

HUMAN DEMOGRAPHICS

- Demography is the study of human populations.
- Birth rates have remained stable to 25 births per 1000 individuals per year.
- Death rates have dropped to 13 deaths per 1000 individuals per year.
- This results in 1.6% average growth rate; 96 million people per year with a doubling time of 43 years.
- The uneven distribution of human population can be seen in Fig. 1 on pg. 705.
- Differences in growth rate can be accounted for the age structures.
- The various age structure graphs can be seen in Fig. 2 on pg. 706.
- United States exhibits zero population growth as individuals are evenly distributed throughout all ages, while Kenya is experiencing a growth momentum, where there are many young people.

The Demographic Transition Model

- A four-stage model describing the relationship between economic development and changes in population pattern (see Fig. 4 on pg. 707)
 - When populations move from agricultural production to industrial the population size increases.
 - A highly industrialized and economically secure country experiences a decrease in growth rate.
 - Countries that are developing an industrial economy will experience a rapid population growth.
1. In the preindustrial stage there is a slow growth rate as birth and deaths are high due to poor living conditions.
 2. In the transitional stage there is a drop in death rates, but births remain high, so population size increases.
 3. In the industrial stage populations stabilize as births decline.
 4. In the postindustrial stage a zero population growth is experienced, where the birth and death rates are in balance.
- The gross national product is the total value of all goods and services produced by a country in a year.
 - The more industrialized a country the higher is its GNP.
 - Industrialized countries show an increase in average life expectancy due to the overall reduction of mortality among all ages.
 - Even with the development of science and technology there are still 10 million children who die every year from preventable diseases and malnutrition.
 - Countries that have the greatest life expectancy also have the lowest growth rate.; as we see in Canada.
 - The average human life span has increased by 30 years in the past century alone.
 - Currently 1 in 10 people are over 60, and this number will increase to 1 in 5 by the year 2050.
 - This will have implications on pension and health care systems.

Projection of Future Trends

- The human population has increased from 70 million a year to 90 million per year.
- It is predicted that the world's population will peak at 9 billion by the year 2070 and will start to decline.
- Some believe that even if populations stabilize, individuals are still continuing to consume more than the Earth's carrying capacity (See Fig. 8 on pg. 712)
- Individuals in North America place a greater demand on Earth's resources than most other individuals on the planet.

Seatwork

Pg. 713 # 1 - 8