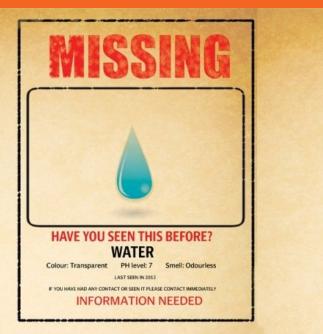
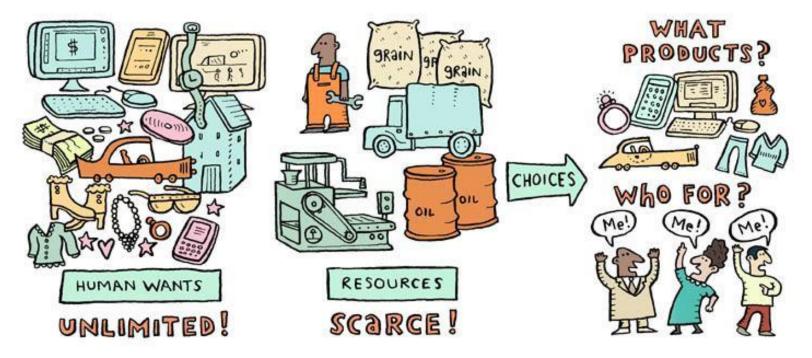
What are some of the potential impacts of population growth on scarce resources?





An increasing global population will mean more need and competition for resources



What problems might emerge in the future if people and governments can't agree on how to distribute resources?

Introduction to Economics What is Economics?

Scarcity - definition: *something is scarce when it is both* desirable *and* limited.

Not all goods are scarce. Some goods that humans consume are infinite... Place the following words under the correct category, Scarce or Not Scarce

<u>Scarce</u>

or

not scarce?

Murderers Computers Swiss francs factory workers Water HIV Oxygen Mosquitos British Pounds Doctors Creativity Nitrogen Sewing machines Diamonds Worms Happiness Apartments in Zurich Love Clouds Teachers Dirt Football players Air Scarcity - something is 'scarce' when it is both limited and desirable

Not all goods are scarce, some that humans consume are infinite. Put the following into two categories, Scarce or Not Scarce

Computers	Dirt
Mosquitos	Diamonds
Doctors	Apartments in Tokyo
Water	Sewing machines
Murderers	Soccer players

The only way to produce lower birth rates is moral restraint. Otherwise disease, famine, or war will check population



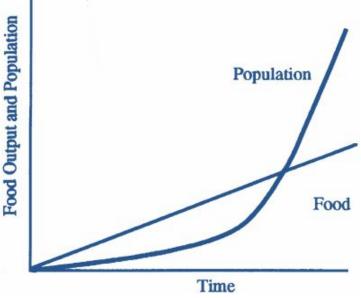
Malthus

Thomas Malthus published *An Essay on the Principle of Population* in 1798

He predicted that the global population would one day expand to the point where it could not produce enough food to feed everyone.

He predicted this would happen *before 1900*

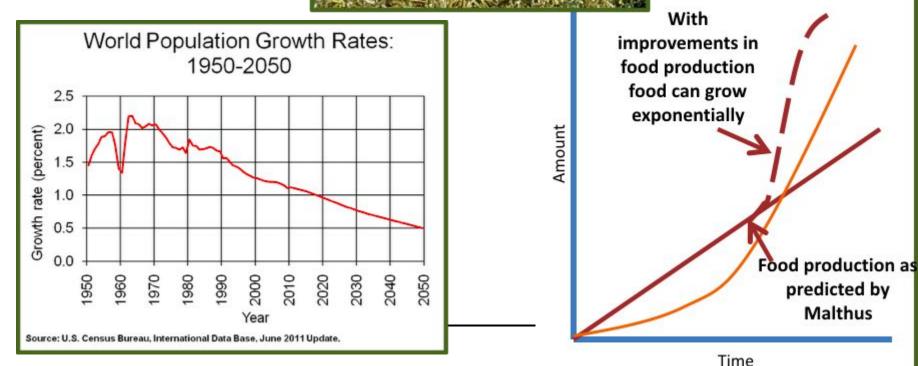
Was he right?

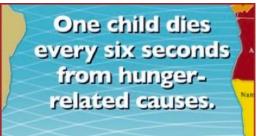


Food Supply has grown faster than predicted by Malthus

Malthus didn't foresee improvements in technology in food production and storage







More people die of hunger every year than from AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined.

Neo-Malthusians

Neo-Malthusians are more recent theorists who warn that a Malthusian catastrophe could still occur. They have three main points

- 1. **Sustainability-** When the world does reach 10 billion people, there may be problems keeping up with food demand over the long-term
- 2. Increasing Per Capita Demand- The amount of food consumed per person is increasing
 - First World consumers consume around eight times more the amount of food and resources that a Third World consumer consumes
- 3. Natural Resource Depletion- They warn about our over-consumption of other resources such as timber, minerals, energy, and other nonrenewable resources

Why do some geographers today believe Malthus' theory CAN be used to predict future population issues?

One child dies every six seconds from hungerrelated causes.

Farmland is being converted to urban use

More people die of hunger every year than from AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined.

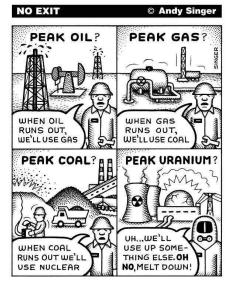
Almost one billion people regularly suffer from hunger; most are women and children.

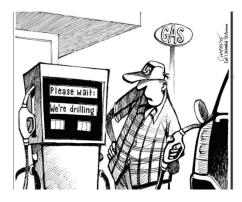
Many countries are unable to adopt the agricultural innovations that have led to increased food production



How does Malthusian theory apply to the following video?

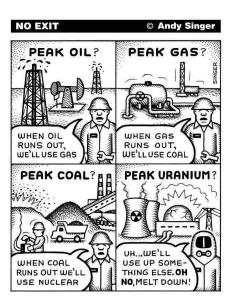






How does Malthusian theory apply to the following video?

An Analogy of Peak Oil:



- The first day you catch one fish, the second you catch two fish, the third three fish.
- You become a better fisherman everyday.
- You catch more and more fish.

You like to go fishing in a pond

- But at some point the fish in the pond start running out.
- You cannot continue to catch 20 fish if there are not 20 fish left in the pond.

Critically analyze Malthus' theory using the provided worksheet

