**Lesson 15 Guided Reading**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of human populations and how they change over time.
2. What three things do demographers look at when examining a country’s population?
3. What is a birth bonus?
4. Where was a birth bonus offered?
5. Why did the area offer the birth bonus?
6. What is a total fertility rate?
7. How does a low replacement rate impact a country compared to one with a high replacement rate?
8. What three things does a demographer look at when examining a country’s population?
9. What is a life expectancy?
10. The shape of a population pyramid shows how a country’s population is growing. Draw a population pyramid for the following:
    1. rapid population growth
    2. slow population growth
    3. negative population growth
11. What are two reasons why Europe’s population density may be declining?
12. What is the dependency ratio?
13. Before the 1750s, what limited Europe’s population growth?
14. How does a family’s finances impact their growth?
15. How does a high and a low dependency ratio impact an economy?
16. What causes negative population growth?
17. What problems are caused by negative population growth?
18. What incentives or family friendly policies have countries developed to encourage population growth?
19. What is a baby boom?
20. Why is health care a concern?
21. What are some problems a country faces with a large aging population?
22. What problems does a declining work force cause a government?
23. Europe also faces a declining work force. What steps are **each** of the European countries mentioned taking to fix this dilemma?
24. What other countries around the world are seeing population decline?
25. Why do developed countries have lower birth rates than developing countries?
26. Why do developing countries have higher birth rates than developed countries?