Chapter 16-1 (Measuring Population)

Population:

Demography: study of human populations

Birthrate: annual number of live births in 1 year per 1,000 members of pop.

　　○ 14.6 in 2000

Fertility: act of conceiving children

Fecundity: time between beginning and ending of menstruation (30 years)

　■ avg. woman can conceive 15-30 children

Mortality: # of deaths in a society

Death rate: amount of annual deaths in a population per 1,000 members

- 8.5 in 2000

Infant mortality rate: annual number of infant deaths under age 1 per 1,000 live births

- Shows overall health and quality of life
- 3rd world nations have highest infant mortality rate

Life expectancy: avg. # of years a person born in a certain year will live
- related to infant mortality rate
- 1st world has a high life expectancy
- Women generally have higher life expectancy
- General maximum life span is 100 years according to demographers

Migration: movement of a people from one area to another

Migration rate: annual difference between in-migration and out-migration
- occurs b/c of "push and pull" factors
- Push: something that encourages people to LEAVE an area (persecution, famine, discrimination, overpopulation, poor economy)
- Pull: something that encourages people to COME TO an area

Growth Rate: how quickly a population grows or decreases

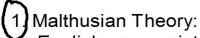- combo of birth rate, death rate, and migration rate
- expressed in %

Doubling Time: number of years necessary to DOUBLE a population

- 1% growth rate will take 70 years to double population
- 2% growth rate will take 35 years

Example:

1650-1850: 500 million-1 billion
1850-1930: 1 billion-2 billion
1930-1975: 2 billion-4 billion
1975-~2025: 4 billion-8 billion

Theories Explaining Population Change

(1) Malthusian Theory:
- English economist
- 18th/19th century
- Predicted the population would reach astronomical proportions in near future
- Consequences: food shortages due to enlarging population
- We need to slow our growth
(1) a. Use more birth control and sexual self-control by delaying marriage (family planning)
b. War, disease, and famine will keep our numbers down

(2) Demographic Transition Theory
- Belief that as we advance technologically we will eventually reach ZERO POPULATION GROWTH
- Stability will eventually be achieved and we will reach our max population

<u>Section 2 (Urban Life)</u>

Urbanization: concentration of population in cities

City: permanent concentration of a large number of people engaged in "nonfarming" activities

- 1st recognizable cities roughly 5500-7000 years old
- 1800: only 3% of population lived in cities
- 2001: 46% of population lived in cities
- Agricultural Revolution & Industrial Revolution made farming easier and industries in cities more popular
- Improved transportation and technologies made organization of cities better

<u>Common Problems of the City</u>

1. Crime
2. Overcrowding--**OVERURBANIZATION: having too many people for a city to handle (common in 3rd world or developing nations)**
    - **Urban Sprawl: poorly planned development of city zones**
3. Pollution

<u>Advantages of the City</u>

1. Easier access to commerce
2. Increased social life

Urban Ecology:

- Study of the relationship between people and the city "environment"
- 4 city "models":

  1. Concentric Model: city "zones" move outwards from an epicenter

  2. Sector Model: growth of "zones" comes out of "wedge" shapes due to transportation needs (railroads & highways)

  3. Multiple Nuclei Model: cities develop around several epicenters or "nuclei"--businesses tend to cluster together

Explaining City Life

1. Urban Anomie Theory: city is "anonymous" and unfriendly

- size of city discouraged relationships from forming
- most relationships are "secondary" type
- contact with too many people to be able to care for them

2. Compositional Theory: zones of cities are impacted by factors such as age, sex, race, education, income, occupation, etc.
- Cosmopolites, ethnic villagers, unmarried or childless (yuppies), poor and disadvantaged