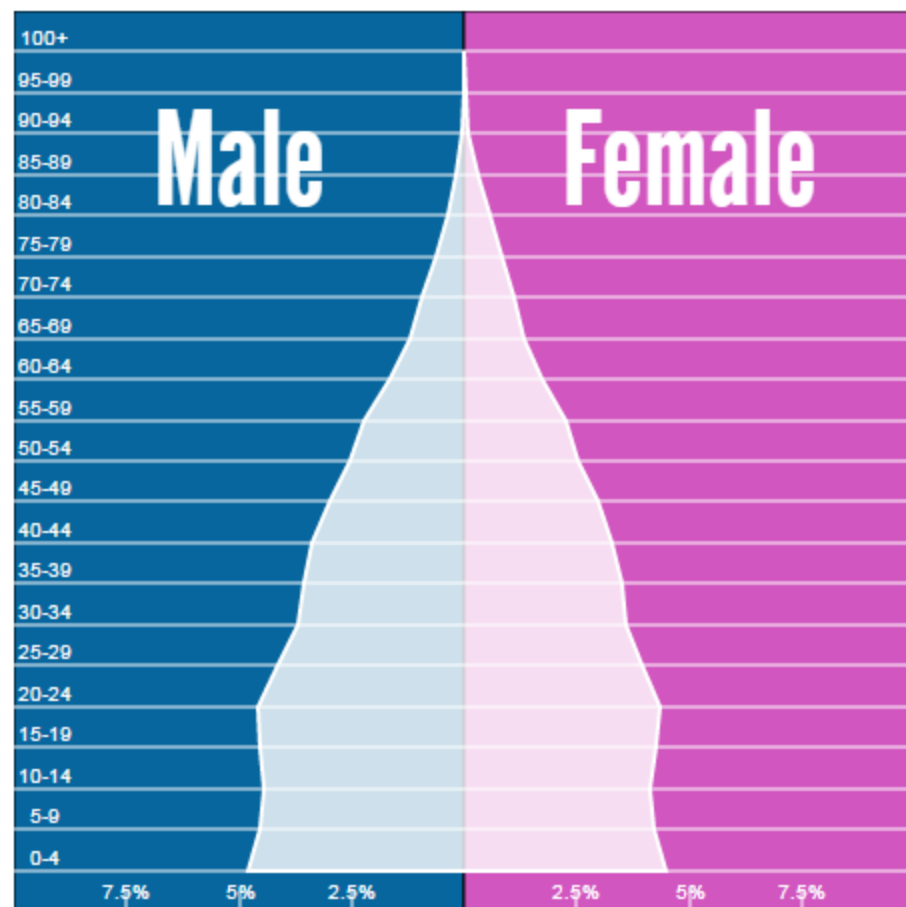
- c. **A population with a high percentage of females will likely have a high growth rate.**



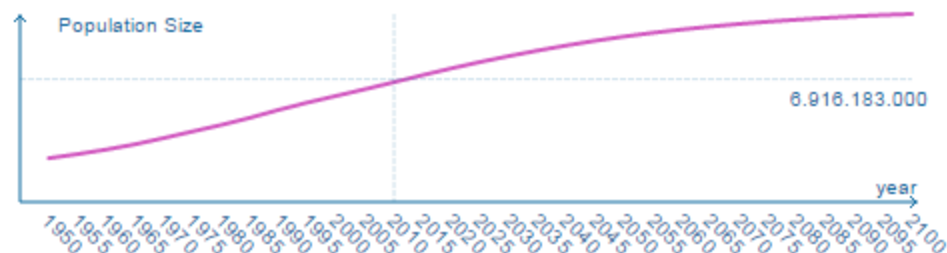
# WORLD 2010

Population:

6.916.183.000



Click on a Year: 2010 ▼



Click on a Country:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V **W** Y Z

Western Africa  
Western Europe  
**WORLD**

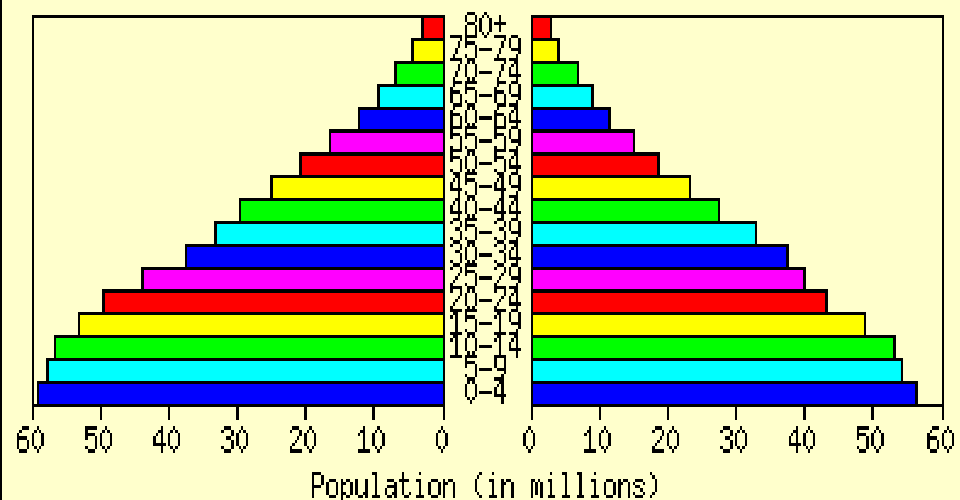
Western Asia  
Western Sahara

Link to this graph: <http://populationpyramid.net/world/>

**India: 2000**

MALE

FEMALE

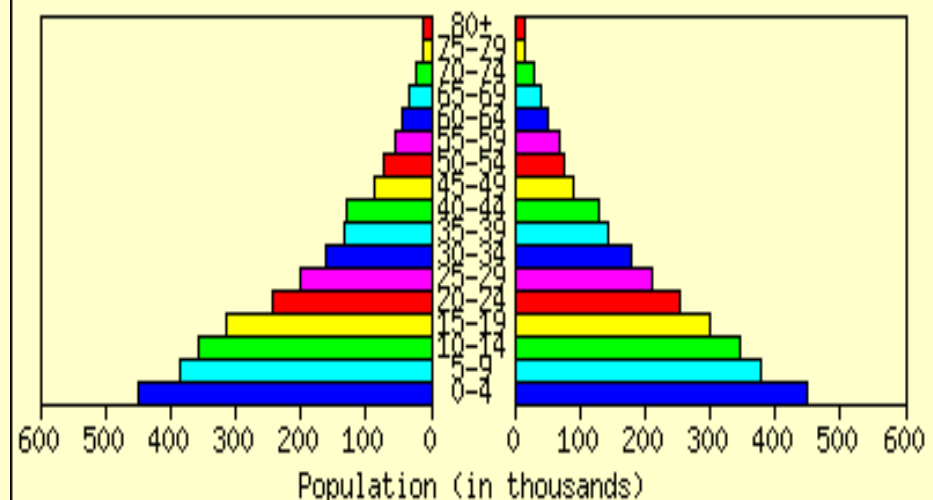


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

**Laos: 2000**

MALE

FEMALE

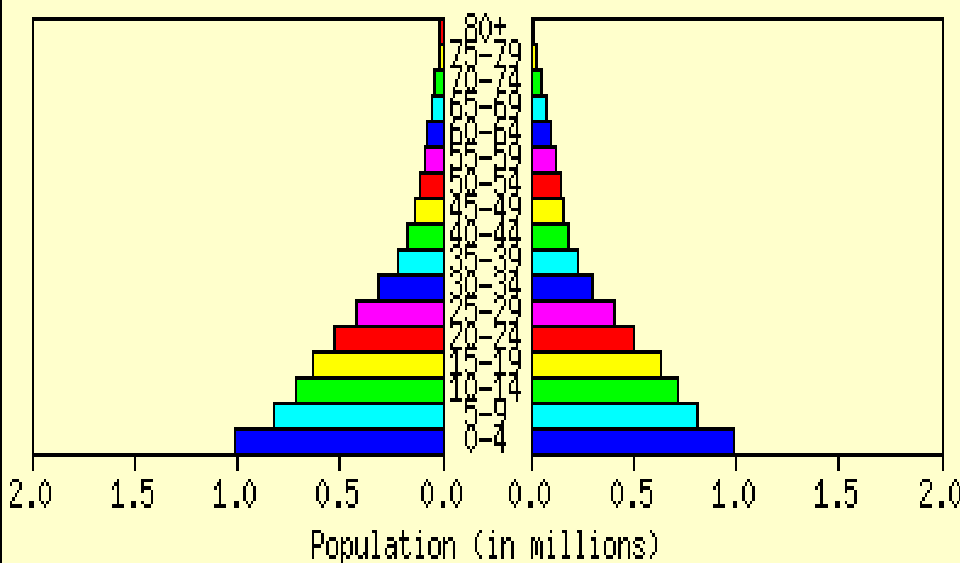


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

**Malawi: 2000**

MALE

FEMALE

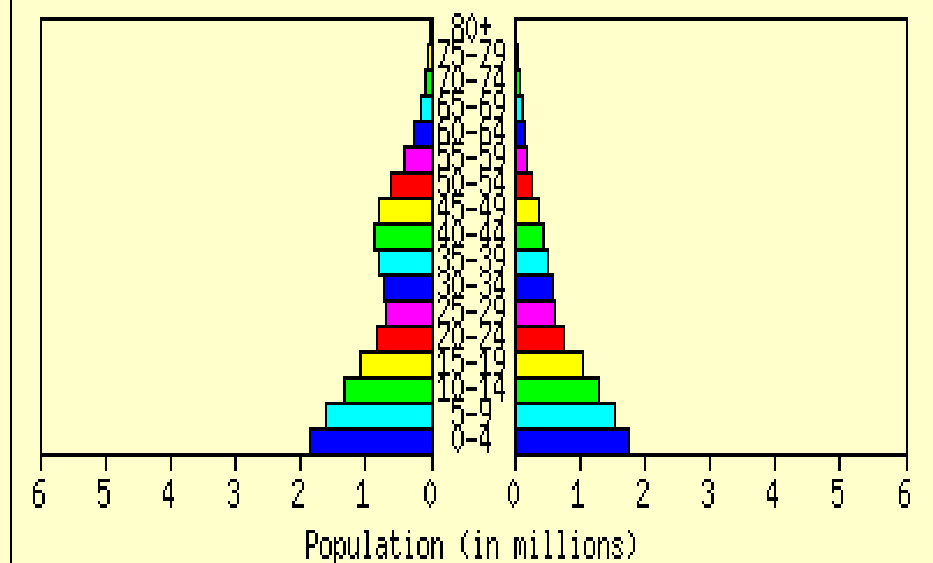


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

**Saudi Arabia: 2000**

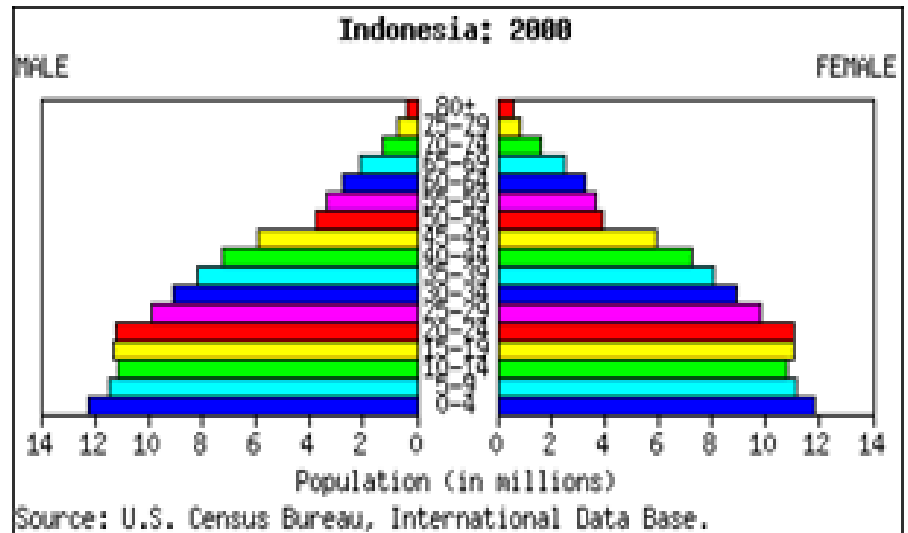
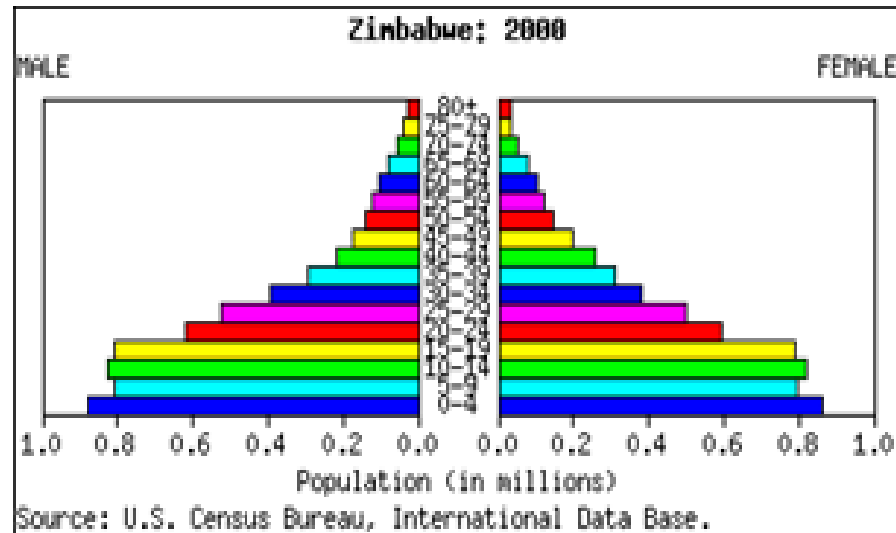
MALE

FEMALE



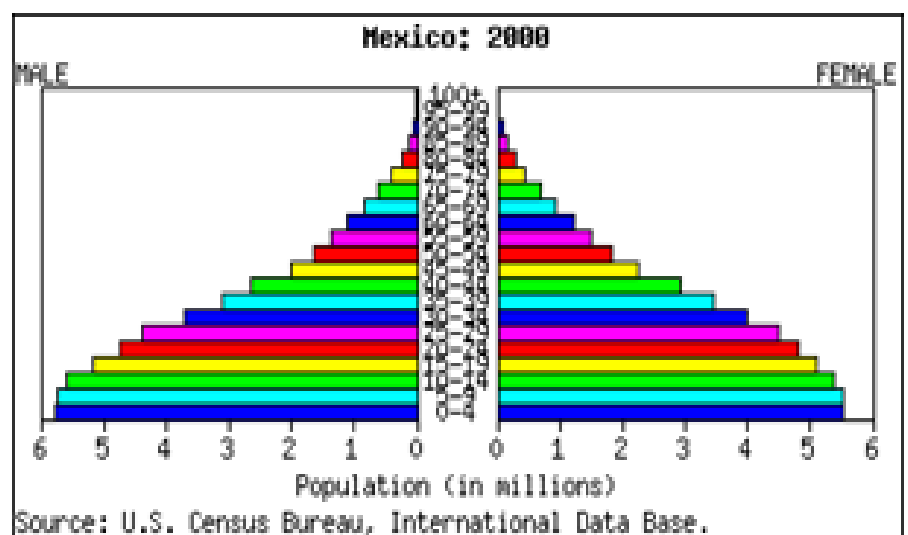
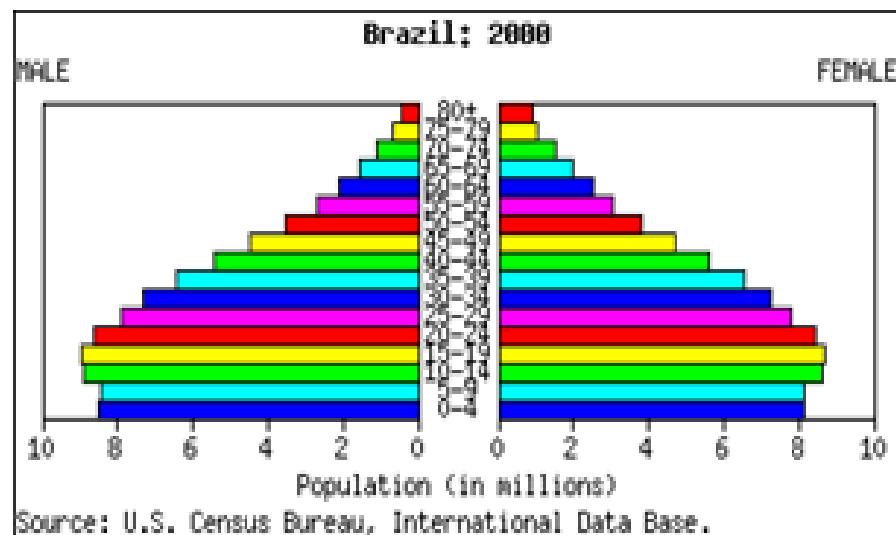
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

## Growing populations—but slowly.



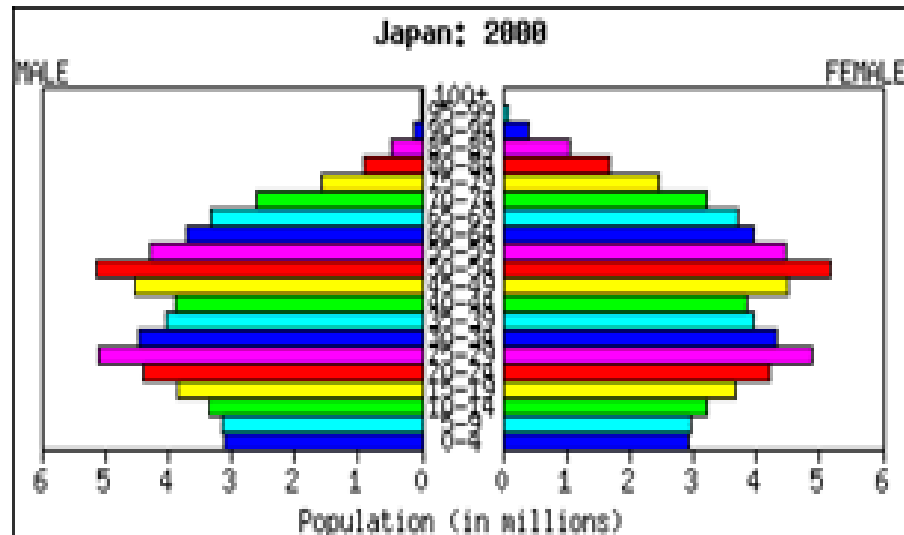
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## Populations that have begun to stabilize—repeating the previous cohort group.

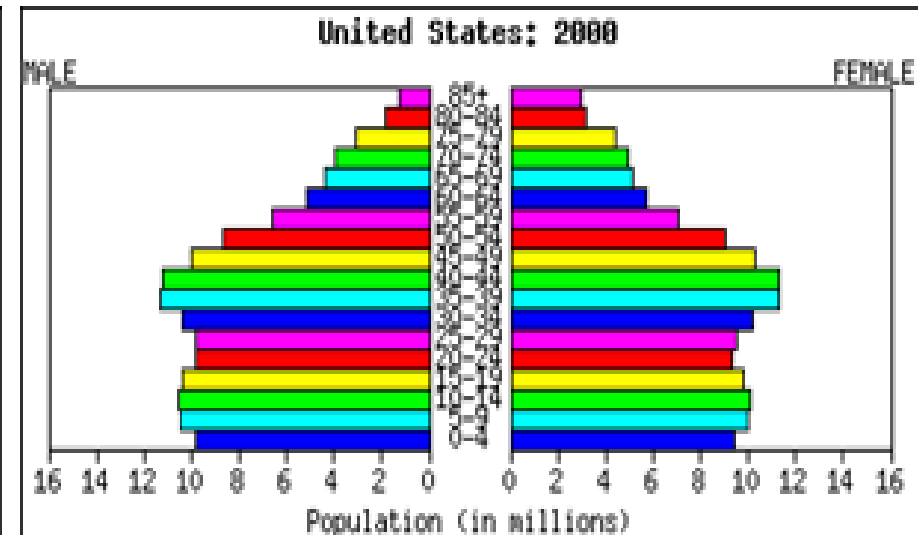


# Declining populations—the base age bracket is smaller than the previous cohort group.

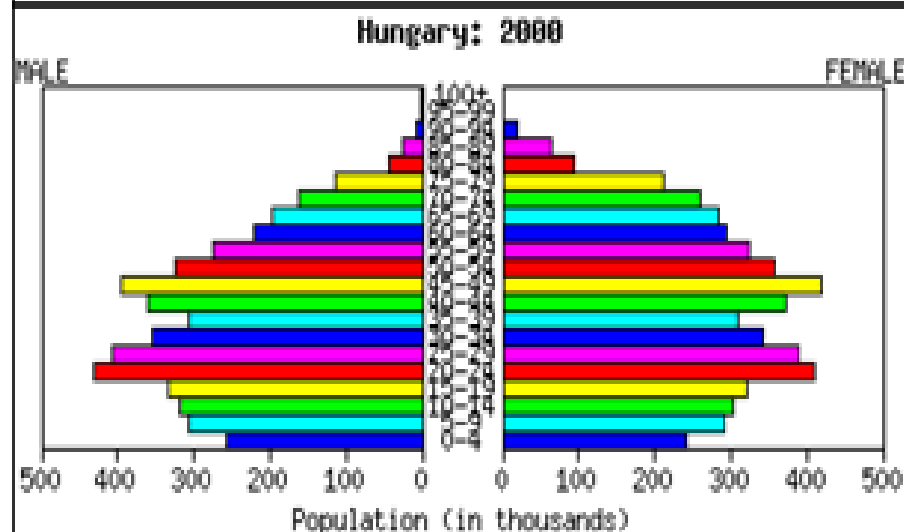
(Notice that the top age bracket is older for the more stabilized populations and declining populations.)



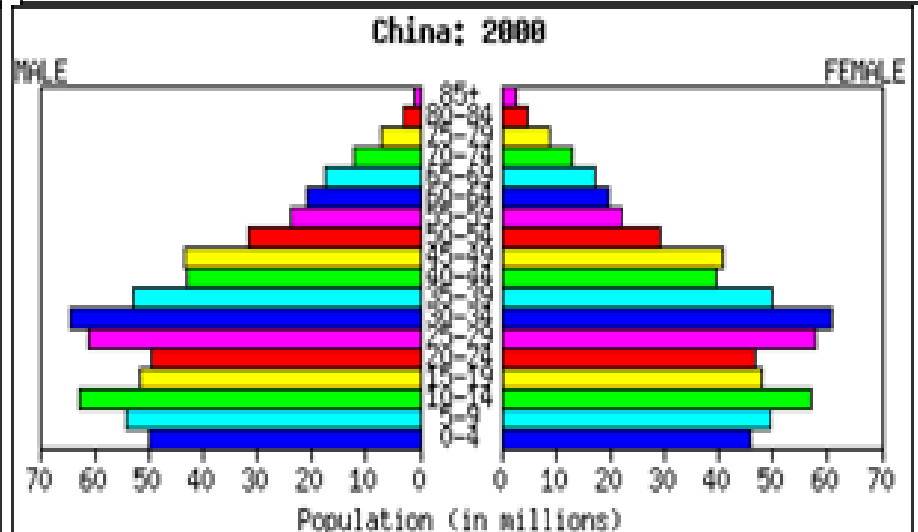
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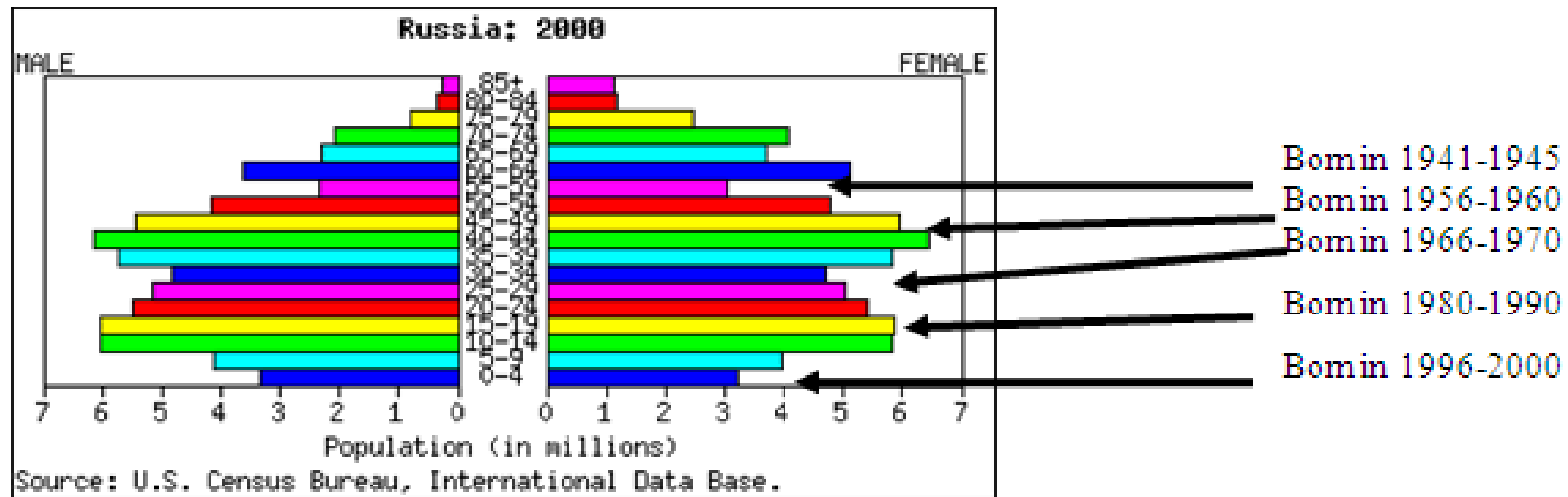
**d. Population pyramids can show the effects of past events.**

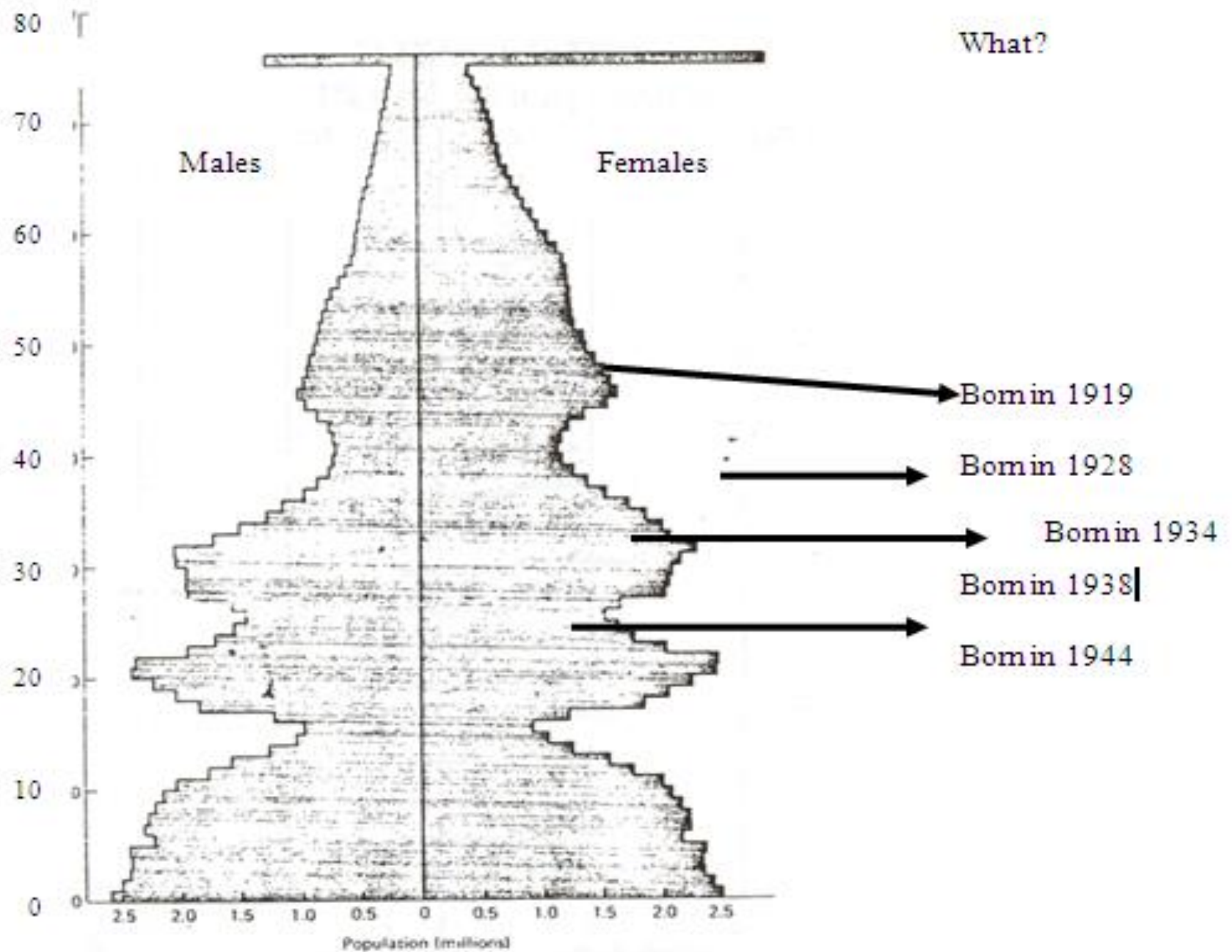
**1) Wars**

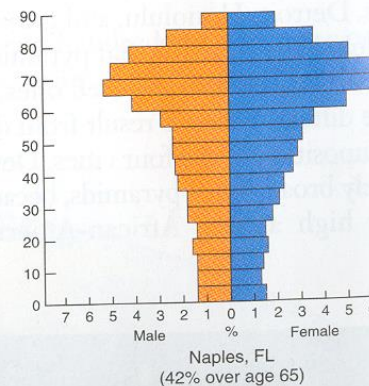
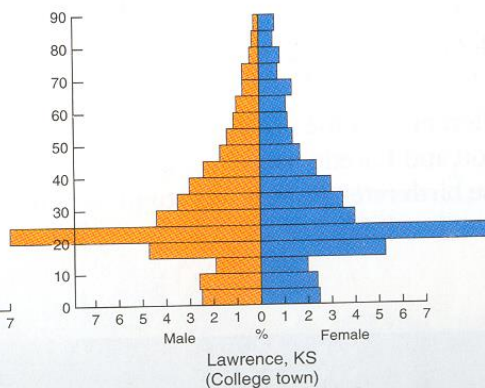
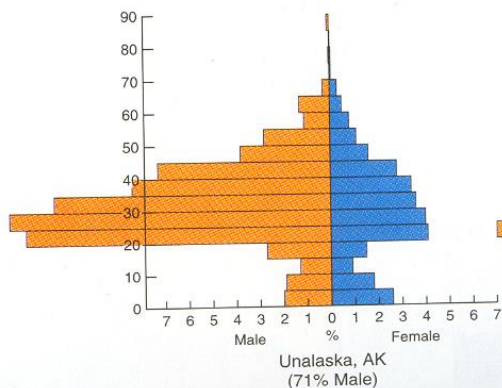
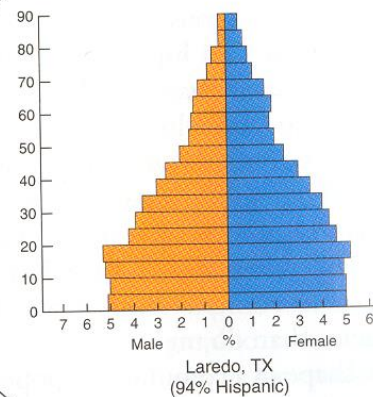
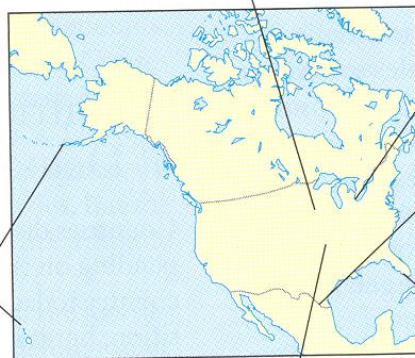
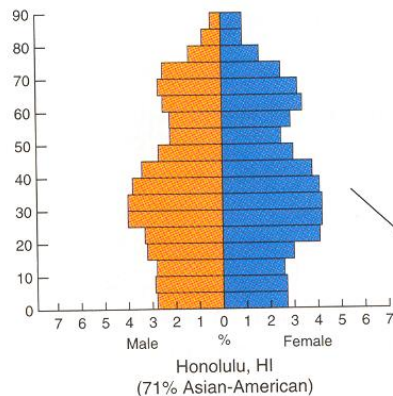
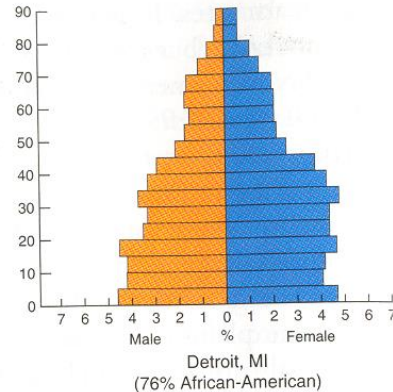
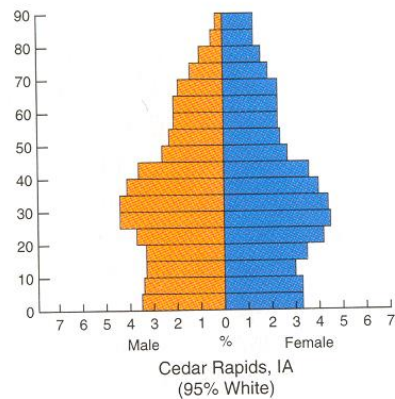
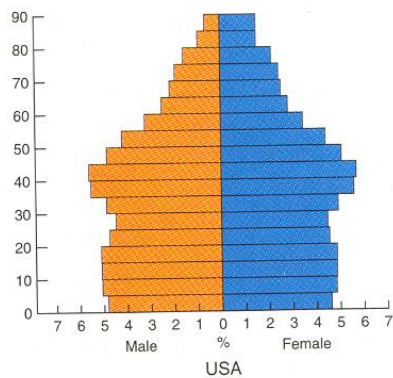
**2) Famines**



Look at events through history and their impact on the population. Also, look at trends. What was happening during the period of time in that Country? Also which cohort group are the children of a certain group?







**Which city is growing?  
Declining?**

**Which city reflects a retirement community?**

**If Lawrence, KS was not labeled a college town, what clues would lead you to that conclusion?**

**What is happening in Unalaska, Alaska?**

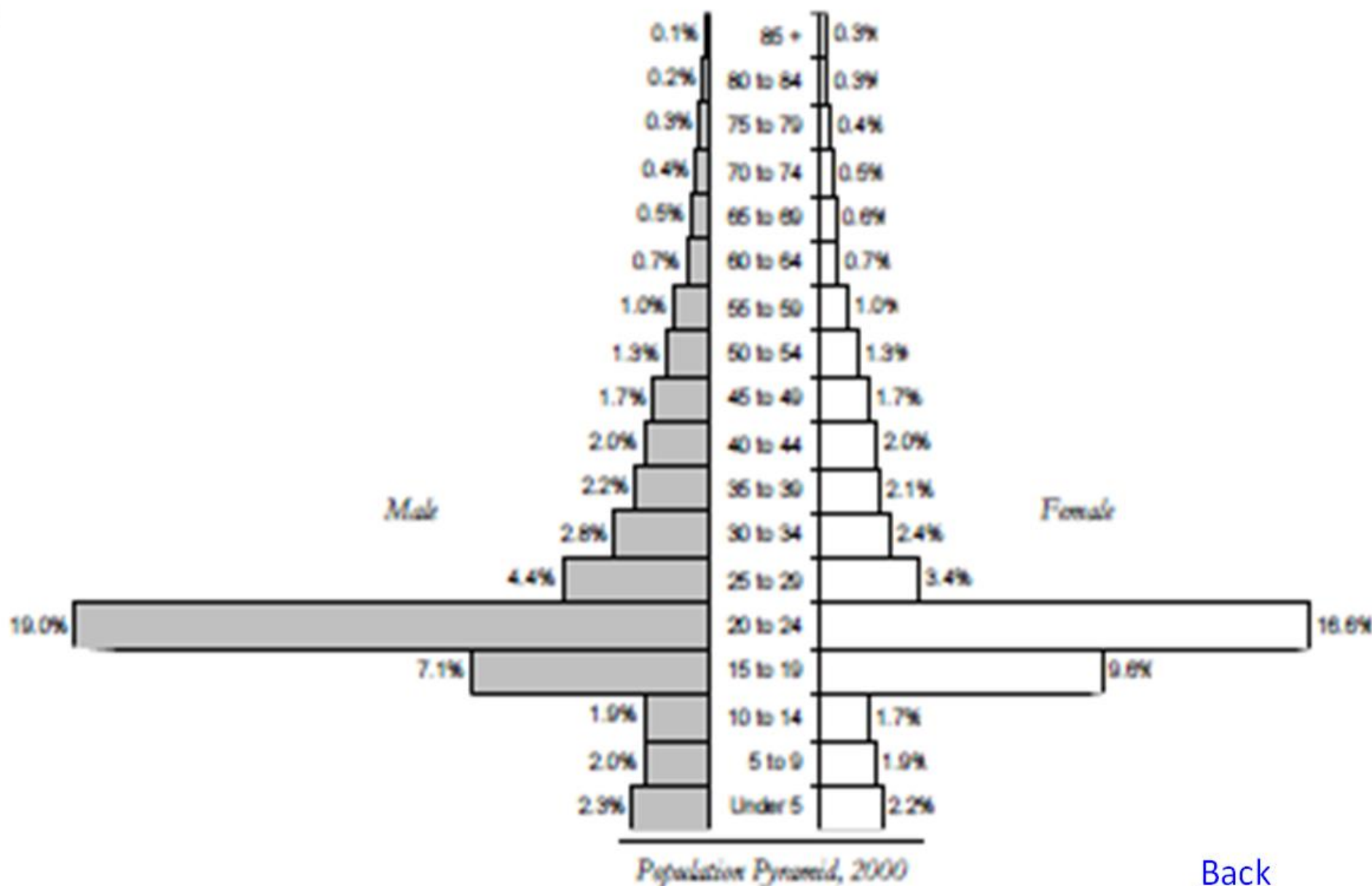


# Northampton, Massachusetts



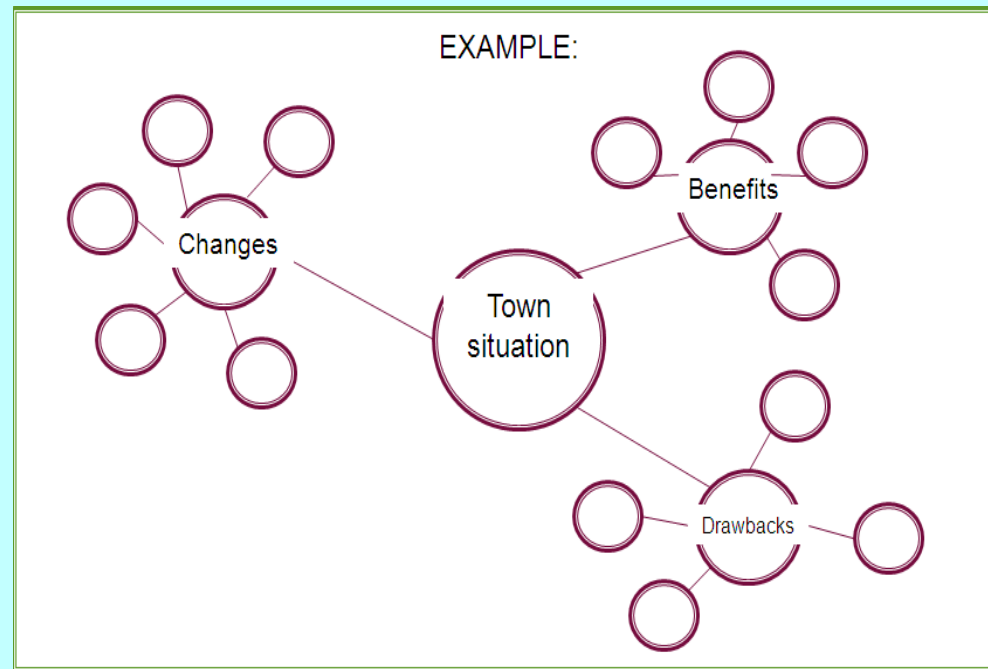


# College Station Pyramid



# Effects of Population Growth

- What happens as there are more people in the world?
- In your groups, make a cause & effect web for each of the following scenarios.
- Be prepared to explain your reasoning



# Scenario #1

Town grew from 70,000 to 82, 000

# Scenario #2

Your country of 120 Million accepts 800,000 refugees from famine and war in an undeveloped country

# Scenario #3

Your country is growing older and having fewer children. As economic opportunities shrink, much of the younger generation is moving away. In the last 10 years, your country's population has dropped from 25 Million to 18 Million.

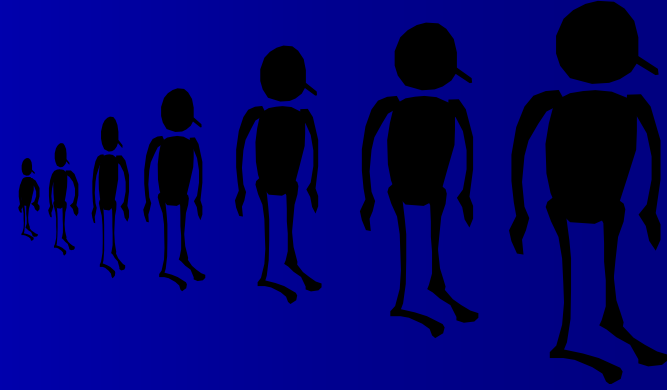






# C. Where People Live.

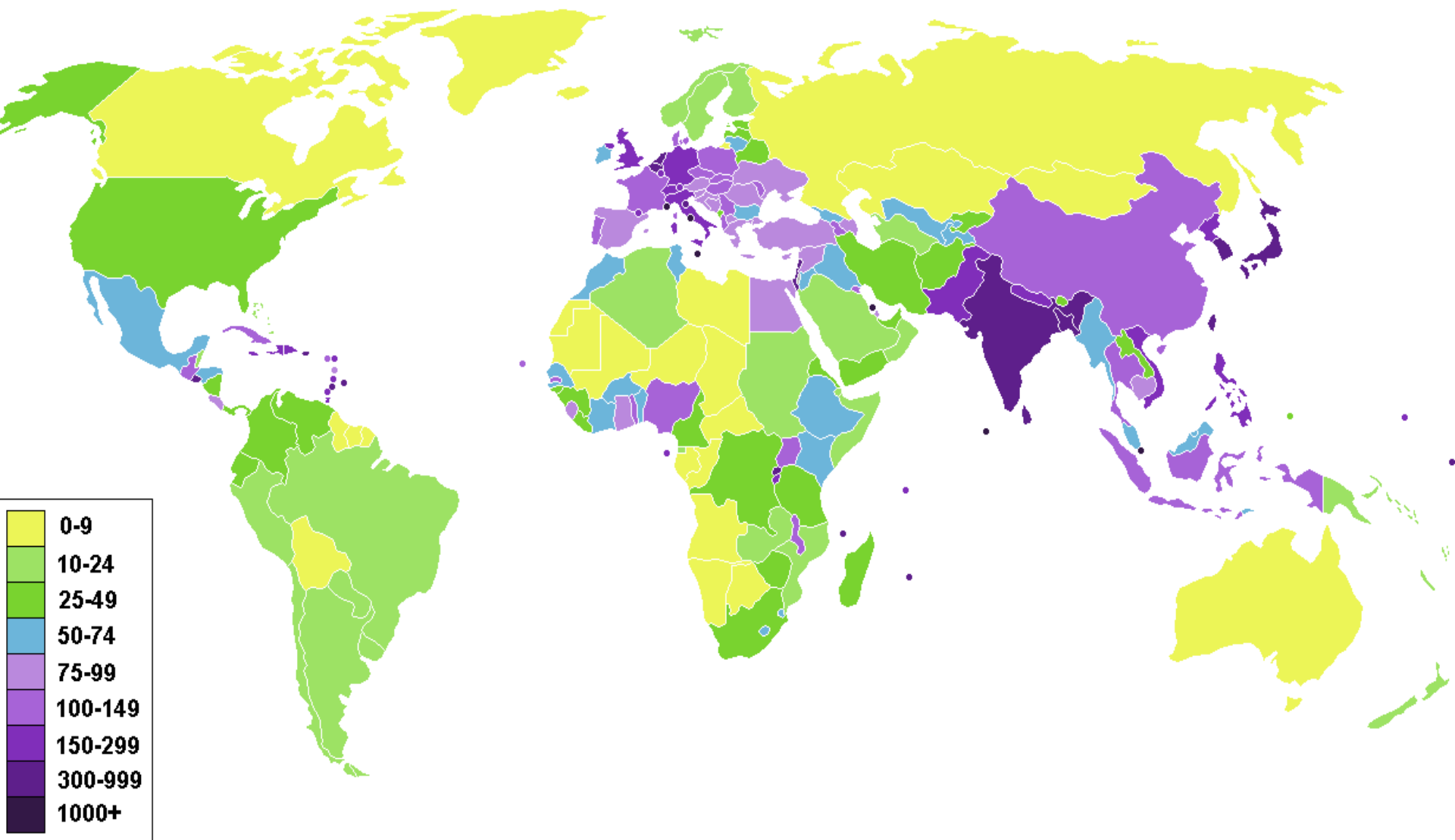
**1. People are not evenly spread over the world.**



**a. Some areas are heavily populated and some are very thinly settled (or uninhabited).**



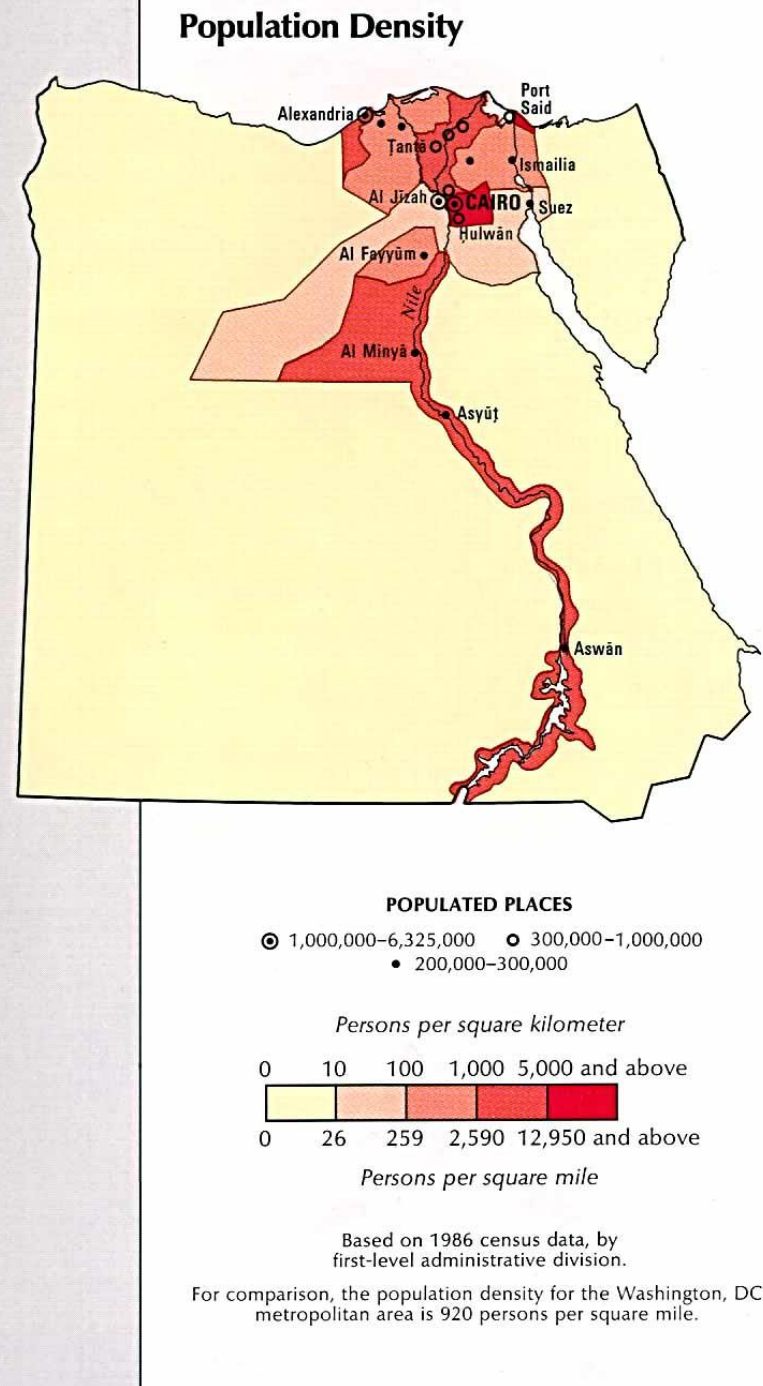
# Population Density of the World



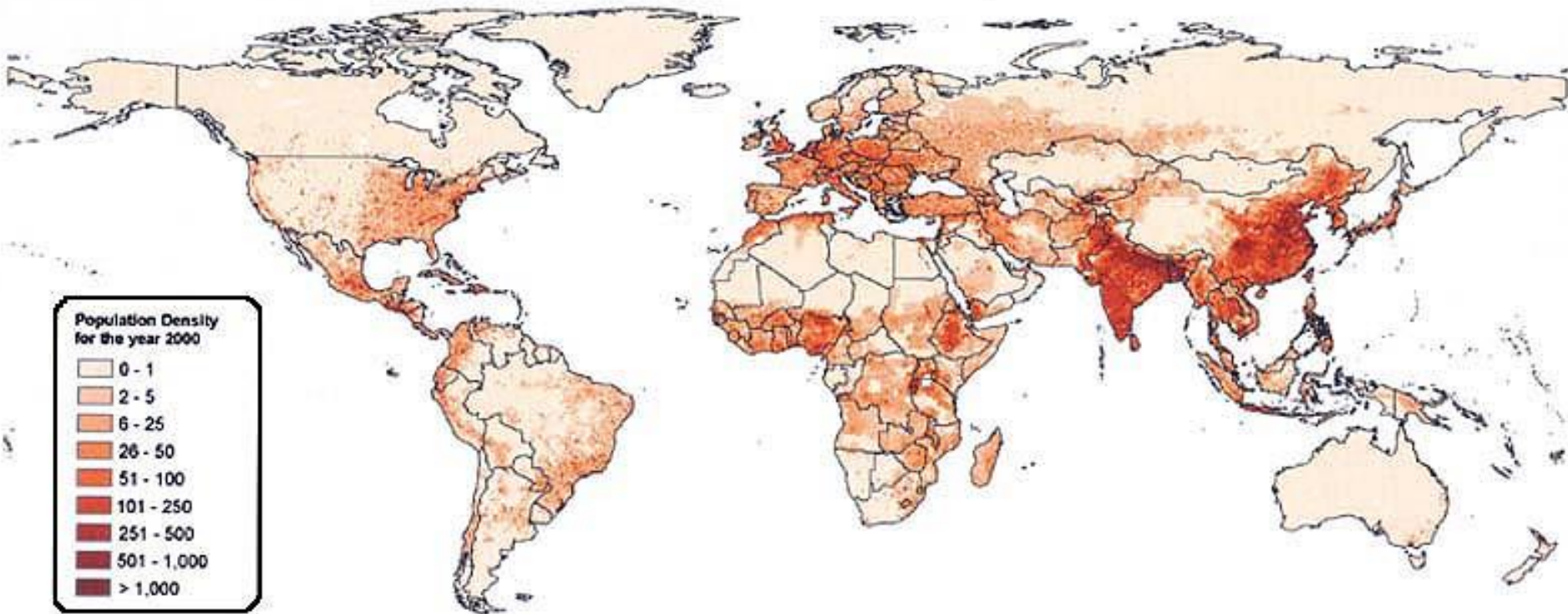
- b. We usually use the term *population density* [average number of people found in a specific area] when looking at world pop.
- c. Some continents are more densely settled--ex. Europe & parts of Asia.



d. River valleys  
and coast lines  
are more densely  
settled.

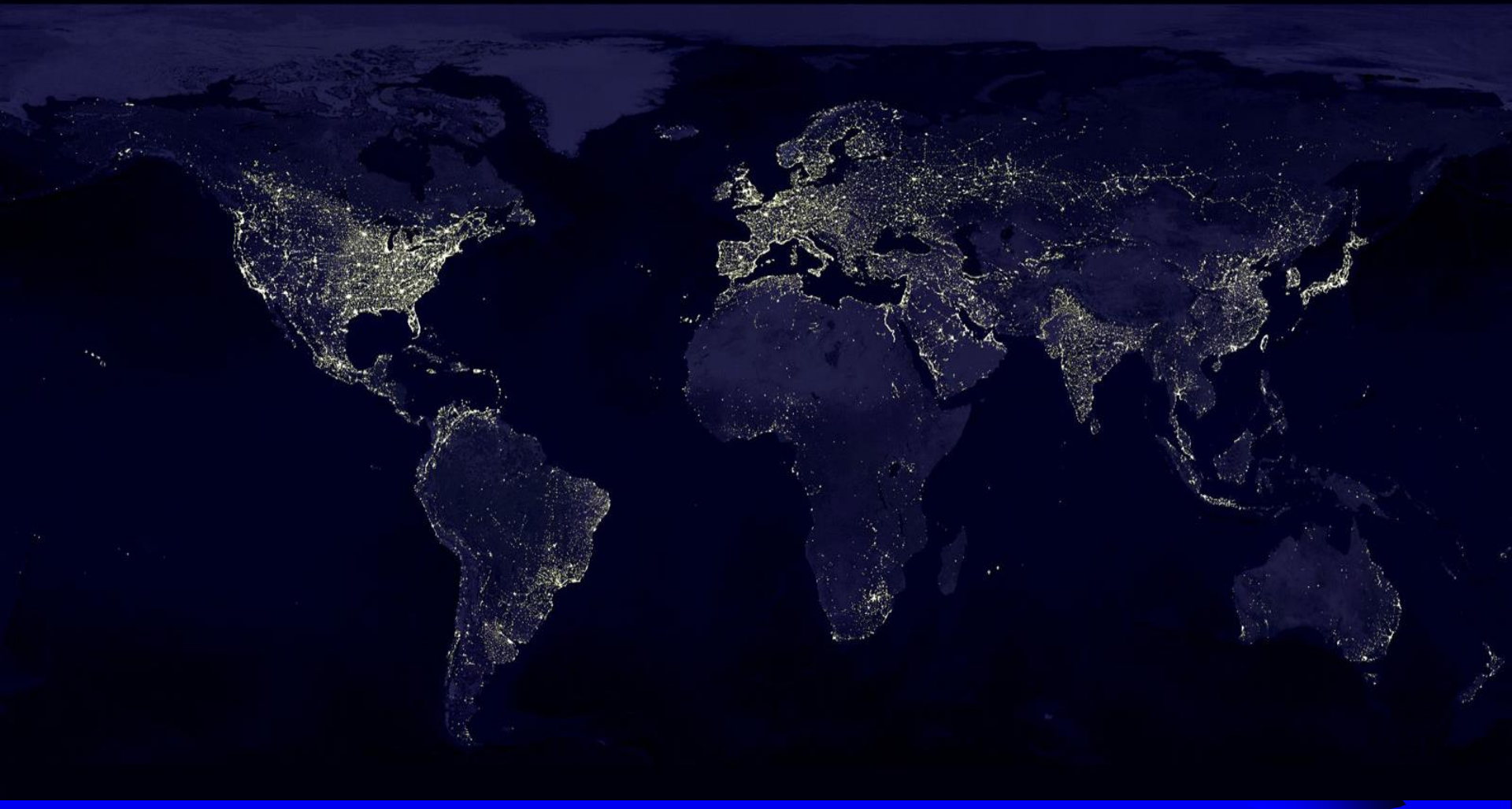


☞ e. The interior (middle) part of continents are usually less densely settled.

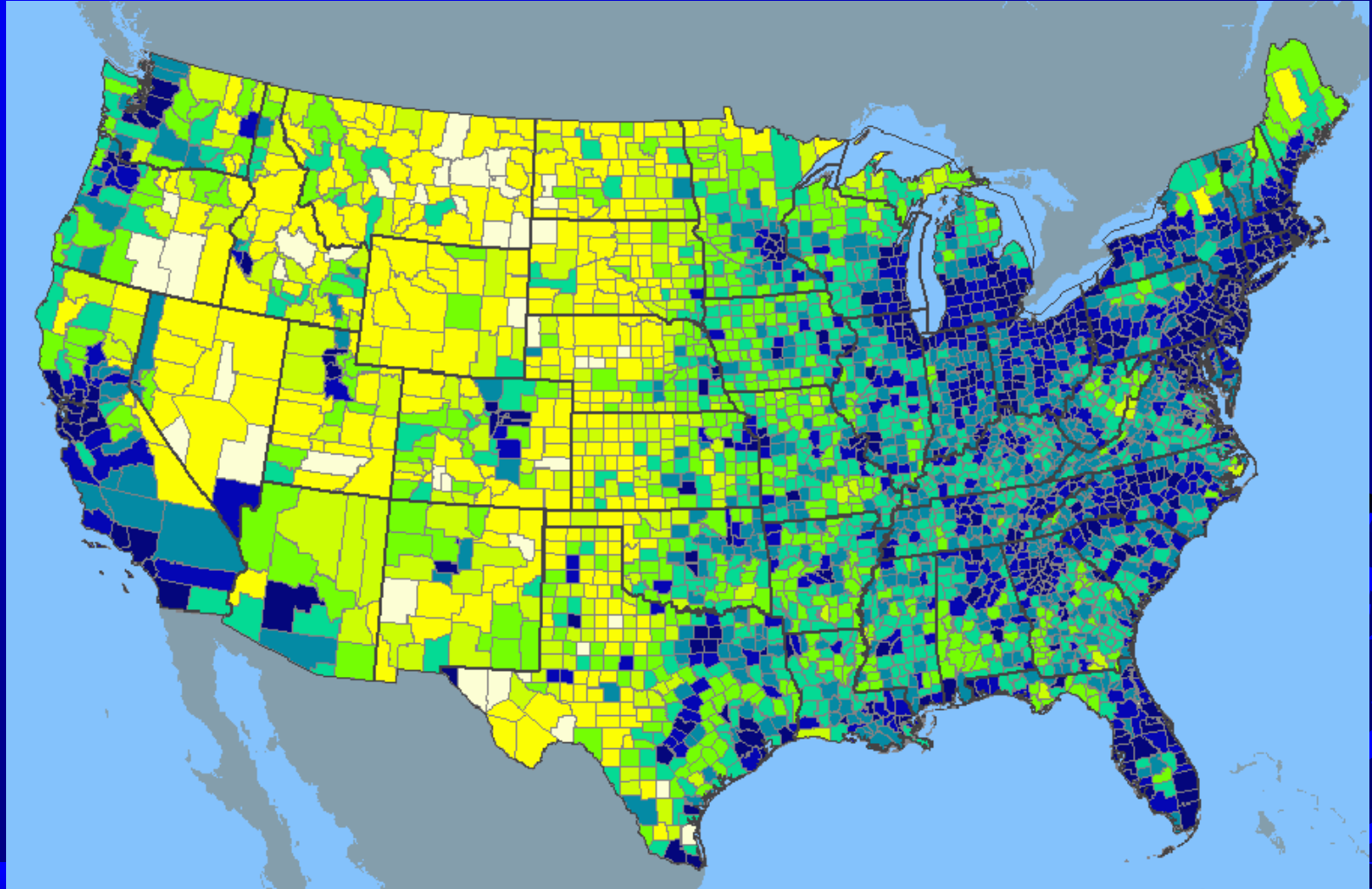




# The World at Night



# Population Density of the U.S.





# U.S. by night



- f. Harsh environments such as deserts or severely cold areas are less densely populated.
- g. Mountainous areas are less densely settled.



**2. Why are people not evenly spaced?**

**a. People live where they can make a living or meet their needs.**



## **b. Reason people live in certain areas.**

➡ **1) Good soil.**

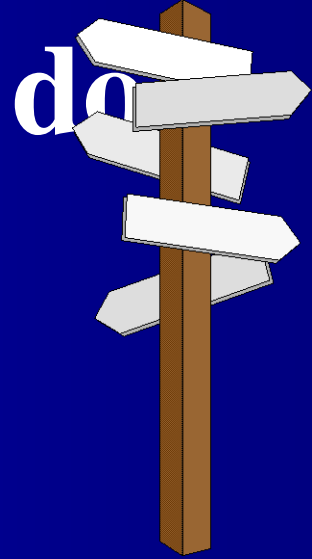
➡ **2) Good water.**

➡ **3) Good climate.**

➡ **4) Good resources.**



# c. Reasons why people not settle in other areas.



1) Too Dry--(ex. Sahara Desert)

2) Too Cold--(ex. Antarctica)

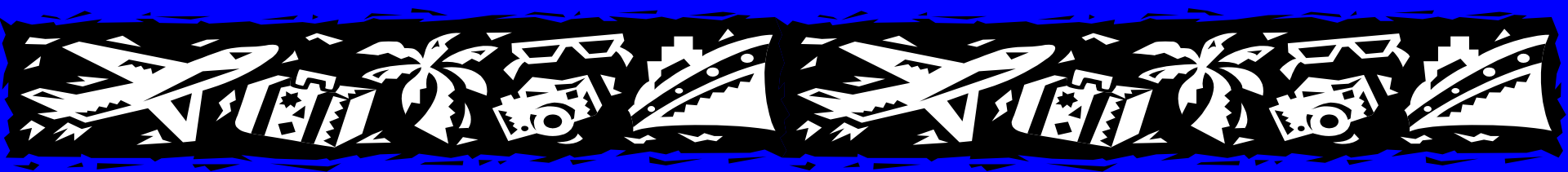
3) Few resources--(ex. Patagonia Plateau)

4) Hard to Reach--Accessibility--  
(ex. Amazon Basin, Himalayas)



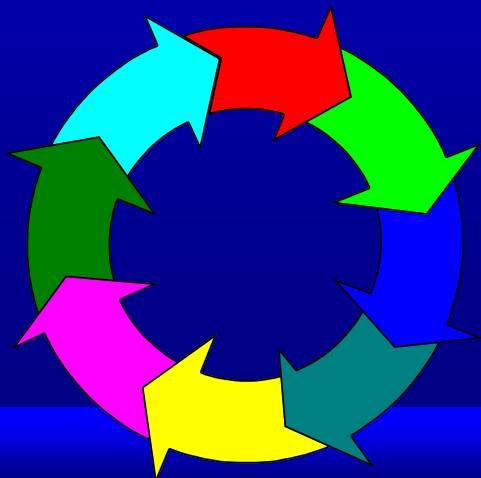


## D. Movement of People.

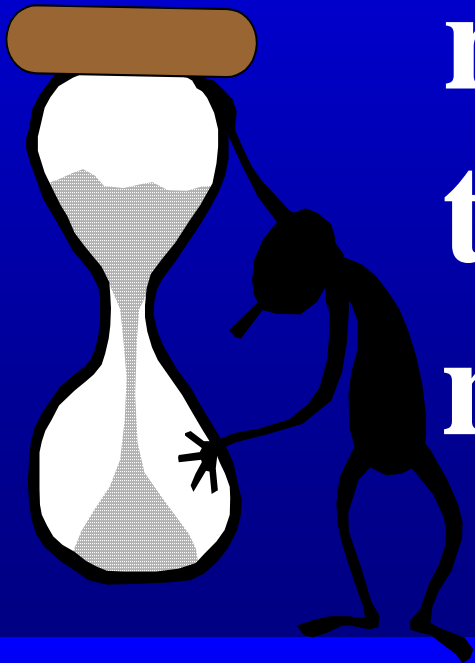


# 1. Three main types of movements.

- ➡ a. Cyclic movement--  
every day movements  
to and from work,  
school, stores, etc.



☞ **b. Periodic movement--**  
move for a certain  
period of time & then  
return, ie., students  
to college, military,  
migrant workers.



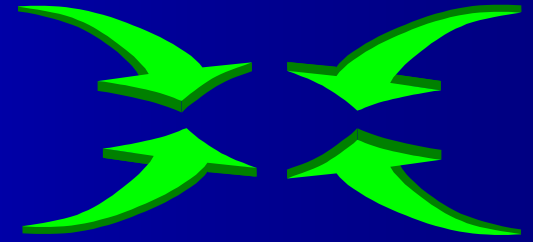


**c. Migratory movement**  
**--permanent relocation.**

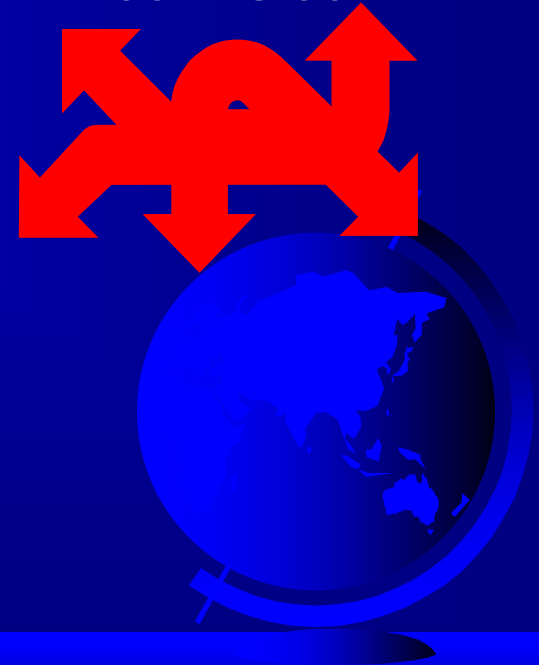
**1) Migration—move from  
one home to another.**



2) **Immigration--**  
movement **into** an area.

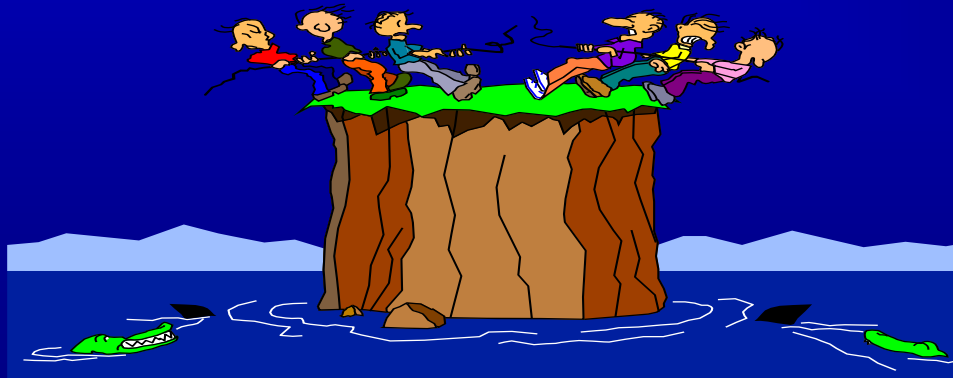


3) **Emigration--**  
movement out of an area  
(**exit** an area).



## 2. Reasons people migrate.

a. Voluntary migrations--  
there are push and pull  
factors.



# Category

Reason	Pull	Push



**1) Push factors—push away from their homes.**

**a) Oppression.**

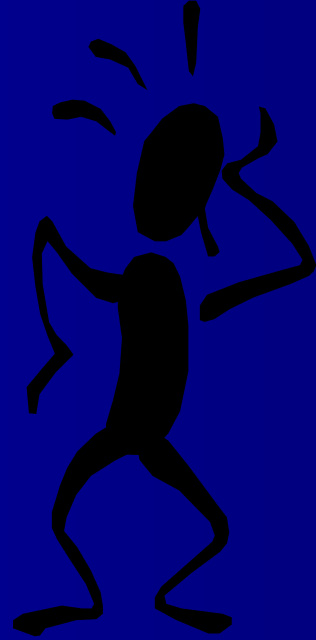
**b) Economic Problems**

**c) Discrimination**

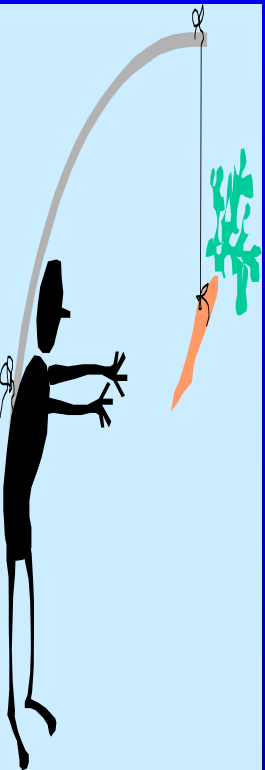
**d) Threat of War**

**e) Threat of disaster--drought, earthquake, famines, etc.**

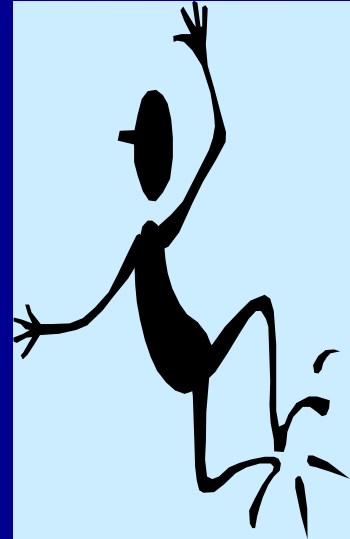
**f) Etc.**



## 2) Pull factors--attract people to move to an area.



- a) **Jobs**
- b) **Good neighborhood**
- c) **Good Schools**
- d) **Freedom**
- e) **Family**
- f) **Safety**
- g) **etc.**



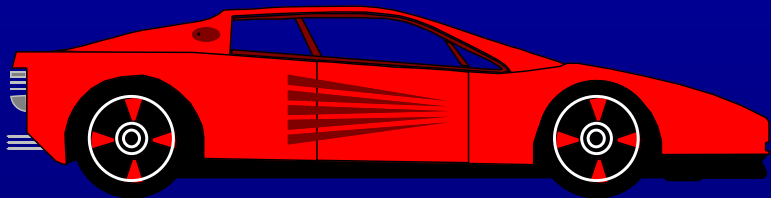
**b. Forced migrations--person /people have absolutely NO choice.**

- 1) African slave trade**
- 2) Criminals & other “undesirables”**  
[Americas, Australia]
- 3) Indians to reservations.**
- 4) Black South Africans to townships and homelands.**



### 3. Migration Trends

- a. Americans (US) are the most mobile people in the world--move on the avg. every 5 years.





**b. Today the primary trend is from rural areas [thinly settled areas including farmland] to urban areas [developed areas in & around cities].**



UK  
Country-  
side

Tokyo  
Urban  
Sprawl



1) Before the Industrial Revolution very few people lived in urban areas.

[in 1790 in the US =  
**95%** -- Rural & **5%** --Urban]

2) Urbanization began  
with the Industrial Rev.



3) In 1920, for the first time,  
more people lived in urban  
areas in the US.

[**51%**--Urban & **49%**--Rural]

4) In 2010 in the US,

**82%** -- Urban & **18%** -- Rural.

5) In 2010 in the world,

**50.5%**--Urban & **49.5%**--Rural

