



## 3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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### WORKSHEET 19

School: Ba Sangam College

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

Subject: Geography

Year: 13

<b>Strand</b>	GEO 2 Human Geography
<b>Sub strand</b>	GEO 13.2.1 Population
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Explore the nature of population change and be able to measure it

#### CHAPTER 6: Population (continued)

- The rapid growth in population has been called a **population explosion**.
- **Natural Increase** is the difference between Birth Rate (BR) and Death Rate (DR). To calculate:  $\text{Natural Increase} = \text{BR} - \text{DR}$ .
- Any natural change in the population, either a decrease or an increase is usually expressed as a percentage, called **Annual Growth Rate**.

1. **Natality Rate (Birth Rate) BR** is the total number of live births per 1000 people per year.

2. **Mortality Rate (Death Rate) DR** is the number of deaths per 1000 people per year.

#### Demographic Transition Model

The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) describes the sequence of changes over a period of time in the relationship between birth and death rates and overall population change.

- Let us explore the reasons for the increase or decrease in BR and DR in the various stages of the DTM.

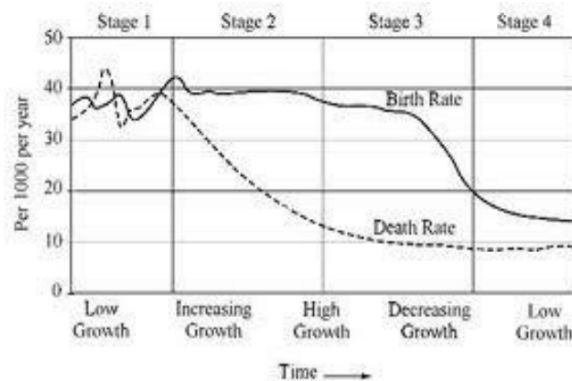


Figure 1.3 Demographic Transition Model

**Stage 1 – High fluctuating**

- BR and DR fluctuate at a high level, giving a small population growth.

**Stage 2 – early expanding**

The key factor that indicates the change from Stage 1 to Stage 2 is a decrease in DR.

**Stage 3 – late expanding**

BR now fall rapidly, to perhaps 20/1000 people, while DR continue to fall slightly (15/1000) to give a slowly increasing population.

**Stage 4 – low fluctuating**

- Both BR and DR are low, fluctuating slightly to give a steady population.

**Life Expectancy**

- Is the number of years that the average person born in a given area may expect to live.
- Has an implication on economic development and social policy.

Country	Japan	India	Saudi Arabia	Kenya
(LE) Total Population	82.25 years	66.8 years	74.1	59.48
Male	78.96	65.77	72.2	58.91
Female	85.72	67.95	76.2	60.07

Figure 1.4 Life Expectancy

Refer to figure 1.4 and your knowledge to answer the following questions.

- Provide two reasons for the high life expectancy in Japan. (2 marks)  
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- Explain two reasons for the comparatively low life expectancy in Kenya (2 marks)  
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- Suggest two ways of increase the life expectancy in Kenya. (2 marks)  
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- Women are living longer than men. Explain two possible reasons for this. (2 marks)  
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