Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 4 Section 1: World Population

 Please read pages 70-74 of the textbook and answer the following questions. Questions marked with an asterisk (\*) are not found in the text and you will need to think about them.

1. What is **demography**?
2. \*How might demography be useful to people today? Describe at least 2 ways.
3. **Natural Increase** or the growth rate of a countries population is the difference between the areas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. What are **birth** and **death rate**? How is this statistic more useful than looking at total population of countries?
5. The **demographic transition model** is an important part of studying population. What was the model first used to illustrate in Europe?
6. Using the demographic transition model graph on the top of page 71 to give a summary of what is happening in each stage of the transition.
	1. Stage 1:
	2. Stage 2:
	3. Stage 3:
	4. Stage 4:
7. What happens in stage 2 of the transition that causes total population to increase greatly? Also, what happens in stage 3 which causes total population to stabilize?
8. Overall how does a countries population change from stage 1 of the model to stage 4?
9. **Doubling time** is the number of years it takes for a countries population to double in size. What are some regions of the world with a low **doubling time** (25 years)? What types of countries would have a high **doubling time** (300 years)?
10. What are 3 concerns with rapid population growth? What is 1 possible solution to this issue?
11. How do you get Negative population growth? What are some problems countries experiencing this process face?
12. **Population** **distribution** is the pattern of human settlement which is uneven across the earth. Look at the map on page 73 and list 3 world regions that have a high proportion of the earth’s population in or around them.
13. What is **population density**? What country has one of the lowest densities and what country has one of the highest densities in the world?
14. What is **urbanization**? What is the driving force behind urbanization?
15. Population movement also occurs between countries, the people moving are called emigrants and immigrants. What is the difference between these two terms?
16. **Push Factors** cause people to leave a place and **pull factors** draw them into a country. What is the main pull factor for immigrants and what is the main push factor for emigrants?
17. **\***If you were immigrating to Utah what might be two pull factors? If you were emigrating Utah what might be two push factors?