Chapter 7: The Human Population (179-199) Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Environmental Implications of China’s Growing Population (overview)

I. Scientists disagree on Earth’s carrying capacity (180)

II. Many factors drive human population growth (181)

Demography

Demographers

A. Changes in Population Size

Immigration

Emigration

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Doubling Time

B. Fertility

Total Fertility Rate

Replacement-Level Fertility

Developed Countries

Developing Countries

C. Life Expectancy

1. INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

infant mortality

child mortality

2. AGING AND DISEASE

D. Age Structure

Age structure diagrams

Population pyramid

Population momentum

E. Migration

Net migration rate

DO THE MATH: Calculating Population Growth (187)

III. Many nations go through a demographic transition (188)

A. The Theory of Demographic Transition (using Figure 7.9, draw the Demographic Transition Diagram, label and describe what is happening in each pahse.

1. PHASE 1: SLOW POPULATION GROWTH

2. PHASE 2: RAPID POPULATION GROWTH

3. PHASE 3: STABLE POPULATION GROWTH

4. PHASE 4: DECLINING POPULATION GROWTH

B. Family Planning

Family planning

IV. Population size and consumption interact to influence the environment (191)

A. Economic Development

Affluence

B. The IPAT Equation

Impact = Population \* Affluence \* Technology

C. Local, Global, and Urban Impacts

1. LOCAL IMPACTS

2. GLOBAL IMPACTS

3. URBAN IMPACTS

Table 7.1: The Largest areas in the World (195)

D. The Impact of Affluence

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

V. Sustainable development is a common, if elusive, goal (196)