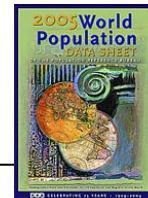


Differing Population Growths



When using the World Population Data, notes that it does not include all countries. It includes all UN countries and non-UN members who have populations of 150,000 plus.

- “More developed countries”: all countries in Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.
- “Less developed countries”: all countries in Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, and the regions of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.

Use the World Population Data package to complete the following:

1. Choose four countries whose populations are growing at a 1.0 percent rate of natural increase or less (some with negative rates of natural increase are decreasing).
2. Choose four countries whose populations are growing at 3.0 percent or more.
3. Create a table which includes the following data for each of the above selected countries: infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, population under age 15, life expectancy, percent of urban population, and Gross National Income in purchasing power parity per capita (GNI PPP). Examine the table you created for important differences, and note what you observe for each variable by group. For example:

	High-Growth Countries	Low-Growth Countries
Infant Mortality	High infant mortality	Low infant mortality
Total Fertility		
Population Under 15		
Life Expectancy		
Urban Population		
Per Capita GNP		

4. Compare the characteristics for the above groups with countries that have a moderate rate of population growth.
5. Describe how some countries such as Saudi Arabia and some of the oil-rich countries are exceptions to the generalizations you have made about fast-growing countries. Why are they different?