

Population, carrying capacity, and migration are related/connected because they all involve people how they reproduce but especially it involves people and how people live and survive in the world it also is connected because of how people live & their lifestyle

Per. 2

11/14/05

- Population

Population evolves around mortality and Fertility, ~~which~~ which is how many people ~~live~~ die in a year, and how many people are born. Mortality rates, then depend on the technology and medicine we have, which causes mortality rates to lower. Worldwide approximately 135 million people are born each year, and 56 million die. This causes the population to majorly increase over time. If people kept an average of two children, that would stabilize population rates.

- Carrying capacity

Carrying capacity is how many people the earth can support. It is using resources that the earth can stay up too, and not faster than we can reproduce them. Some people believe the earth can support many more than how many we have now. I don't think this is true, because the more people we have the more pollution we have, and with more pollution, there are many diseases and deaths.
(# of people earth can support w/o using resources faster than planet can reproduce)

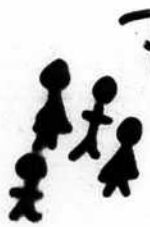
The average ecological footprint size of a person living in the U.S. is 24 acres - compared to someone living in India, where the average EF is only 2 acres.

On your own paper respond to the following questions. Consider your own EF as you respond to each. Answer in complete sentences, 2-3 per question.

- 1 - What might the results be in Natomas if twice as many people lived here and had the average E.F. in the U.S. of 24 acres?
- 2 - What might the results be if everyone in the world enjoyed the same lifestyle as the U.S., and everyone had the same E.F.?
- 3 - How might your life change if #2 ↑ happened?
- 4 - What might the results be if only a few people enjoyed this lifestyle while the rest of the world went without?
- 5 - What are some ways that people living in the U.S. can ~~also~~ reduce the E.F. without reducing quality of life? What can you do to reduce your EF?


Factors Contributing to the global Ecological Footprint:

$$\text{Impact} = \text{Population} * \text{Affluence} * \text{Technology} \text{ (EF)}$$



Population - sheer numbers of people
the Asia-Pacific region has an impact due to high numbers of people in the area

Affluence - wealth: money
\$ \$ the U.S. has an impact because of the high rate of consumption (buying of goods) - particularly the automobile

 Technology - machines used in manufacturing require fuels such as oil, coal and pollute the natural environment - making it less able to support increasing population and consumption levels

We can lessen our impact by: stabilizing population, reducing consumption: waste, which can be helped by lower-impact technologies.

NOTES

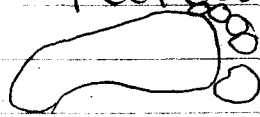
An ecological footprint to me is the amount of Acres you use by using cars, eating, and shelter etc.

Ecological Footprint

The area of the Earth's productive surface (land and sea) necessary to support a given human life style.

components of an Ecological footprint

oxygen	employment
Food	Infrastructure
water	waste Disposal
Fiber	Recreation
Energy	



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"World-In-the Balance" the ppl Paradox Group 1-India

Period 1

Population Facts

- Queen died giving birth to child
- 1 billion $\frac{1}{2}$ ppl
- 1.77 million population
- birth rates are almost as low as Europe
- Women average about 5 children each
- Sons look after the whole family
- $\frac{1}{10}$ childrens die before the age of 5
- 95% of marriage still exist
- the husband and wife do not know each other
- $\frac{1}{2}$ the country is older than 25
- 25 thousand women are abused by their husband because they don't have sons
- 35 million women comes out then men
- Most kids were not getting an education
- Fathers would make their daughters drop out of school
- 6 million jobs a year

Population Solutions

- The lives of women must improve
- It's the mother-in-law and husband who make the women have their kids
- It takes 2 sons to survive there
- The children walk barefoot to school
- the mothers have to pay if they don't have any sons
- the age they get married is 13-24
- They want to decrease the population but not through abortion
- The kids had to watch the kids, clean, cook and basically lost their childhood already
- The women want better lives than what they are living
- There is a law that forbids parents to know what sex the child is
- The women wanted the girls to get on birth control

Japan

- had a small population • they worked until 12:00 am and took the highrail home
- because women didn't want to have children until a certain age • they worked 13 hours or more
- most women wanted to be married and have a kid by age 25 • The women were the ones taking care of the family
- Japan didn't have that much education

Kenya

- The population was uneven at one point because there were more death rates than people
- They had to have more children for the death rate to increase
- Women had to sell their bodies just to get a meal • Women had to take care of the family plus others
- the adoption rate was 11 million • people were dying of AIDS and over crowded on the medicine
- there was not high education their

INDIA

11-10-05

period: 2

Section 1: ① What facts from the movie about your country stand out? (seem important) • ~~more~~ ^{fewer} women than men • pressure on the women by having children • High population have children until have boys

② List the population trends (direction in which moves) in your country.
there is a big gap between the population of ~~more~~ fewer men than women.

③ What were some proposed solutions in the movie to address the trends?
there is more education • making illegal to tell sex of baby

④ What do you think?
I think that women should stop having children because the more they have the population will increase.

JAPAN

• more elderly than young people • women waiting longer to have kids • low birth rates • focus on careers • population shrinking, ↓
Solutions: cutting fertilization → government support of elderly → 2 kids (in past)

KENYA

- more young people under 16 than adults
- AIDS killing ^{middle} age adults • economy decline
- orphans ^{age} trigger for women to protect from AIDS
- govt supports AIDS education

⑤ List the population trends (direction in which moves)

Population relates to Ecological footprints

because there is more people and their going to use sources and their footprints are going to be such and such.

Address the trends?

⑥ What do you think?

will increase

LEAGUE



Population Trend

Per 1

7

- 1) What facts from the movie about your country stand out? (seem important)
the facts that stood out was the fact that
 - In India they had to get married between age 13-25 and be controlled by the husband and the mother-in-law and they force the wife to have 2 sons.
 - In Kenya they have to sell their bodies to get money for things as low as a meal
- 2) List the population trends (direction in which moves) in your country.

The population is getting larger because of all the babies the wives are forced to have

- 3) What were some proposed solutions in the movie to address these trends?

When the lady talked to the women about birth control and it is legal to take whether or not the husband and mother-in-law improve.

- 4) I think they the women are going to get stronger and tell the men and mother-in-laws that it is their body and they shouldn't be forced to do things that they don't want to do with it.

Japan

- Population Shrinking
- Women marry later ~ focus on career first then family
- birth rate blamed on unmarried youth
- Population is ageing ~ encourage couples to have kids

It has to do with how people react and how much food and money they need to feed the world

Ecological Footprint

Population is not growing as much ~~as it is~~ in ^{wealthy} ~~poor~~ countries, as it is in poor countries, still a person in a wealthy country consumes many more resources than a person in a poor country and has a much larger ecological footprint. Such as a person in India, has an ecological footprint of 2 when a person in Mexico has a footprint of 6. This evolves around how much we consume and use up.

Migration

When the ecological Footprint is insufficient to meet even basic needs, ~~then~~ it causes people to move or migrate to search for more resources to meet their needs of survival. Migrants move within their own ~~land~~ ^{their} country to seek food, water, land, or work. When a country becomes overpopulated it starts having health problems which ~~causes~~ causes people to migrate. or people might migrate because of a lack of food, water, land, or work.