I. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT: A WORLDVIEW OF POPULATION GROWTH & AGING

A. History, Current Trends and Future Populations: Currently (2017) the world has 7.6 _______ people. For ____% of human history disease and ________ maintained zero population growth, but the _______ revolution improved conditions and populations have grown. ___________ level fertility is for women in a population to average having 2.1 children in their ________.

B. PopulationDoubling time: The time it takes for a population to double if the current rate of ________ continues. The last doubling period, starting at 1960, only took ______ years. The global population will continue to _______ for a while, but it is likely that there may ______ be another doubling in the size of the world’s population.

C. China is the most populated country in the world today, but ______ will become the most populated by the year 2050. It is projected that ______% of future population growth will be in developing countries, mostly in ______ and Asia.

D. Population ______ in developing countries is due to higher fertility rates and better ______ care, but the _______ developed countries still have the highest ______ rates and population growth rates. Reasons? If you think that several of your children are likely to _____, you have more children. The ______ fertility rate is the average of how many children a woman has in her _______ for a group or population.

E. Individuals aged ____ or older are the fastest growing age group around the globe. In the year 2050, those over 60 will outnumber children age 0 to ____! This pattern of aging also contributes to _______ fertility rates in a population. 40% of the world’s population lives in countries (more than ______ countries!) in which couples have so few children that their populations are likely to _______ over the coming years, including China, ________, and all of Europe. In many countries this declining trend is coupled with a growing _______ population. Between 2013 and 2050 the elderly around the globe are expected to ______! In the U.S. the Baby Boomers contribute to the elderly phenomenon.

II. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF POPULATION GROWTH AND AGING

A. Structural Functional Theory: This theory focuses on how ________ in one aspect of the social fabric affects other aspects of society. The Demographic Transition Theory _________ how economics and industrialization affect population growth by influencing birth and _______ rates. According to this theory, agricultural societies have both ______ birth and death rates; they balance each other. As a society industrializes with better medicine, schools, and health care, the mortality rate goes _______. The population increases temporarily, but then decreases as the economic _______ of children decreases.

B. Conflict Perspective: Food shortages are due to the unfair distribution of _______ and resources. Current Conflict Perspective thought is in _______ less-developed countries population growth results from pervasive ________ and the subordinate position of ________. As education levels for females go _____, fertility rates go _______.

Malthusian Theory: In 1798, Thomas Malthus predicted that the population would ______ faster than the food supply and that food shortages would lead to ______, disease, and starvation. So why are we not all dead? The Neo-Malthusian view is: yes, we can grow enough ______, but we are using up the world’s _______ too quickly and we will all die from doing so. Many environmentalists and population _______ enthusiasts espouse this view. Some conflict
theorists point out that children and the elderly are in ____________ for assistance money and resources.

C. Symbolic-Interactionist Perspective: Looks at the meanings behind the word ___________ we use to describe situations. Pronatalism and Antinatalism: a ___________ value that either promotes having children, or discourages having children. What is the ___________ value in the U.S.? Is it the same in all _______ of the country? Also, when does a person become “_____”? There is no particular age when this happens. Does the term “_________” bring images of wisdom or frail and sickly?

III. SOCIAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO POPULATION GROWTH AND AGING

A. Do you have a position on population growth? Some are concerned with _____ many people using up scarce resources and want to __________ birthrates even more (i.e. Neo-Malthusians). On the other hand are those who __________ that there is enough to support everyone living and even more! They would also say that __________ population will have negative societal effects. In more than ____ of the world’s countries’ fertility rates have fallen below the 2.1 children replacement level. These low fertility levels will lead to a population __________ or “birth dearth.” A birth dearth results in _______ workers to support the pension, social security, and _________ systems for the elderly. Some countries are very concerned about the birth _______ and are offering incentives to have more children.

B. The impact that each person makes on the environment—each person’s environmental __________—is determined by the patterns of production and __________ in that person’s culture. Even though America’s population is only _____ the size of India’s, our environmental footprint is more than ____ times bigger.

C. Poverty, Unemployment, and Global Insecurity: When a country or area ____ their fertility rate quickly and also has low child mortality rates it can result in a “_______ bulge.” If there are not adequate job opportunities, this can result in civic unrest. “_______” is an overall word for low-income areas, ______ are low-income areas of blacks, ______ are slums occupied primarily by Latinos, and ______ trash is a term for whites. Worldwide, nearly one in ___ city-dwellers live in slum areas. Half the urban population in Africa, _____, Latin America, and the Caribbean suffers from disease associated with inadequate ______ and sanitation. 1/3rd of the world’s population has significant water ______ or scarcity.

D. Poor Maternal, Infant, and Child Health: maternal ______ due to pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of mortality for reproductive-age women in the developing world. Pregnancy at a _______ age, frequent pregnancies, abortion, infection, and diseases are the main causes.

E. Ageism: Prejudice and Discrimination toward the Elderly. Ageism is reflected by __________ stereotypes of the elderly—slow, _______ poor drivers, can’t learn new things, and so on. Stereotypes also exist in the _______. “Ageism by invisibility” occurs when older adults are not included in ___________ and educational materials. Some cultures revere old age and reserve a place of ______ for them at gatherings.
IV. STRATEGIES FOR ACTION: RESPONDING TO PROBLEMS OF POPULATION GROWTH AND AGING

A. Family ________ and contraception: Planned Parenthood and other organizations have sought to lower fertility rates through family planning and contraceptives. Yet a ________ of contraceptives is still a problem in many, mostly undeveloped countries. Some of the opposition to contraceptives include: the male ________ or spouse objects, religious reasons, and fear that is ________.

B. The Status of Women: Throughout the developing world, the ________ status of women is that of wife and mother. There is pressure on women today to be a ________ of the production of goods and services process. In some circumstances there is a negative ________ attached to stay-at-home moms. Yet many women find work to be ________ personally fulfilling than motherhood. Education is an important facet of increasing the ________ of women. The higher the education level of women in a population, the ________ the fertility rate. Female employment levels also follow this pattern. China is worried about too ________ children and has had in place a "One Child Only" policy—recently they have gone to ________ children. Not surprisingly, the highest rate of contraception is in ________. Research has shown that ________ rates of contraceptive use resulted in ________ abortions.

C. Efforts to maintain or ________ populations: When Australia’s fertility rate hit a low of 1.73 in 2001, the government began paying a $_______ bonus in 2004 to families who have babies. In 2013 Singapore offered a package of incentives to have more children including ________ treatments for those who have trouble having children. Japan and ________ also have incentives for ________ to have more kids.

D. Social Security: Should we cut ________? Should we increase SS Taxes? Or should we expand the benefits? Not surprisingly, the ________ energetically oppose any reduction in SS benefits. (And older persons are ________ likely to vote!)

V. UNDERSTANDING PROBLEMS OF POPULATION GROWTH AND AGING

A. There is a connection between fertility rates and economic ________ according to Paul Farrell. He advocates limiting population, while Jonathan Last takes the opposite ________ citing evidence that economic good times were times of ________ population and it is impossible to sustain economic growth with decreasing fertility rates (_______ is an example of the latter). In what ________ would population growth or decline affect economics? What effect would a large scale ________ have on the economy and reproduction?

B. Taking Care of a Greying Population. Over time, as fertility rates ________, the people already living are getting older. Some ________ for our future are: who’s going to take care of the elderly, how will their ________ be funded, how will their need for care impact the jobs of the future, what happens when the baby boomers are ________? Traditionally the care of elders has
been on the shoulders of the living __________ members. It was common for grandparents to move in with one of their children in their old age. Older persons in our day want to be __________ for as long as they can.

C. What will be the __________ of our country and the world in the area of population? Will America continue to increase in population, or decrease? Will ________ Security still be around when you are old enough to retire? How should we ________ the elderly? How do you want to be treated when you age? This is a dynamic area of __________!