15.1 Introduction
1. What is demography?

15.2 The Geographic Setting
2. What three factors does the study of population growth focus on?

15.3 Population Change in Europe
3. Describe how Europe’s population growth has changed between 1750 and today.

15.4 Dilemma One: A Shrinking Population

5. What problems can negative population growth cause in countries? List at least 3 causes below.

15.5 Responses to Negative Population Growth
6. How have European countries been responding to negative population growth? List at least 4 ways below.

15.6 Dilemma Two: An Aging Population
7. What causes a population to age? List 2 reasons below.

8. EXPLAIN the two problems that population aging can cause a country. Use complete sentences.

15.7 Responses to an Aging Population
9. How are countries dealing with the growing aging population? List 4 possible solutions below.
15.8 Dilemma Three: A Declining Workforce
10. What causes the size of a workforce to decline? List one major cause.

11. What problems are caused by workforce decline? List 3 problems below.

15.9 Responses to a Declining Workforce
12. How have European countries coped with a declining workforce? List at least 4 solutions below.

ASSESSMENT: Choose the letter of the best answer for each question.

13. What do we call the study of human populations and how they change?
   a. biodiversity  
   b. demography  
   c. life expectancy  
   d. human geography

14. Which of these statements is most likely true of a European country with a replacement rate under 2.0?
   a. Its population is growing older.  
   b. Its population is growing poorer.  
   c. Its population is growing very rapidly.  
   d. Its population is growing more diverse.

15. Which of these best describes population changes in Europe since 2000?
   a. Brain drain  
   b. Rural decline  
   c. urban sprawl  
   d. negative growth

16. Italy has a total fertility rate of just over 1. Nigeria has a total fertility rate of more than 5. Which of these conclusions can be drawn from these facts?
   a. Italy has a larger population than Nigeria.  
   b. Nigeria has a younger population than Italy.  
   c. Men in Italy retire later than men in Nigeria.  
   d. Women in Nigeria live longer than women in Italy.

17. A country with an aging population is most likely to face rapidly rising costs of which of the following?
   a. refugees  
   b. pensions  
   c. pollution  
   d. unemployment

18. Life expectancy is a measure of which of the following in a population?
   a. The average age at which people die  
   b. The average age at which people retire  
   c. The average age at which people become parents  
   d. The average age at which people enter the workforce

19. Cash for babies, rising retirement age, and family-friendly workplace policies are all responses to Europe’s declining
   a. birth rates.  
   b. living standards.  
   c. life expectancies.  
   d. migration streams.