



Chapter 7 Opener  
Environmental Science  
© 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

## Unit 5

# The Human Population Part 1



# Scientists Disagree on Earth's Carrying Capacity

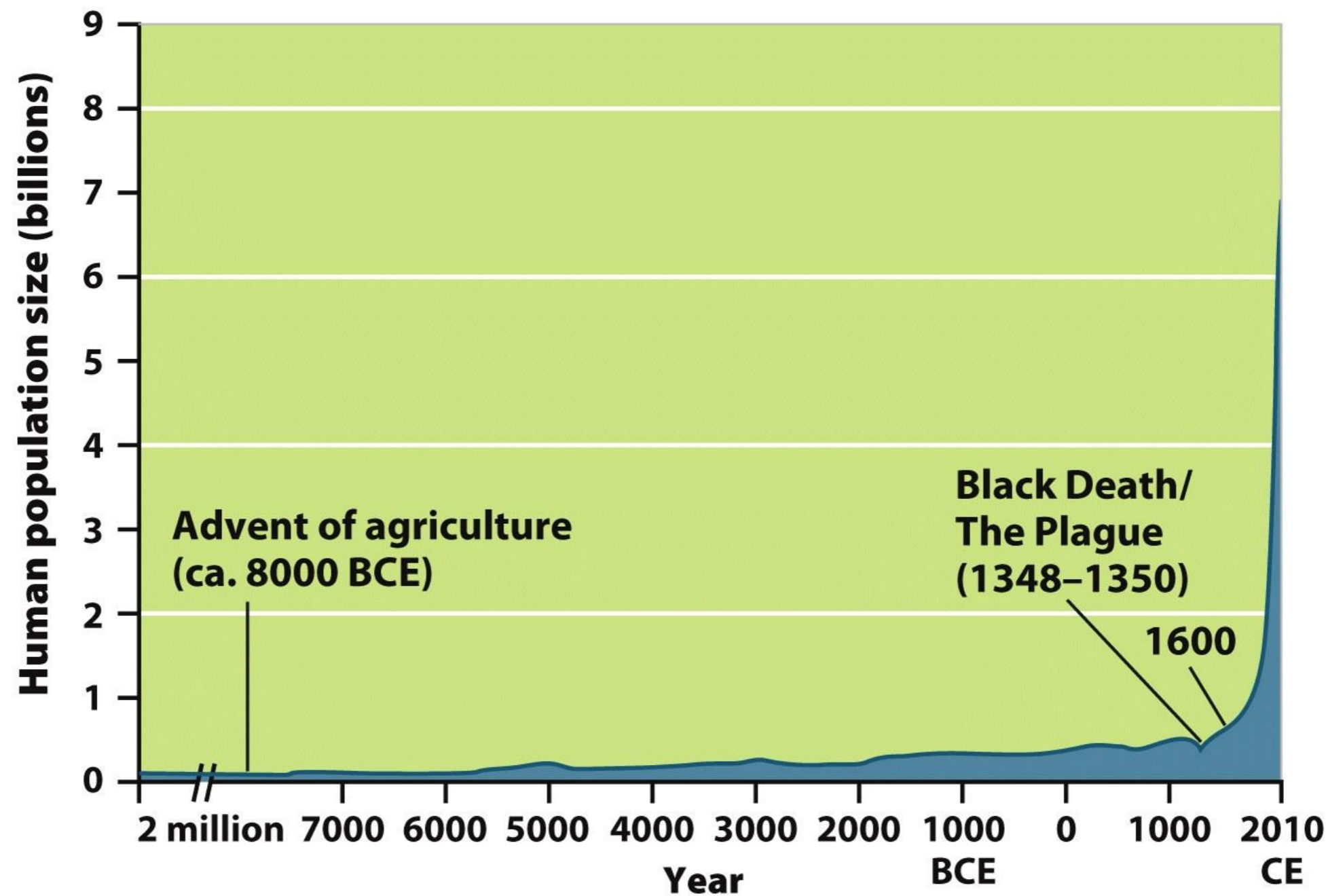


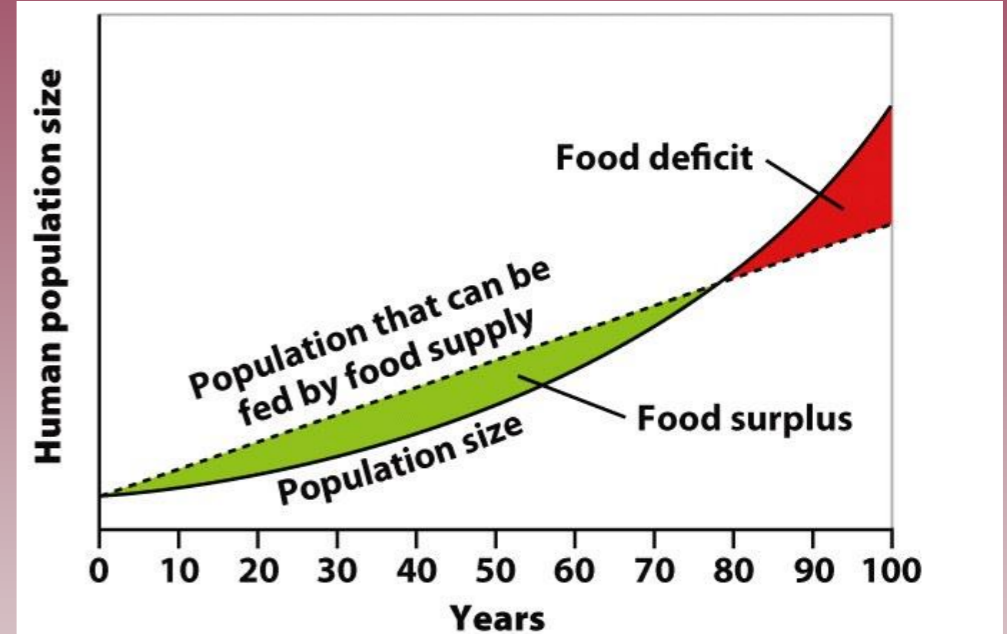
Figure 7.1  
Environmental Science  
© 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

Figure

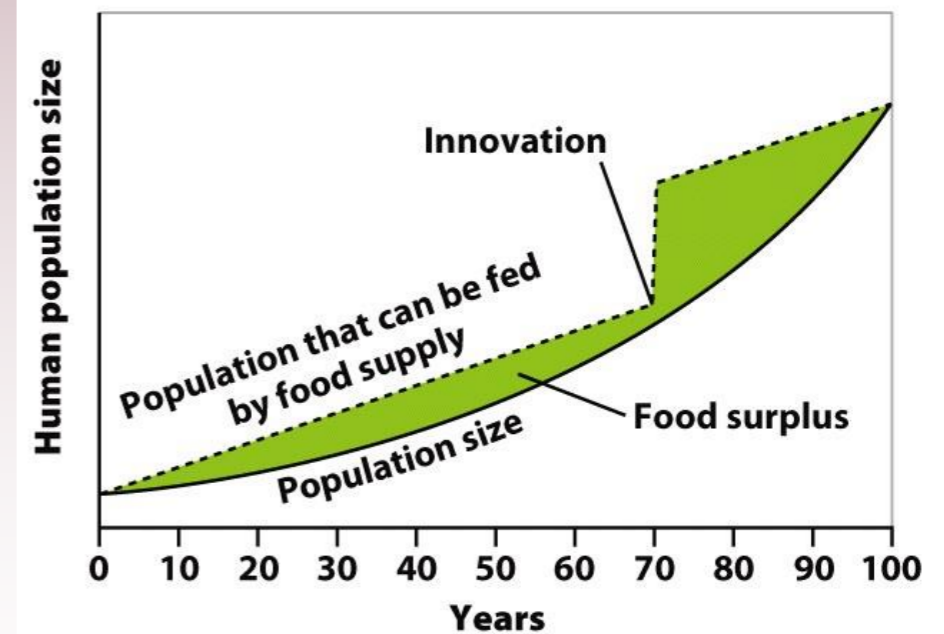
7.1

# Scientists Disagree on Earth's Carrying Capacity

- The following graphs show theoretical models of food supply and population size.



(a) No significant improvement in agricultural technology



(b) Significant improvement in agricultural technology

Figure 7.2

*Environmental Science*

© 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

# Factors that Drive Human Population Growth

- Demography- the study of human populations and population trends.
  - Changes in Population Size
  - Fertility
  - Life Expectancy
  - Age Structure
  - Migration

# Changes in Population Size

- **Immigration**- the movement of people into a country
- **Emigration**- the movement of people out of a country.
- **Net migration rate**- the difference between immigration and emigration in a give year per 1,000 people in the country.



**Figure 7.3**  
*Environmental Science*  
© 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

# Changes in Population Size

- Crude birth rate (CBR)= the number of births per 1,000 individuals per year.
- Crude death rate (CDR)= the number of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year.
  - Global population growth rate =
    - $(\text{CBR} - \text{CDR}) / 10$
    - National population growth rate =
      - $(\text{CBR} + \text{immigration}) - (\text{CDR} + \text{emigration}) / 10$
      - Doubling time (in years)-  $70 / \text{growth rate}$



# Fertility

- Total fertility rate- an estimate of the average number of children that each woman in a population will bear.
- Replacement level fertility- the total fertility rate required to offset the average number of deaths in a population and for the current population size to remain stable.

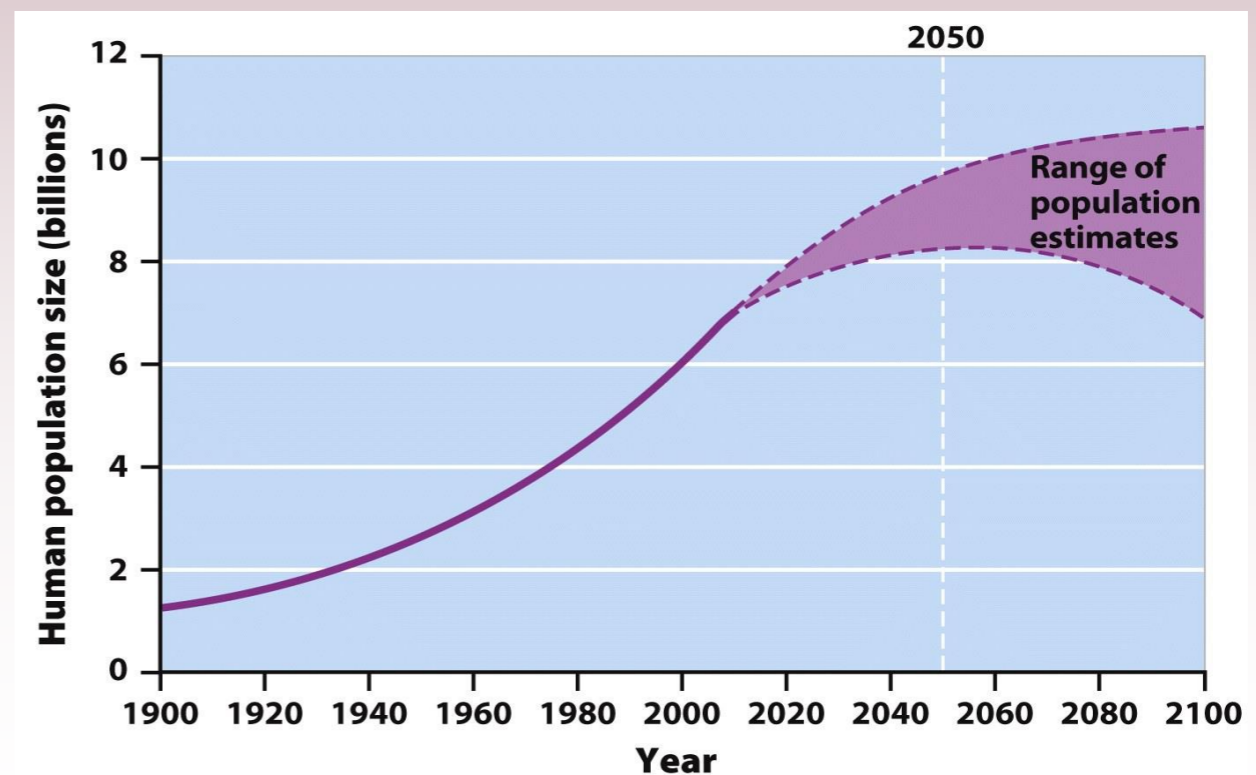


Figure 7.4  
Environmental Science  
© 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

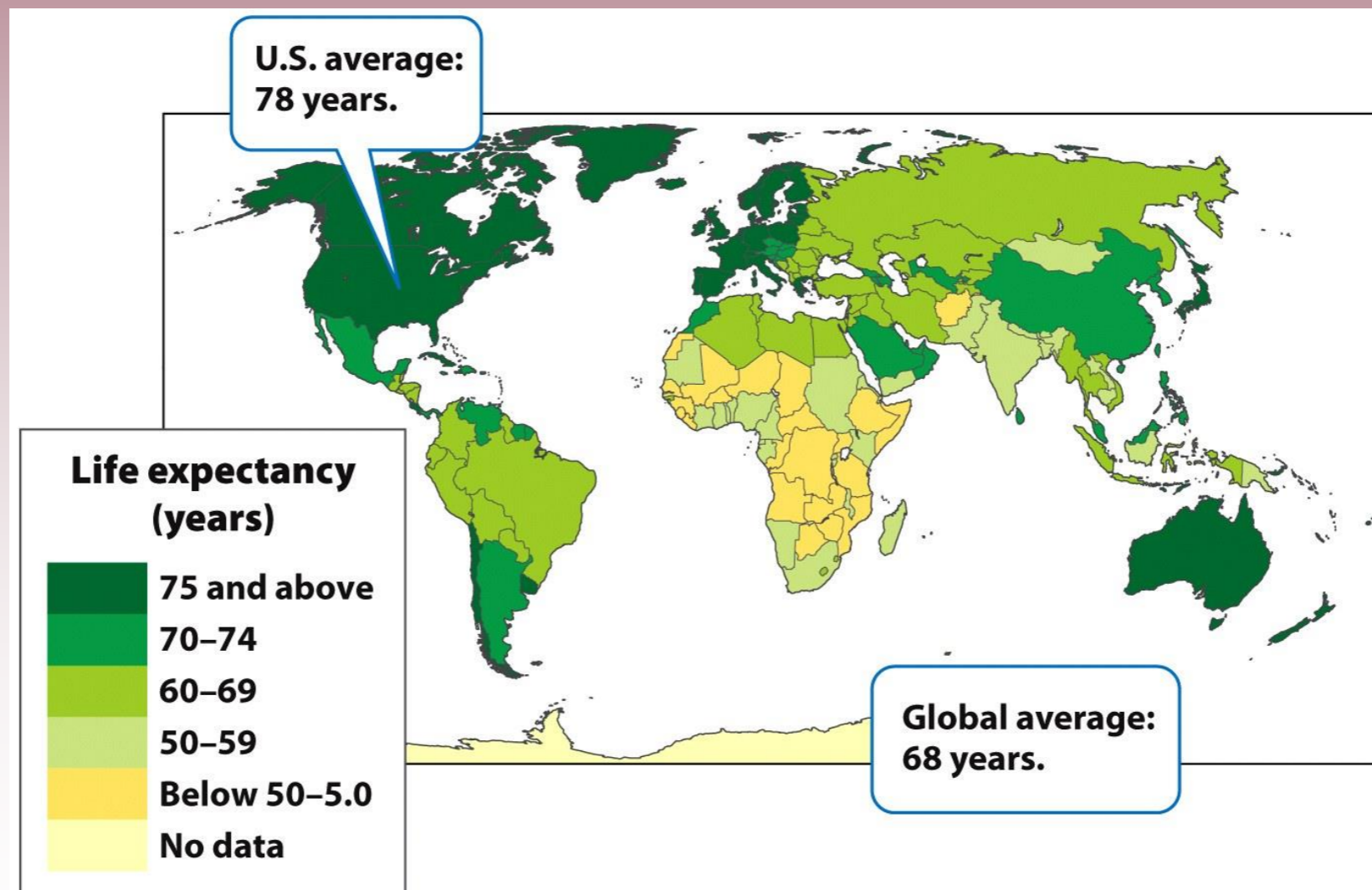
# Fertility

- Developed countries- countries with relatively high levels of industrialization and income.
- Developing countries- countries with relatively low levels of industrialization and income of less than \$3 per person per day.



# Life Expectancy

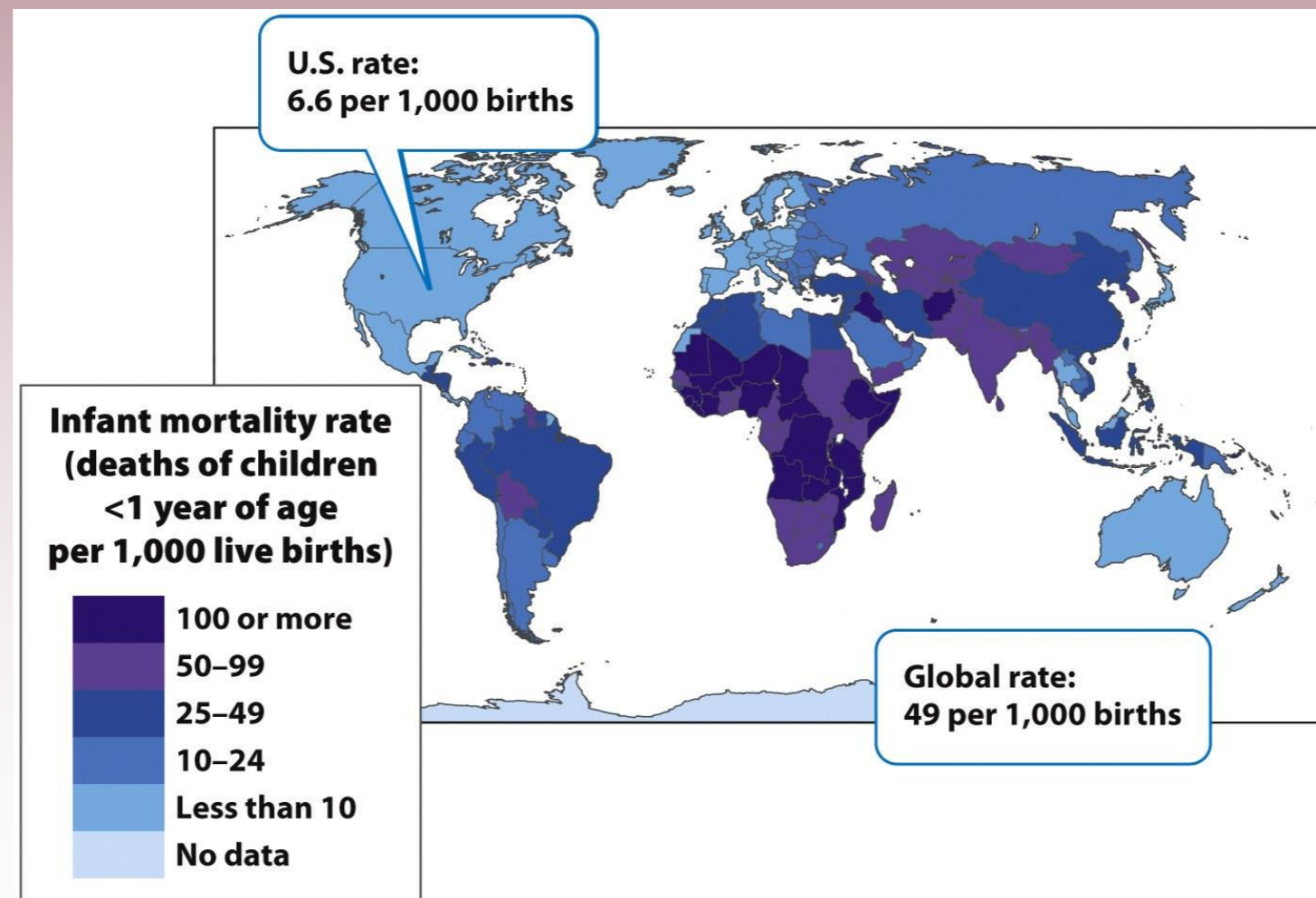
- Life expectancy- the average number of years that an infant born in a particular year in a particular country can be expected to live, given the current average life span and death rate of that country.



**Figure 7.5**  
*Environmental Science*  
© 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

# Life Expectancy

- Infant mortality rate- the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.
- Child mortality rate- the number of deaths of children under age 5 per 1,000 live births.



**Figure 7.6**  
*Environmental Science*  
© 2012 W. H. Freeman and Company

# Comparison

