Studying Human Populations

- **is the study of the characteristics of populations, especially human populations.**
- Demographers study the ____________________ of countries to make comparisons and predictions.

Studying Human Populations

- Countries with similar population trends are often grouped into two general categories:
  _______________________________________________________________________.
  - Developed countries have:
    - _______________________________________________________________________.
    - _______________________________________________________________________.
    - _______________________________________________________________________.
    - _______________________________________________________________________.
  - Developing countries have:
    - _______________________________________________________________________.
    - _______________________________________________________________________.
    - _______________________________________________________________________.

The Human Population Over Time

- The human population underwent ________________ in the 1800s, meaning that the population growth rates increased during each decade.
  - These increases were mostly due to increases in _______________________________________________________________________. that came with the industrial and scientific revolution.

Age Structure

- ____________ is the classification of members of a population into groups according to ____________, of a population in terms of age groups and helps demographers make predictions.

Age Structure

- Age structure can be graphed in a __________, a type of double sided bar graph.

Survivorship

- ____________ is the percentage of newborn individuals in a population that can be ___________ to survive to a given age.
To predict survivorship, demographers study a group of people born at the ________________ and notes when each member of the ________________.

**Survivorship**
- Wealthy developed countries such as Japan and Germany currently have a ________________ survivorship curve because most people live to be very old.
- ________________ populations have a similar death rate at all ages.
- ________________ survivorship is the pattern in very poor human populations in which many children die.
- Both Type I and Type III may result in populations that remain the ________________.

**Fertility Rates**
- A ________________ is the number of births (usually per year) per 1,000 women of childbearing age (usually 15 to 44).
- ________________ is the average number of children each parent must have in order to “replace” themselves.
- ________________, the total fertility dropped below replacement level for the first time in US History.

**Migration**
- ________________ in general, is any movement of individuals or populations from one location to another.
- Movement into an area is ________________ and movement out of an area is ________________.

**Declining Death Rates**
- Death rates have declined mainly because more people now have access to:
  - ________________
  - ________________
  - ________________
  - ________________

**Life Expectancy**
- ________________ is the average length of time that an individual is expected to live.
- Life expectancy is most affected by ________________, the death rate of infants less than a year old.

**The Demographic Transition**
- The ________________ is the general pattern of demographic change from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates, and observed in the history of more-developed countries.
- The theory behind the demographic transition is that industrial development causes ________________ that then affects population growth rates.
Stages of the Transition

- In the first stage of the demographic transition, a society is in a __________________________.
  - The birth rate and the death rate are both at __________________________ and the population size is __________________________.
- In the second stage, a __________________________ occurs.
  - Death rates __________________________ as hygiene, nutrition, and education improve.

Stages of the Transition

- In the third stage, population growth __________________________ because birth rate decreases.
  - As the birth rate becomes close to the death rate, the population size __________________________.
- In the fourth stage, the birth rate drops __________________________, so the size of the population begins to decrease.

Women and Fertility

- The factors most clearly related to a decline in birth rates are __________________________ education and economic independence for women.