



Core units: Exemplar – Year 10
Illustration 4: Rich and poor

Population inquiry: Data interpretation and discussion

Use the **2012 World Population Data Sheet**

<<http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2012/world-population-data-sheet/data-sheet.aspx>> to access data on world population, it has a link where you can download a pdf file **2012 World Population Data Sheet** <http://www.prb.org/pdf12/2012-population-data-sheet_eng.pdf> (pdf, 1.34 MB). This page is on the **Population Reference Bureau** website <<http://www.prb.org/>> (which may also be useful to your investigations).

You will be presented with a large amount of demographic (population) data. In order to answer the questions below you must be able to:

- locate the relevant data
- use a spreadsheet or table to compile data.

Use the data you have accessed to answer the following questions. Some blank tables, which you can use to record your findings, are provided below for particular questions.

Inquiry questions

1. What proportion of the world's people live in developing countries in the current year? What proportion of the world's peoples live in developed countries?
2. What are the names and populations of the ten most, and the ten least, populous countries?
3. Which five regions have the highest growth rate? Include their rates of increase. Within the regions found, which sub-regions are growing fastest? Which are growing the slowest?
4. Which five countries have the highest crude birthrate? Which five countries have the lowest crude birthrate?
5. Which five countries have the highest crude death rate? Which five countries have the lowest crude death rate?
6. Which five countries have the highest and lowest infant mortality rates? Give the average for the five countries with the highest infant mortality rate. Give the average for the five with the lowest infant mortality rates. What do the five countries with the highest infant mortality rate have in common?
7. Which five countries have the highest total fertility rate? Which five countries share the lowest total fertility rate?
8. Which five countries had the 'youngest' populations in 2012 (that is, the highest proportion of children under 15 years)? What problems and issues are associated with having such a young population?

9. Which five countries have the 'oldest' populations in 2012 (that is, the highest proportion of population 64+ years)? What problems and issues are associated with having such an old population?
10. Compare five less developed nations (developing countries) with five more developed nations (developed countries) to see how rates of contraceptive use vary among women. What can we deduce from these statistics?
11. In some nations contraception is almost unknown. Name ten nations where contraception is used rarely.
12. Compare the education levels of five less developed countries with five more developed countries. Look for information on literacy rates.
13. Which five countries are the wealthiest in terms of gross national income (GNI) in purchasing power parity per capita (PPP/capita)? Which are the five poorest countries? In what regions of the world are they located (wealthiest and poorest)?
14. What are some of the characteristic features that are used to define more developed countries and those classified as 'developing' (less developed countries)? Complete the table below.

| Country | Gross national income | Birthrate per 1000 | Death rate per 1000 | Rate of natural increase | Natural rate of increase | Infant mortality rate | Life expectancy | Total fertility rate |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| More developed countries | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Less developed countries | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | |
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15. Use the terms 'high', 'low' and 'moderate' to generalise about the main characteristics of developed and developing countries.

| Country | Gross national income | Birthrate per 1000 | Death rate per 1000 | Rate of natural increase | Natural rate of increase | Infant mortality rate | Life expectancy | Total fertility rate |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| More developed countries | | | | | | | | |
| Less Developed countries | | | | | | | | |

16. What statistics in the chart indicate the wealth or poverty of a country? Name five rich and five poor countries? Why do people make the distinction between the 'north' and 'south' in describing the socio-economic levels of countries around the world? Is Australia part of the north or south?
17. What is the Human Development Index (HDI)? Information can be downloaded from the **United Nations Human Development** website <<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>>
18. What criteria have been used to determine the variations between the wellbeing of rich and poor nations? Look at some of the rich and poor nations chosen above, and use the HDI to rate them.
19. Choose one rich and one poor country (developed and developing). Create a presentation which highlights all aspects of the wellbeing of the two nations. Other elements that you could consider in addition to the demographic statistics you have already gathered include:
 - mobile phone use
 - internet access
 - urbanisation
 - television access
 - entertainment
 - shopping
 - crime
 - tourism
 - transport.
20. Discuss this statement:

'It is clear that the most advanced nations have enjoyed advantages of location which have nothing to do with the individuals who live there.'

Look at several countries on your rich and poor list and comment. Consider some other factors, like:

 - location
 - environment
 - water supply
 - religion
 - language
 - conflicts
 - disease
 - government.

You may have to do some further research.
21. Now that all the data has been researched and analysed, as a class, suggest the reasons why there is a growing disparity between rich and poor nations around the world.