Chapter 9: The Human Population
Section 1, Studying Human Population Day One

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:

    - _____

    - _____

    - _____

    - _____

Studying Human Populations

- 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.
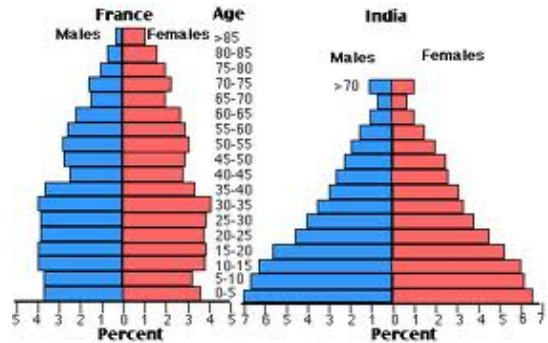
Age Structure

- _____ 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.