Vocab:

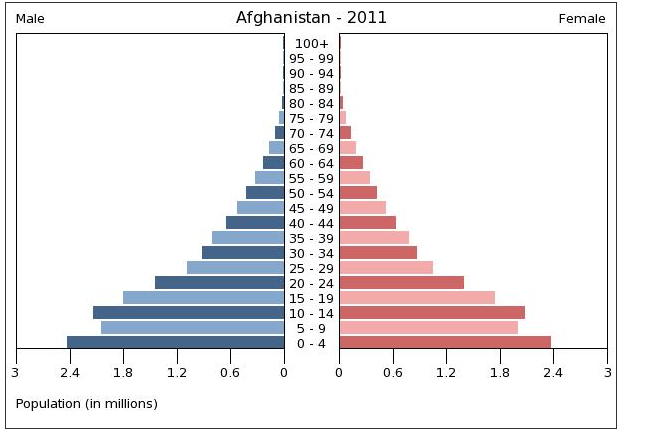
* Population Profile –
* Graying Population -
* Developed Countries –
* Developing Countries -

**Human Populations**

1. A population is made up of many different types of organisms. With many different types of organisms it can be hard to quantify the different types of traits. However, humans can quickly and effectively communicate a lot of information about themselves. This allows us to see the difference between human populations.

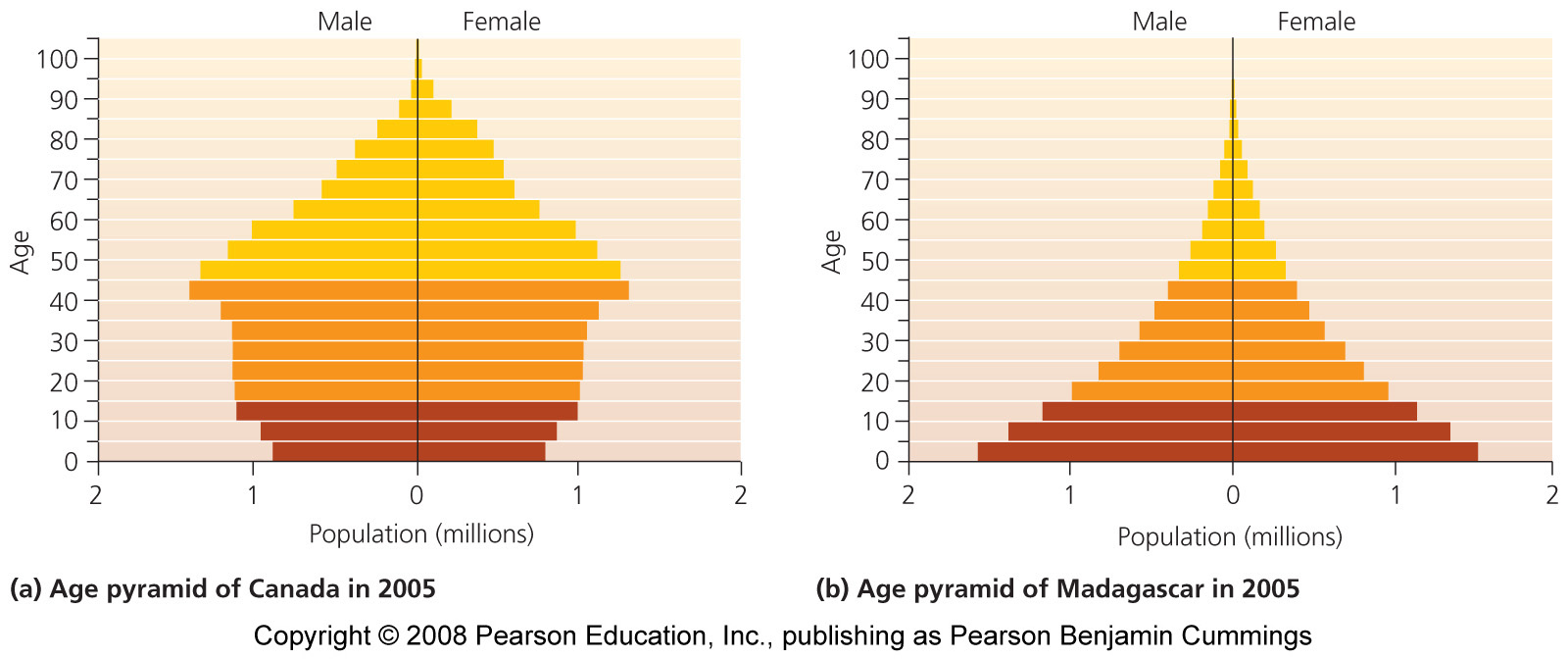
One of the major ways that we should evaluate a population is by age. Listing the ages involved inside of the population is called a **population profile**. Understanding the age structure of a population allows us to predict the growth of the population and the average life expectancy of the population.

Look at the population profile below and come up with two different observations about the population’s size based on age and the average life expectancy of the population.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Population Size Based on Age | Average Life Expectancy |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Now compare and contrast the population profile of Afghanistan to the population profile from Canada.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Canada | Afghanistan |
|  |  |

1. Since there are major differences between the population profiles of each country, we need to understand why there is a difference. There are many reasons why there are differences, so let’s see if you can come up with some on your own.

Why do some populations have larger groups of young people? Why do some populations have a **graying population**, a population that is getting older?

Theorize a reason why there are differences between these two types of populations.

**Work Space**

1. Two of the major reasons why there are differences between these two types of population profiles have access to medical care and energy. If the populations of countries have the ability to access modern medical care and reliable energy sources they can live easier and longer.

Countries that have the ability to provide their citizens with modern medical care and reliable energy are called **developed countries**. These countries often have populations that can live longer and (generally) have less children. Examples of these countries would include the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and Spain.

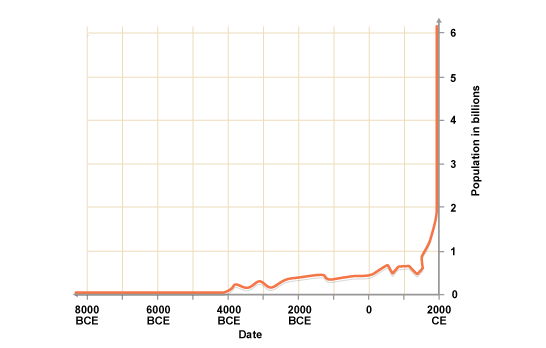
Countries that do not have the ability to provide modern medical care and reliable energy are called **developing countries**. The countries often have populations that (generally) have more children and live less long. Examples of these countries would include the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

Use the internet to find the statistics to for the countries listed above. Fill in the chart below to get a sense of how these countries function. Use the most updated information that you can find

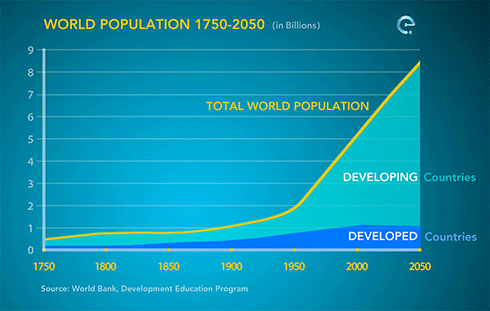
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Developed**  **Or**  **Developing** | **Total Fertility Rate**  **(Number of Children per Woman)** | **Life Expectancy** |
| Australia |  |  |  |
| Spain |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom |  |  |  |
| United States |  |  |  |
| Dominican Republic |  |  |  |
| Cambodia |  |  |  |
| India |  |  |  |
| Uganda |  |  |  |

1. Human population is currently growing at an extraordinary rate. Look at the graph below of human population.

**Human Population Growth Since 8000BC**



Compare the above graph to a similar graph when it is broken down between developed countries and developing countries.



Using the space below, come up with a logical explanation for the following questions.

1. What type of growth curve is the overall human population following? Why?
2. What type of growth curve are developing countries following? Why?
3. What type of growth curve are developed countries following? Why?
4. Why might the numbers of people in developing nations be increasing at such a fast rate?