## DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS OF LIFE ACTIVITY (From Earth Matters)

Adapted from: (http://207.239.98.140/upperschool/science/Classes/apes/text/activities/ demographicfactsactivity.htm)

## PART I: Doubling Time

Birth and death rates determine the rate of population growth. If the birth and death rates are similar, a population experiences little or no growth. When the birth rate far exceeds the death rate, the population soars. These rates are expressed as the number of births or deaths for every 1,000 people in a given year. For instance, in 2008 the world's birth rate was 20 per 1,000 and the death rate was 8 per 1,000. Using the formulas below, we can determine the world's annual growth rate and the number of years it will take the population to double if the growth rate remains constant.
\% annual natural increase = birth rate - death rate
10
$\frac{20-8}{10}=1.2 \%$
Doubling time (in years) $=70 /$ rate of increase
$\underline{70}=58$ years approximately
1.2\%

STUDENT WORKSHEET \#1

| Country | Birth Rate in <br> 2010 (per <br> 1,000 people) | Death Rate in <br> 2010 (per 1,000 <br> people) | \% Annual <br> Natural <br> Increase | Doubling Time <br> (Years) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 12 | 7 |  |  |
| India | 22 | 9 |  |  |
| Iraq | 32 | 10 |  |  |
| Italy | 9 | 10 |  |  |
| Japan | 9 | 8 |  |  |
| Kenya | 37 | 9 |  |  |


| Mexico | 20 | 4 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Russia | 10 | 14 |  |  |
| South Africa | 22 | 14 |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 13 | 9 |  |  |
| United States | 13 | 8 |  |  |

## Part 2: Grim Reaper's Revenge

## Student Worksheet \#2

Below is a listing of some of the world's worst disasters, along with an approximate death toll. At today's present rate of growth, determine how many days, weeks, or months (depending on the time frame) it would take to replace those lost. Round off to one decimal place. We are currently adding 70 million people (net growth) to the world each year, or 200,000 people each day which is about 140 per minute.

| Some past disasters | Approximate \# of <br> deaths | Present world population <br> growth replaces this \# in <br> approximately what time <br> span? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| US motor vehicle deaths 2001 | 43,722 |  |
| Bangladeshi cyclone, 1991 | 140,000 |  |
| Total American deaths in all wars | 658,000 |  |
| Great flood, Hwang Ho River, 1887 | 900,000 |  |
| Total U.S. automobile deaths through | $2,600,000$ |  |
| 1995 |  |  |
| India famine, $1769-70$ | $3,000,000$ |  |


| Total AIDS dead through 1996 | $6,400,000$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| China famine, $1877-78$ | $9,500,000$ |  |
| Influenza epidemic, 1918 | $21,000,000$ |  |
| Global deaths in all wars in the past <br> 500 years | $35,000,000$ |  |
| Bubonic plague, 1347-51 | $75,000,000$ |  |

## DISCUSSION:

1) Why do you think some countries are doubling much more rapidly than others? Why do you think some countries, such as Italy, have reached zero population growth?
2) Which figures differ most greatly between countries, the birth rates or the death rates? How would you explain the wide disparity in birth rates among different countries? Why are death rates relatively low in many countries with high birth rates?
3) If you were a national leader in Kenya or Iraq, would you be concerned about the rapid population growth? Why or why not? Similarly, if you were national leader in Italy, would you be concerned that your country has reached ZPG? Why or why not?
4) The population of the U.S. is actually growing at the rate of about 1 percent each year, more than its rate of natural increase. Where is the additional population growth coming from?
