

I. Introduction

A. The world population today is approximately _____, concentrated in a few regions of the world. More people are alive and living longer than any other time in the history of humankind.

II. Population Concentrations

A. Why are there _____ populated regions? _____

B. Humans avoid clustering in certain physical environments.

1. _____ lands (example: _____)
2. _____ lands (example: _____)
3. _____ lands (example: _____)
4. Lands that are _____ (example: _____)

C. There are four regions of the world with large clusters of human population:

1. _____ (China 1.4 billion as of 2016, Japan, Korea, Philippines)
2. _____ (India 1.3 billion as of 2016, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka)
3. _____ Asia [Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia]
4. Western Europe

D. A _____ shows the _____ according to _____, as is the case with most maps.

III. Population Density

A. Population Density (Arithmetic)

1. _____

B. Physiological density

1. Total number of people supported by a unit of _____ (farmable) land (a more meaningful measurement)
2. By combining both arithmetic and physiological data, geographers can get a sense of the capacity of land to provide _____ for humankind.

IV. Components of Change

A. There are three main measures of population change:

1. Natural Increase Rate (NIR)

- a. _____
- b. Only uses _____
- c. Immigration and emigration are excluded

2. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

- a. Total number of _____/year/1,000 people in a society

3. Crude Death Rate (CDR)

a. Total _____/year/1,000 people in a society

$$\text{NIR} = (\text{CBR} - \text{CDR})/10$$

V. The Demographic Transition

A. Demographic transition

1. Process of _____ in a country's population.
2. Every country is in one of the four stages of the demographic transition, each country falls in one stage or another.
3. Geographers use the DT model to represent change in population structure over time.

B: Stage 1

1. Very high CBR
2. Very high CDR
3. Very low NIR
4. _____ is currently in Stage 1

C. Stage 2 (Ex.: _____)

1. High _____
2. Rapidly declining CDR
3. Very high _____
4. 3rd World Countries

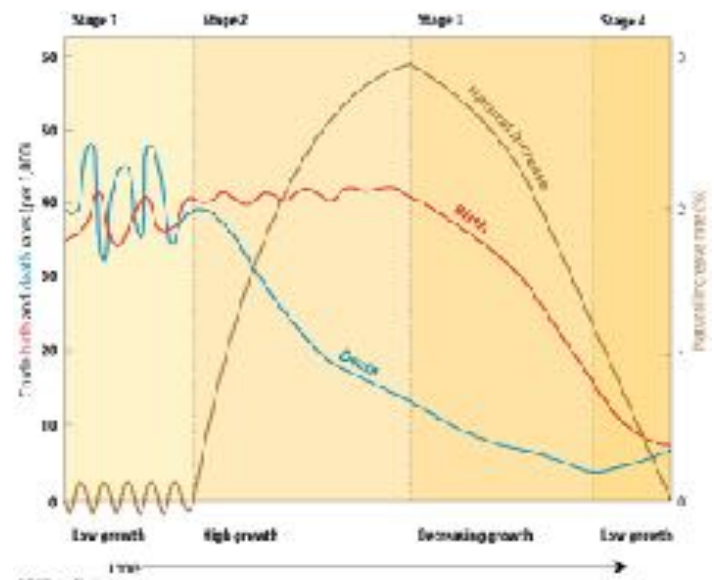
D. Stage 3 (Ex.: _____)

1. Rapidly declining CBR
2. Moderately declining CDR
3. Moderate NIR

4. _____ Country

E. Stage 4 (Ex.: _____)

1. Very low _____
2. Low, slightly increasing CDR
3. _____ NIR
4. 1st World Country



VI. Population & Resources

A. Overpopulation is a condition in which the number of people _____ exceeds the capacity of _____ to support life at a decent standard of living.

B. Thomas Malthus (1766 - 1834) wrote "An Essay on the Principle of Population, 1798." According to Malthus:

1. Population increases geometrically (_____) Ex: 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256...
2. Resources increases arithmetically (_____) Ex: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16...
3. Contemporary Malthus supporters observe that today:

a. Relatively _____ countries have experienced the _____ population growth.

- (1) Little wealth in these countries to support growth
- (2) World population growth is outstripping many global resources.
- (3) Will result in war and other civil violence

4. Malthus's Critics

- a. Argue a larger population could stimulate economic growth, food production, and technological development.
- b. _____ are to blame, not lack of resources.
- c. Some argue that high population growth leads to greater political and economic power.

5. Malthus's theory and reality

- a. Globally, Malthus's theory _____ during the past 50 years.
- b. World food production has increased faster than the NIR.
- c. Hunger and famine are _____ problems and not production problems.
- d. Cultural, economic, and technological change has slowed population growth.

VII. Population Futures

A. Demographic Transition: Possible Stage 5 - _____

1. Predicted for some _____ countries.
2. Characterized by:
 - a. Very low CBR
 - b. An increasing CDR
 - c. Therefore you would have a _____

B. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

1. _____ a woman will have throughout her childbearing years
 - a. _____

C. Japan's Future Population

1. If the demographic transition is to include a stage 5, _____ will be one of the world's first countries to reach it.
2. Japan faces a severe shortage of _____.
 - a. Instead of increasing immigration, Japan is encouraging more Japanese people to work.

D. China's Future Population

1. The core of the Chinese government's family planning program has been the _____, _____ adopted in 1980.
2. Since 2000, China has actually had a lower CBR than the United States.
3. With the United Nations now forecasting China to lose population by 2100, the government has relaxed the One Child Policy.

E. India's Future Population

1. India was the first country to embark on a _____ program starting in 1952.
2. During the 1970s India set up camps to perform sterilizations, but this resulted in widespread opposition.
3. India is poised to _____ as the world's most populous country by 2030.