Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

# IB ESS

# 8.1 Human population dynamics

## Significant ideas:

A variety of models and indicators are employed to quantify human population dynamics.

Human population growth rates are impacted by a complex range of changing factors.

## Quantifying Population Dynamics

1. Define the following terms:

*Crude Birth Rate (CBR)*

_____

_____

*Crude Death Rate (CDR)*

_____

_____

*Natural Increase Rate (NIR)*

_____

_____

*Total Fertility Rate (TFR)*

_____

_____

*Doubling Time (DT)*

_____

_____

2. Look at the data for the nation below and answer the questions. Assume that there is no immigration or emigration.

| Country Profile – 2010 data | |
|---|---|
| Population | 5 000 000 |
| Births per year | 30 000 |
| Deaths per year | 10 000 |

Calculate the following and <u>show your working</u> where appropriate:

  i) The crude birth rate (CBR).

<u>CBR=                    .</u>

  ii) The crude death rate (CDR).

<u>CDR=                    .</u>

  iii) The natural increase rate (NIR).

<u>NIR=                    .</u>

  iv) In which year will the population be 10 000 000? (Think about "doubling time")

<u>Year:                   .</u>

3.

  a) Explain the term "replacement fertility"
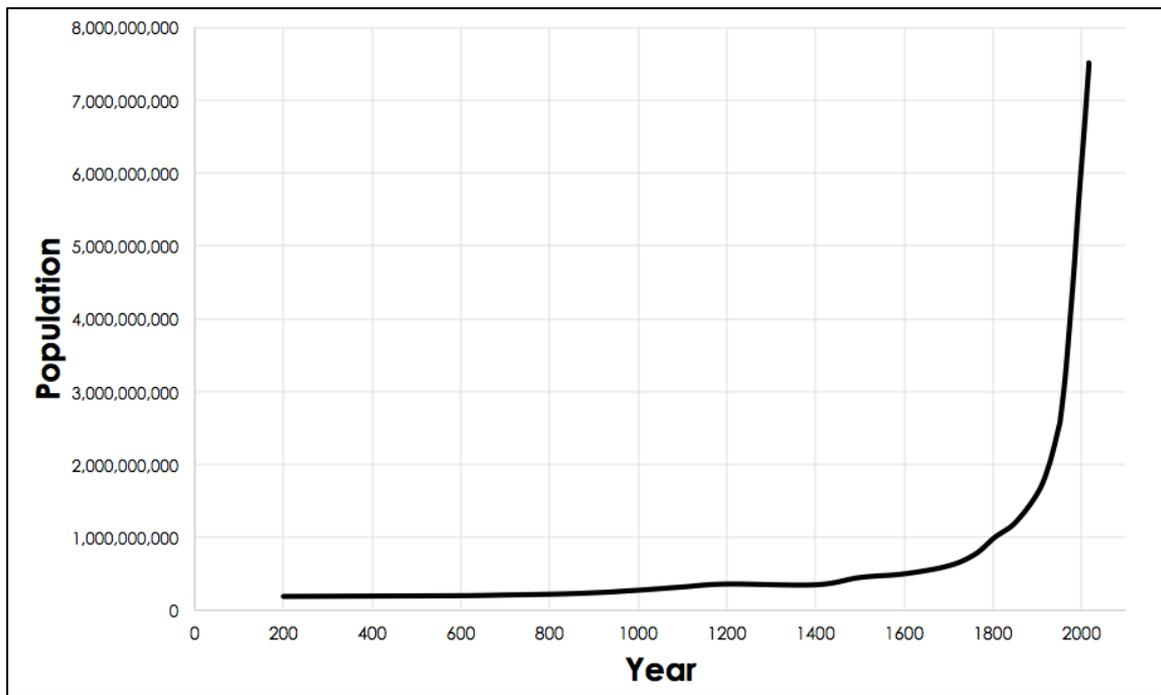
_____

_____

_____

_____

b) Replacement fertility is higher than 2. State why this is.

_____

c) Replacement fertility is about 2.16 in LEDCs, but only 2.03 in MEDCs. Explain this difference.

_____

_____

_____

_____

# Population Growth

1. The diagram below shows the change in world population over about the past 2000 years.



*Graph 1.1*

*World population growth 200AD to 2017 (Source: Worldometers)*

a) Describe the data

_____

_____

_____

b) Thomas Malthus (1766 – 1834) believed that food production only increased at a linear rate, but human population can increase faster than this. Explain the consequences on the future of the human population if Malthusian theory is accurate.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

c) Esther Boserup (1910-1999) believed that an increase in population would result in an increase in food production, because we humans would recognize the necessity to provide more, and use new technologies to meet the demand. Explain the consequences on the future of the human population if Boserup's theory is accurate.

_____

_____

_____

_____

d) <u>In your opinion</u>, how will the human population change in the future? Justify your response and try to be specific

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Describe the consequences of exponential population growth. Use the headings to guide your answer.

*Resource requirements*

_____

_____

*Waste*

_____

_____

*Living standard expectations*

_____

_____

## Population Pyramids

1. The data in the table below shows the population with respect to age and gender for a nation in a given year.

| Age | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|
| 81 to 90 | 500 | 500 |
| 71 to 80 | 3500 | 3500 |
| 61 to 70 | 7000 | 7000 |
| 51 to 60 | 8700 | 8700 |
| 41 to 50 | 9000 | 9000 |
| 31 to 40 | 8700 | 8700 |
| 21 to 30 | 9500 | 9500 |
| 11 to 20 | 9000 | 9000 |
| 0 to 10 | 7000 | 7000 |

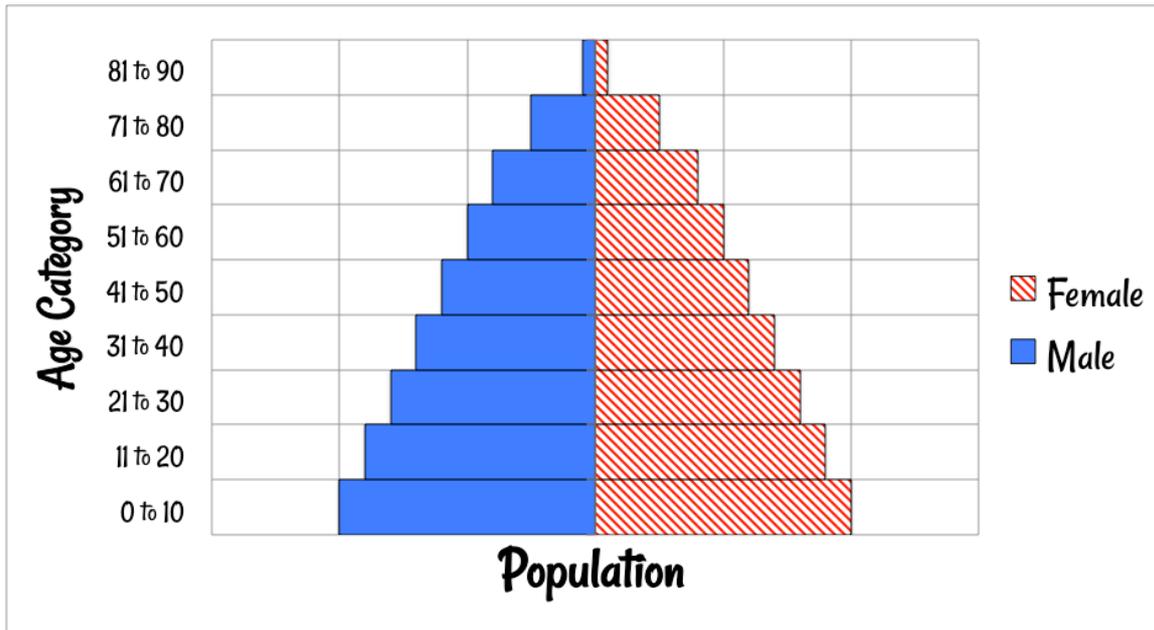a) Present this information on population pyramid below.
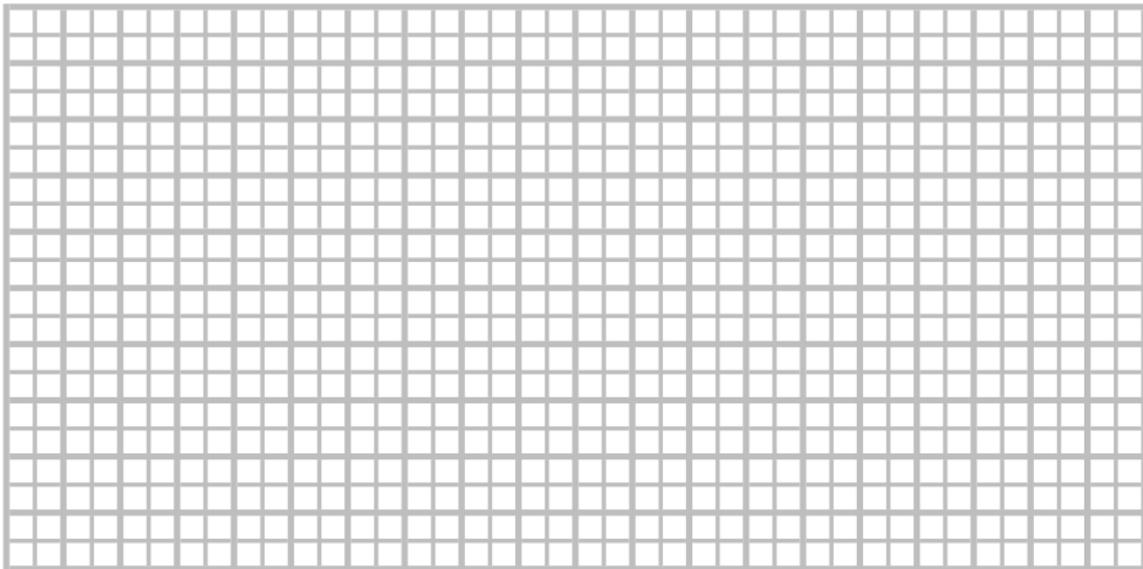
b) Based on the graph, what can you conclude about this population's...
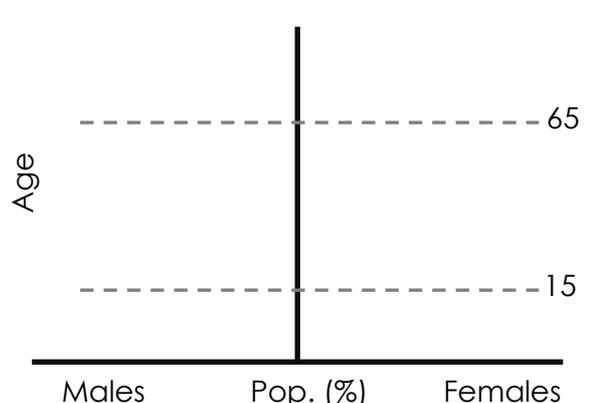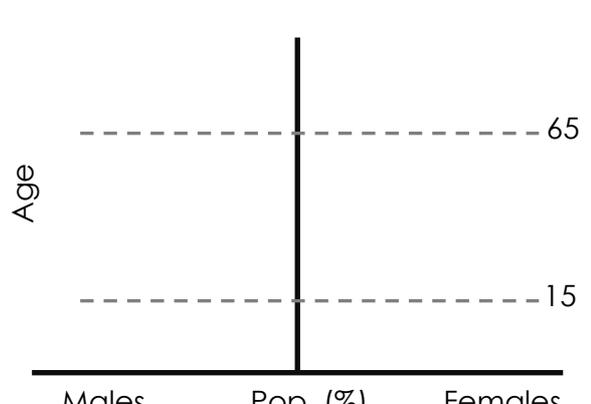
i) birth rate?

ii) death rate?

Look at the population pyramid below for a different population.



c) Compare this population with the one presented in question 1 a)

_____

_____

_____

_____

# The Demographic Transition Model and Age/Sex Pyramids

1. Complete table below to summarize the demographic transition model. **<u>Briefly explain</u>** the changes in birth rate, death rate, and population:

| **Stage 1: High stationary** | Population pyramid: |
|---|---|
| Birth rate: <br><br>_____ <br> _____ <br><br> Death rate <br><br>_____ <br> _____ <br><br> Population change: <br><br>_____ <br> _____ | Age ┊ 65 ┊ 15 <br> Males     Pop. (%)     Females |
| **Stage 2: Early expanding** | Population pyramid: |
| Birth rate: <br><br>_____ <br> _____ <br><br> Death rate <br><br>_____ <br> _____ <br><br> Population change: <br><br>_____ <br> _____ | Age ┊ 65 ┊ 15 <br> Males     Pop. (%)     Females |
| **Stage 3: Late Expanding** | Population pyramid: |
| Birth rate: <br><br>_____ <br> _____ <br><br> Death rate <br><br>_____ <br> _____ <br><br> Population change: <br><br>_____ <br> _____ | Age ┊ 65 ┊ 15 <br> Males     Pop. (%)     Females |

| Stage 4: Low stationary | Population pyramid: |
|---|---|

Birth rate:

_____

_____

Death rate

_____

_____

Population change:

_____

_____



2. The original demographic transition model had only four stages more recently a fifth stage has been proposed.

Summarise the fifth stage of the demographic transition model.

*Note: there is more than one possible answer as different suggestions exist as to what the fifth stage is. If you use further research, remember to cite your source.*

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Discuss the limitations and criticisms of the demographic transition model.

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

## Factors Influencing Population Changes

1. Explain how the following factors influence the average family size of a nation:

*Infant/childhood mortality rates*

_____

_____

*The need for care-giving in old age*

_____

_____

*Children as workers*

_____

_____

*Status of women*

_____

_____

*Availabililty and cost of contraception*

_____

_____

2. Explain how the following measures can act to reduce family size:

*Education*

_____

_____

*Make contraceptives available*

_____

_____

*Improved health care*

_____

_____

3. Using the bubble diagrams below, summarise the national and international policies that can be used to reduce and increase population growth rates.

Policies that may reduce population growth rates

Policies that may increase population growth rates