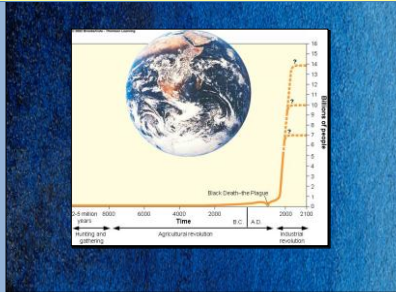
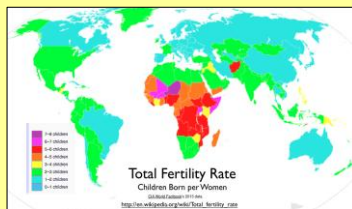


Ch 4: Population and consumption



1

TFR



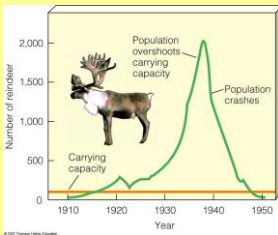
2

Carrying Capacity

- Maximum population size of a species that an area can support without reducing the area's ability to support the same species in the future.

3

Carrying Capacity



- Biophysical
- Members of populations which exceed their resources will die unless they adapt or move to an area with more resources.

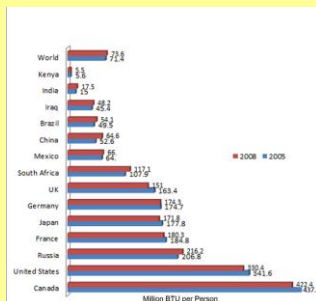
Carrying Capacity

- Social- How many people can live on Earth under a specific social system.
- If live as Canadian or American standard of living would be only 1.3 billion.
- If everyone live as Afghan standard of living would be higher.

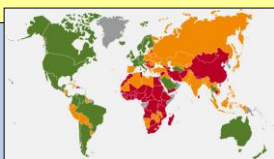
5

Standards of Living

Measuring standards of living is subjective, but some consumption criteria have been developed, such as per capita usage of energy. Energy use in the United States and Canada is the highest in the world—Canada has the highest at 422.4 million BTUs per person, and United States at 330.4 million BTUs (2008)



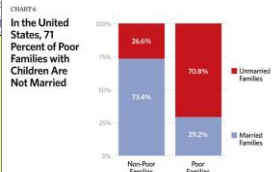
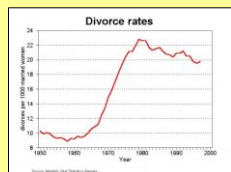
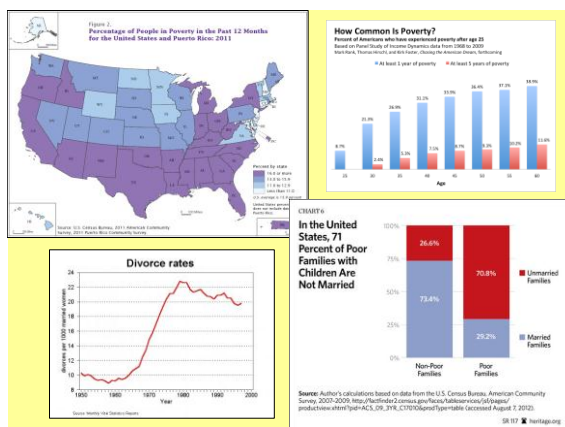
“Experienced well being:”
 good (green)
 middling (amber)
 bad (red) performance



Gross National Happiness

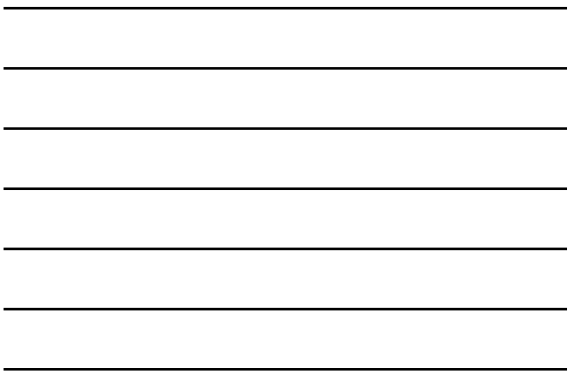
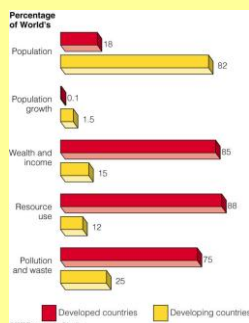


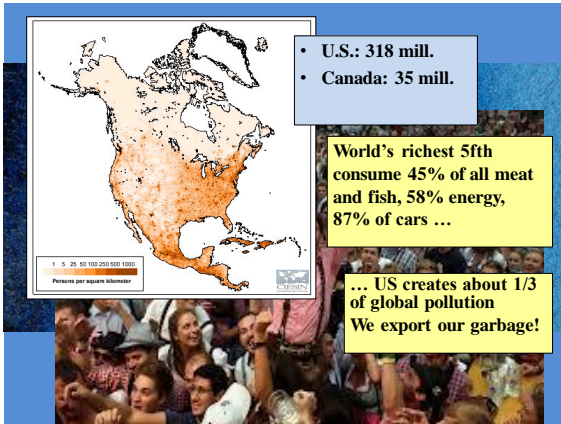
7



Global Outlook

Examples of Developed and Developing Countries?





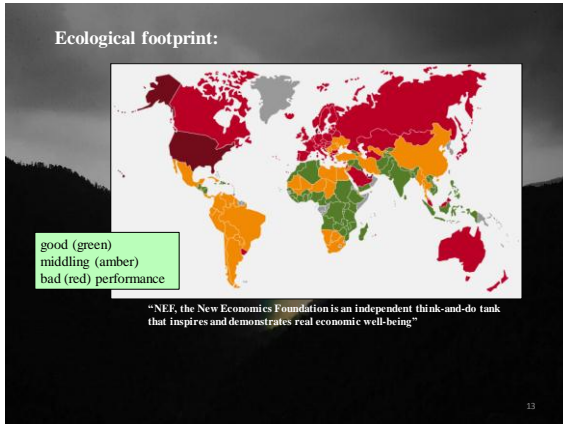
- ZPG = 2.1
- Malthusianism, neo-Malthusianism
- The Green Revolution of the 1960s
- A lesson from China?
- What is the 'consumer lifestyle'?

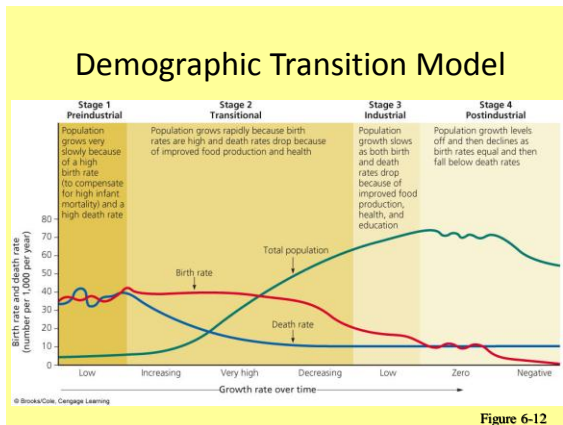
Is population an issue? In the US or Canada?

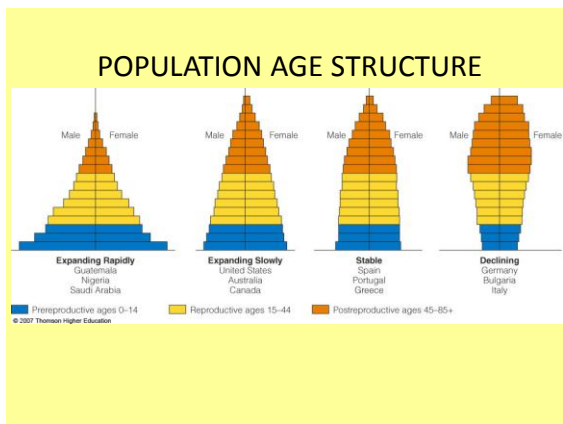
TFR: U.S. 2.0
 Canada 1.5
 Europe 1.6

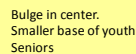
Population *implosion* may be very problematic

Control of consumerism by population control?



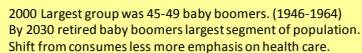






One of the major reasons why the Population age structure differs between less developed and developed countries is the population structure of Hispanics, one of the least developed countries in the Americas, is in the middle of the demographic transition. The natural increase (2.5 per cent) and the annual growth rate (1.3 per cent) are much higher than United States and Canada, most of the population is younger and has less age. But the population pyramid shows that the population pyramids of less developed countries, with a baby boom in the middle representing the "baby boom" generation, as well a smaller base of youth, and a larger population of older people. The population pyramid shows the smaller family size and longer life in developed countries, but also indicates new problems: the cost of health care for seniors, and the smaller number of working-age persons providing social security and public benefits for the larger older population.

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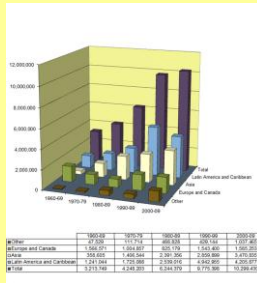
2008 financial crisis

**OWN
YOUR OWN
HOME IN CANADA**
READY-MADE FARM
100 Acres Available
LIMESTONE, PA. AND NORTH

	Who	Why	Where
First wave (1500–1750)	British (U.S.) French, British (Canada)	Religious persecution, economic opportunities	Eastern seaboard
Second wave (1820–1860)	Irish, German, Welsh, Scots-Irish, Northern Europeans	Poached by political and economic factors (crop failures, famine)	East coast cities, Ohio, and Appalachia
Third wave (1865–1875)	Belgian, Czech, Scandinavian	Pulled by political stability, economic growth, agricultural land	North Central United States
Fourth wave (1878–1890)	Southeast and Eastern Europeans (Greece, Eastern European from 1890–1920)	Religious persecution, access to land, need of industrialization	Used transcontinental rail access to Great Plains, Canadian Prairie, Midwestern cities
Fifth wave (1890–1914)	Russian, Southern and Eastern Europeans	Religious persecution, political unrest	New York, large cities
Sixth wave (1960–)	Latin American, Asian	Economic opportunity	West coast of both countries, large cities

U.S. Immigrants

1960 onward



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Ethnicity

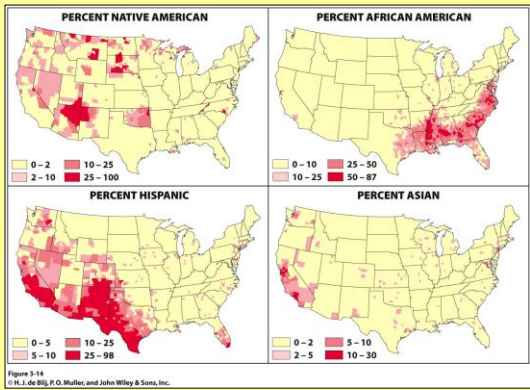
- Ethnic group- People who share a collective identify that may derive from common ancestry, history, language, or religion and who have a conscious sense of belonging to that group.



Ethnic Interaction

1. Assimilation--Gradual loss of the cultural traits, beliefs, and practices that distinguish immigrants ethnic groups and their members. (early 20th century melting pot/mixing- European immigrants)
2. Pluralism-Ethnic groups resist pressure to assimilate and retain those traits, beliefs, and practices that make them distinctive. (early 20th century but currency 1960s tossed salad model)
 - **Acculturation:** Immigrants can function within dominant culture still retain own cultural identity. (Latin and Asian immigrants)
 - **Multiculturalism:** An interest in more than one culture rather than the dominant culture.
3. Heterolocalism- Members of an ethnic group maintain sense of shared identity even if residentially dispersed. (1998-Internet and globalization)

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TABLE 4.8. U.S. Ethnic and Racial Population Characteristics, 2010

Ethnicity/race	% of total population	% Change 2000-2010	Average age*	% Single mother*	Median income*	% Individual poverty rate*	% College degree*
African	12.6	5.7	31.2	53	\$20,000	25.3	16.9
Hispanic*	16.3	43.0	27.6	29	\$40,074	20.6	12.3
Asian	4.8	43.3	35.4	10	\$72,395	10.7	40.2
White	72.4	5.7	38	19	\$62,712	10.5	29.9
Indigenous	1.2	20.0	36.3	NA	\$38,800	26.6	12.7
Total population*	100.0	9.7	36.4	25	\$54,526	13.9	27

*2007.
*Percent of Hispanic origin may be any race; therefore, the total population is more than 100%.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

TABLE 4.5. Economy Sectors

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary
What the sector does	Obtaining raw materials from natural resources	Processing raw materials into goods	Wholesale and retail, banking, insurance, tourism, health, education	Investing new products, research, science, information manipulation
Examples	Mining Fishing Agriculture Lumbering	Automobiles Steel Furniture Clothing Housing	Stores Transportation Schools Government	Science labs Inventions University research Computers

Primary to Quaternary Sectors of the Economy

Historically most people worked within the primary economy; the secondary economy dominated the industrial revolution; the tertiary the early to mid-twentieth century; and the quaternary the late twentieth century.



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