

POPULATION EDUCATION

2023 Year in Review

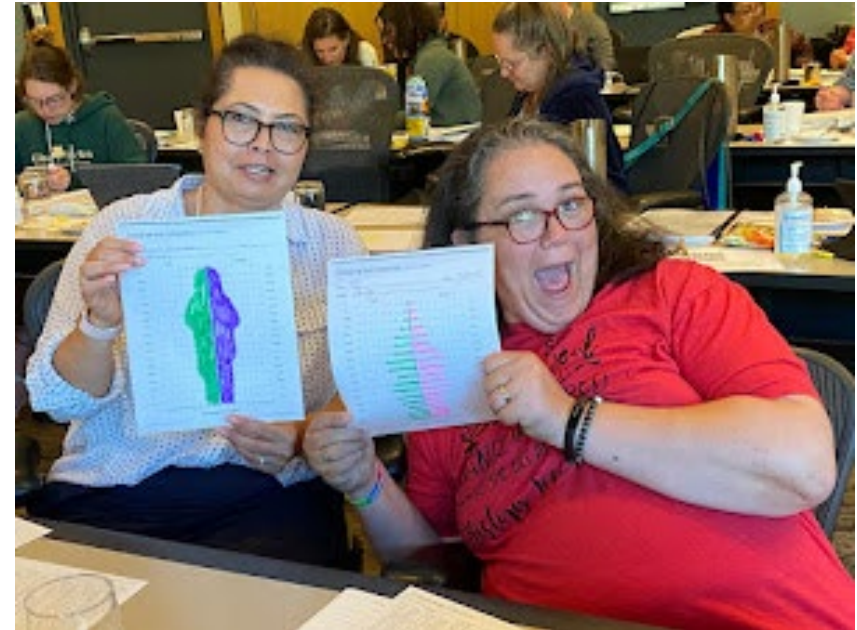
2023 PopEd Workshops and Graduate Course

■ Workshops Facilitated for Teachers/Future Teachers: ~550

- In-person: 63%/ Virtual: 37%
- Staff led: 40%/ Volunteer Led: 60%
- AP Summer Institutes: 122
- Workshop Participants: ~10,000
- Participant Locations:
 - 44 states + DC
 - 6 Canadian Provinces
 - Argentina

■ Graduate Course

- Offered Summer and Fall (Middle & HS teachers)
- CEUs provided plus optional graduate credit through Adams State University (CO)



Measuring Our Impact

Highlights from Teacher Workshop Evaluation of 2021 and 2022 Participants



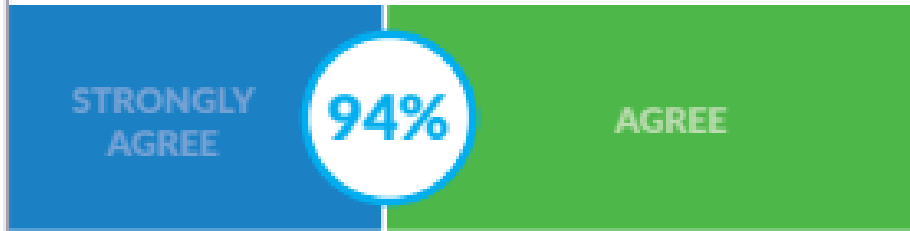
"I have been to both face to face and online workshops—both were excellent, well organized, engaging, and timely—emphasis on contemporary topics & pedagogy—THANK YOU!"

"OUTSTANDING! Your folks provide an excellent demonstration of evidence-based practices, enriched with content and skills that my students will teach in their future classrooms."

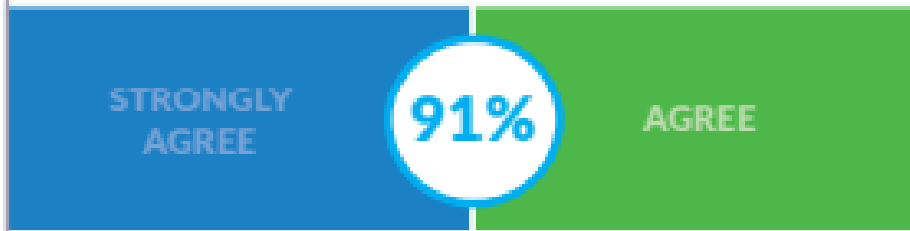
Measuring Our Impact



Effectively engaged my students



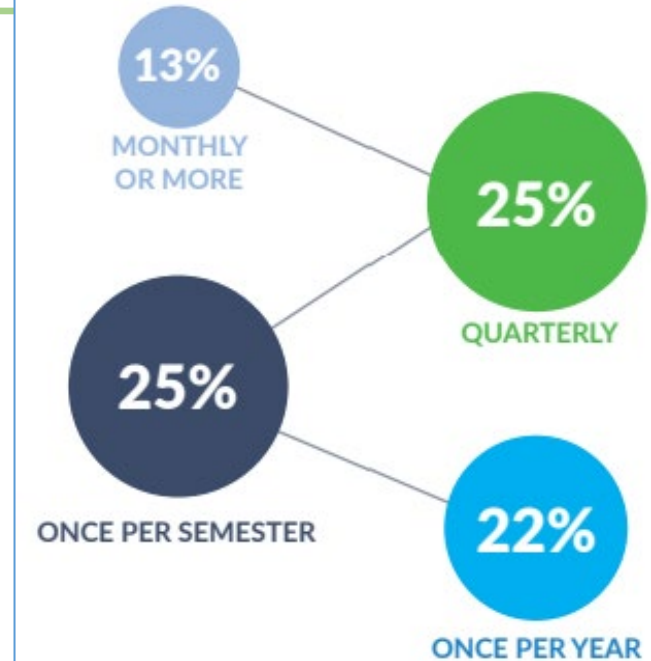
Increased my students' awareness of population issues



Improved critical thinking and/or problem solving skills



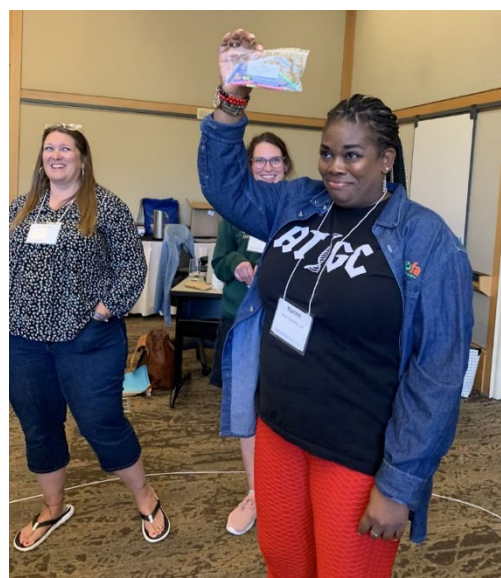
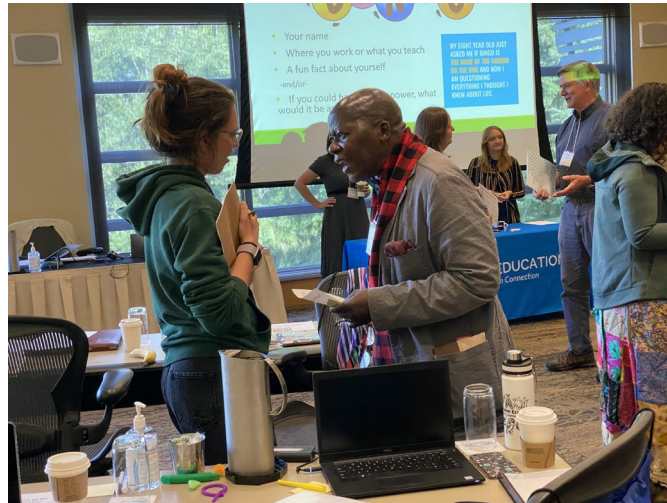
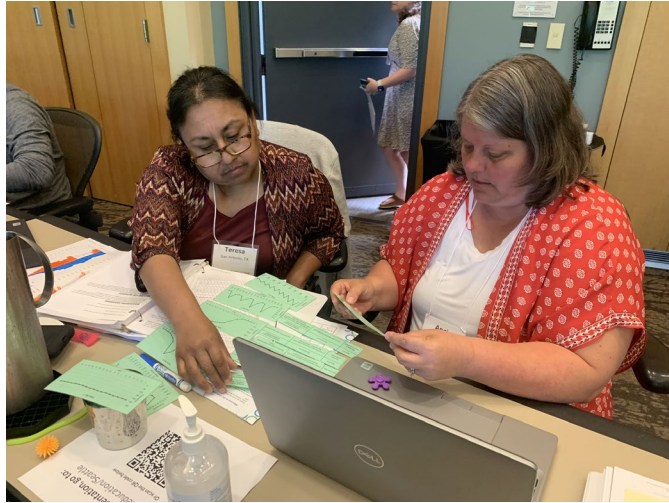
How frequently do you use Population Education materials?



Find more highlights of the PopEd Workshop Evaluation Report, plus the entire, detailed report of survey findings at:

<https://populationconnection.org/population-education/k-12-students/>

2023 PopEd Leadership Institutes



New Orleans, LA

July 14-15, 2023

Seattle, WA

July 21-23, 2023

St. Louis, MO

September 22-23, 2023

**58 New PopEd Trainers
From 19 states & Canada**

Upcoming Leadership Institutes

Charlotte, NC – July 2024

Detroit, MI – September 2024



Exhibits at Teacher Conventions

National Science Teachers Association
March 23 – 25, 2023
Atlanta, GA

National Council for the Social Studies
December 1-3, 2023
Nashville, TN

World of 8 Billion Student Video Contest

2022-2023 Contest Re-cap



2022-2023 WORLD OF 8 BILLION
STUDENT VIDEO CONTEST

3,121
VIDEOS CREATED

39%
MIDDLE SCHOOL

61%
HIGH SCHOOL

AN ESTIMATED
4,811

STUDENTS PARTICIPATED
IN THE CONTEST FROM



45
COUNTRIES



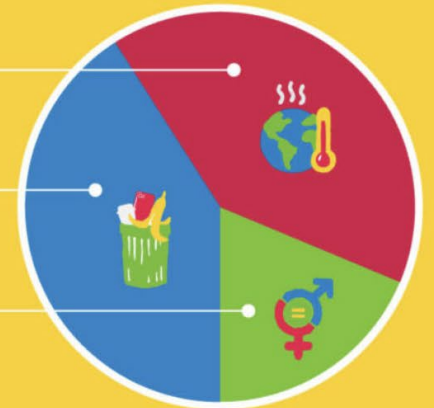
47
U.S. STATES &
TERRITORIES

**VIDEO
TOPICS**

41%
CLIMATE CHANGE

40%
WASTE

19%
GENDER EQUALITY



WWW.WORLDOF8BILLION.ORG

2023 Contest Winners (1st & 2nd Place)



Era Deshpande
Prior Lake, MN



Alice Feng & Eva Chen
Kirkland, WA



Surya Arunkumar
Austin, TX



Benjamin Kurian
Powell, OH



Jade Lan
Westport, CT



Adelaide Hobor &
Hazel Boerger
South Orange, NJ



Sophia Rico
San Antonio, TX



Maria Aurelio
Olympia, WA



Lara Orlandi
London, U.K.



Stella Abarca
Plainfield, IL



Arnav Bali
Edgewater, MD



Arianna Prado Calvo, Jimena
Chacón González, and María
Fernanda Zeballos Llerena
Heredia, Costa Rica

In a short video, explain how population growth impacts one of the following global topics and offer an idea for a sustainable solution.



Climate Migration



Health



Invasive Species

PRIZES

HIGH SCHOOL

FIRST PLACE **\$1200**

SECOND PLACE **\$600**

HONORABLE MENTIONS **\$300**

MIDDLE SCHOOL

FIRST PLACE **\$600**

SECOND PLACE **\$300**

INTERNATIONAL BY REGION HONOR

6 Prizes

STATE HONOR

50 Prizes

Submission deadline is March 5, 2024

 @PopulationEducation

 @PopulationEd

Visit www.Worldof8Billion.org for info!

**world of
8 Billion**

POPULATION EDUCATION

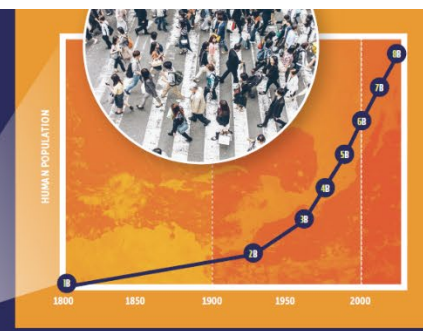
A Quick Trip to 8 billion

Our global family reached an unprecedented population milestone in late 2022—8,000,000,000 members. While modern humans have walked the Earth for 200,000 years, it has only been in the last 200 years that our numbers have soared. In 1800, early in the Industrial Revolution, there were barely 1 billion of us. By the late 1920s, our population had doubled to 2 billion. It's doubled twice more in less than a century. Why did our global family grow so quickly? What are the impacts of such a large (and still growing) world population?

Follow the timeline for a quick trip through modern history to see what events, discoveries, and inventions have influenced population size. Consider the advances in medicine, sanitation, and agriculture that improved human health and increased longevity. Think about how changing gender roles, urbanization, and global conflicts may have affected population growth rates along the way. How have we changed the global landscape and ecosystems as our numbers have grown from 1 to 8 billion?

Flip the poster over for infographics on current and future trends affecting people and the planet.

Find classroom lessons to accompany this poster at WorldPopulationHistory.org



1 Billion

1800

English economist, Thomas Malthus, publishes "An Essay on the Principle of Population" warning of the dangers of overpopulation.

1800 London becomes the first city since Rome (in 500 BC) to reach a population of 1 million.

1820s America's first planned factory town Lowell, Massachusetts is built, heralding the Industrial Revolution in the U.S., where population is 10 million.

1834 The invention of a mechanical reaper triples farmers' output, helping feed a growing population.

1810 French chef Nicholas Appert invents airtight food preservation (canning).

1825 The first steam-powered railway begins in Great Britain, revolutionizing transportation.

1848 Public Health Act in Britain begins an urban sanitation movement to combat diseases like cholera, typhoid and typhus.

1873 The U.S. Congress passes the Comstock laws that ban all forms of contraception except abstinence.

1861-1865 American Civil War results in 626,000 deaths, two-thirds from infectious diseases. Slavery is abolished in the U.S.

1910-1919 Spanish Flu epidemic kills over 50 million people worldwide and infects an estimated one-third of the world's population.

1917 First automatic washing machine is introduced, reducing time spent on housework.

1955 First vaccine for polio is announced, leading to the first modern mass immunizations.

1967 U.S. population reaches 200 million.

1971 First small to seat and first microprocessor is developed.

2 Billion

1844 Samuel Morse sends the first telegraph message enabling instant communication over vast distances for the first time.

1859 Louis Pasteur links germs to fermentation and disease, leading to food pasteurization, sterilization and antibiotics in medical treatment, and our understanding of microbiology.

1893 Sewer tubular is the first country to grant women equal voting rights — 27 years before the U.S.

1902 Invention of the first air conditioning units, eventually leading to population migration to warmer climates.

1885 Gordon Drier invents the first practical, internal combustion engine.

1879 Thomas Edison demonstrates his incandescent light bulb, leading to the opening of the first electric city plan a few years later.

1903 The Wright Brothers' first flight marks the beginning of air travel.

1907 Leo Baekeland invents Bakelite, the first fully synthetic plastic.

1927 Invention of the first all-electronic television.

1939-1945 World War II: the deadliest military conflict in history, results in over 60 million deaths.

1940s Antibiotics are developed, transforming medicine worldwide and increasing life expectancy.

1960 The first避孕药 pill is approved for use in the U.S.

1964 Vaccines for measles becomes available, eventually reducing child mortality worldwide.

1946 Start of post-war "Baby Boom" in the U.S. and Europe (peaks until 1964 in U.S., with a peak of 3.8 child average in 1967).

1916 U.S. population reaches 100 million.

1917 Introduction of the hermetically sealed refrigerator — leading food cold preservers. Reduces and reduces food-borne illnesses.

1908 Ford's Model T rolls off the assembly line as the first mass-produced automobile — 15 million sold over the next 10 years.

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3 Billion

1845 The United Nations is formed to promote "respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all."

1960 Siranoo Bandaranaike of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) becomes the world's first female prime minister.

1950s Start of the "Green Revolution" (through 1980s), dramatic increase in the world's food supply through high-yield crops, pesticides, chemical fertilizers and irrigation.

1963 Peak world population growth rate, 2.2%.

1962 Publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* draws attention to the impact of chemical pesticides on the natural environment and human health, igniting the environmental movement.

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4 Billion

1968 Biologists Paul and Anne Ehrlich publish *The Population Bomb*, a controversial best-seller warning of the dangers of population growth and influencing public policy.

1990 China's population reaches 1 billion and the government establishes a "one-child" population policy to limit growth, which remained in effect until 2015.

1997 Great Pacific Garbage Patch is discovered, stretching across hundreds of miles in the North Pacific — the size of France in 2012.

2000 UN announces that half of the world's population now lives in cities.

2016 CO₂ levels in Earth's atmosphere reach 410 ppm. 195 nations sign the Paris Agreement to combat climate change.

2023 India surpasses China as the world's most populous country (both over 1.4 billion people).

2007 First "smart" phone is launched (Apple iPhone).

1983 HIV, the first that causes AIDS, is identified.

1970 The first Earth Day is celebrated.

1999 The World Wide Web (Internet) is created.

1980 Sialpox, once one of the world's deadliest diseases, is officially eradicated.

1994 UN International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo establishes that women's empowerment is key to eradicating poverty and stabilizing world population.

2006 Social media giants Facebook and Twitter are launched.

2020 World Health Organization declares a global pandemic of SARS-CoV-2 (coronavirus), which killed nearly 7 million people worldwide by 2022.

2015 UN adopts the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, "a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future."

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2016 U.S. population reaches 360 million (5% of world population, but 25% of resource consumption).

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Did you Know?

The proportion of urban dwellers has tripled in the past century.

It took 72 years from the beginning of the Women's Rights Movement for women to attain the vote in the U.S. in 1920.

1 in 4 children died worldwide in 1950, but immunizations and antibiotics helped bring this down to 1 in 25 by 2020.

The Haber-Bosch process made inexpensive fertilizers available to the world, revolutionizing food production.

Public Health Act in Britain begins an urban sanitation movement to combat diseases like cholera, typhoid and typhus.

The first steam-powered railway begins in Great Britain, revolutionizing transportation.

Yellowstone is established as the world's first national park.

The U.S. Congress passes the Comstock laws that ban all forms of contraception except abstinence.

Ford's Model T rolls off the assembly line as the first mass-produced automobile — 15 million sold over the next 10 years.

The U.S. population reaches 100 million.

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Did you Know?

The breakthrough of canning fed armies and explorers, and enabled all people to eat fruits and vegetables year-round, improving overall nutrition.

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Key

- Food and Agriculture
- Health and Wellness
- People and Society
- Environment
- Science and Technology

Learn more!

Find classroom lessons to accompany this poster at WorldPopulationHistory.org

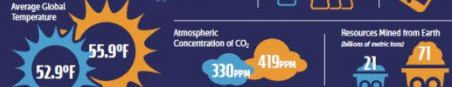
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STATE OF THE GLOBAL FAMILY: THEN AND NOW

As a global society, we are healthier, wealthier, older, and better educated than we were at any other time in history. There are ample indicators of progress. While many trends are moving in the right direction, there are also great challenges for our growing global family and for the planet's ecosystems that support all life.

How We Live

Compare indicators of quality of life for our global family at 4 billion (1974) and 8 billion (2022).



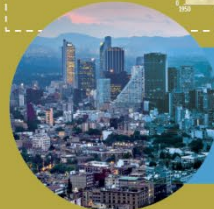
Follow QR code at the bottom for all data sources.

People & Society

An Urban World

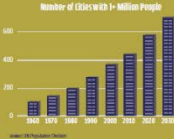
More than half of us live in urban areas and this proportion is expected to rise. Effective urban planning is needed to provide city residents essential services in ways that protect environmental quality.

Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects



Did you Know?

There are 34 megacities (10+ million people) in the world, with 14 more expected by 2050.



Our Growing Global Family

World population is expected to grow through much of this century, peaking in the 2080s at 10.4 billion people. That's the UN's medium projection, based on expected trends in fertility and life expectancy.

Source: UN World Population Prospects



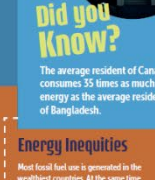
Did you Know?

Measles vaccines averted 56 million children deaths among children from 2000 to 2021.



Did you Know?

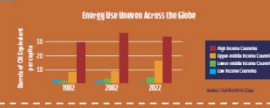
The average resident of Canada consumes 55 times as much energy as the average resident of Bangladesh.



Energy Inequities

Most fossil fuel use is generated in the wealthiest countries. At the same time, the least developed countries remain "energy poor," lacking the resources and infrastructure to meet daily needs.

Source: Our World in Data



Carbon Emissions and Climate Change

Fossil fuels comprise over 80 percent of our energy consumption and emit carbon into our atmosphere, contributing to climate change and sea level rise. As our population has quadrupled over the past century, carbon emissions have increased nine-fold.

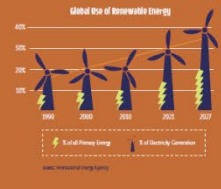
Source: Our World in Data



Renewable Energy on the Rise

Renewable sources are fueling an ever-increasing amount of our electricity. Shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources (wind, solar, hydropower and geothermal) could go a long way to reducing global carbon emissions.

Source: Our World in Data



Education Provides Options

Gender equality and universal education are foundational to stable, strong communities. Investments in girls' education opens opportunities for females to fully participate in public life. These advances also reduce teen pregnancy and early marriage, often leading to smaller, healthier families.

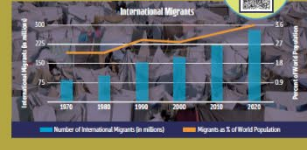
Source: Our World in Data



People are on the Move

1 in 50 people around the world are migrants. More than one-third are refugees and many others have been displaced due to natural disasters. While the majority move within their own countries, the number of international migrants has increased in recent decades.

Source: Our World in Data



A Demographic Tale of 3 Countries

To project future growth trends, demographers examine countries' "population pyramids," which show how a population is segmented by age and sex. These shapes tell us that Tanzania is still experiencing rapid growth with a very young population, Peru's population is stabilizing after earlier decades of rapid growth, and Norway's population has been stable over many years and is now aging.

Source: Our World in Data



Health & Wellness

Water is Life

The vast majority of residents of the 46 least developed countries lack access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services. This is a leading contributor to illness from water-borne diseases.

Source: UN World Water Development Report 2022



Striving for Healthy Mothers and Children

Progress has been made in lowering maternal and child mortality rates, but there is still much to be done to improve reproductive health care and protect young children from preventable diseases, especially in the least developed countries.

Source: Our World in Data



Environment

Ecological Footprint

Since the 1970s, humans' demand for resources has exceeded what the Earth can regenerate in a year. We would need 1.8 Earths to meet our annual consumption levels.

Source: Our World in Data



Shrinking Biodiversity

Global wildlife has declined 69 percent since 1970. This includes drops in populations of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians.

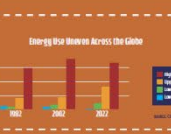
Source: Our World in Data



Climate-related Disasters

Regardless of where energy is produced and consumed, climate change impacts are felt worldwide with profound effects on people's livelihoods, health, and safety. There were nearly twice as many climate-related disasters from 2000-2019 than there were in 1980-1999. As populations grow and inhabit vulnerable areas such as coastal regions and river deltas, more people will be exposed to harm.

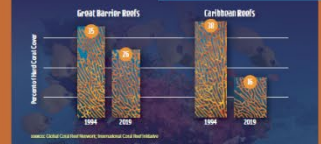
Source: Our World in Data



Disappearing Coral

Coral reefs are one of the ecosystems most impacted by human stresses. Globally, the coverage of living coral has declined by half since the 1970s.

Source: Our World in Data



Losing Forests

Two-thirds of the world's tropical rainforests have been cleared or degraded for agricultural expansion, ranching, timber and mining. Protecting these forests is vital to climate regulation and biodiversity.

Source: Our World in Data

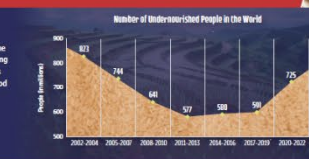


Food & Agriculture

Feeding the World

Chronic hunger and malnutrition pose the greatest risk to health worldwide, affecting 1 in 10 people. Climate change threatens agricultural production, undermining food security around the world.

Source: Our World in Data



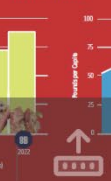
A Meaty Diet

As global population doubled in the past 50 years and affluence grew, our production of meat has more than tripled.

Source: Our World in Data



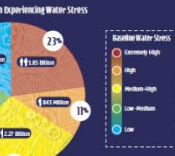
Global Meat Production



Stressed Water Supplies

Over a quarter of the world's population live in countries experiencing extreme water stress with barely enough water to meet needs for agriculture, industry, and human health. The annual amount of available fresh water per person dropped over 20 percent from 2000 to 2020. This trend is likely to continue as climate change alters precipitation patterns around the globe.

Source: Our World in Data



Learn more!

Flip the poster over for a timeline of events, decisions, and inventions that have influenced population size over the past 200 years. Find classroom lessons to accompany this poster, along with detailed source information for all of the infographics at WorldPopulationEducation.org

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LESSON PLANS

The lesson plans below will engage your students with in-depth investigations of the wall chart, further research on interrelated global topics, and fun analysis of the content. Written for secondary grades.

EXPLORING THE TIMELINE



Students analyze the Quick Trip to 8 Billion poster's timeline to answer questions and complete a graphic organizer that explores how past events have contributed to our current population size and resource use.

Get the Lesson PDF ►

INFOGRAPHIC SCAVENGER HUNT



Through collaborative analysis of the Quick Trip to 8 Billion poster's infographics, students investigate today's demographics and resource use, and consider how we can reduce future environmental impacts.

Get the Lesson PDF ►

REPORT CARD FOR THE PLANET



Using the Quick Trip to 8 Billion poster, students complete a "report card" to determine whether progress has been made in key indicators of human well-being and environmental health, and evaluate what these changes mean.

Get the Lesson PDF ►

PURCHASE THE POSTER

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HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Whether it's helping ensure international migrants have home supplies and food, observing and recording data on local species, or advocating for reduced climate emissions, you can make a difference!

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WALL CHART SOURCES

Click [here](#) for the full list of sources used to create the poster.

WorldPopulationHistory.org for:

- Digital version of poster
- Lesson plans
- Full sources for all of the infographics
- Guidance on how young people can get involved in the issues highlighted on the poster
- Upcoming: More background on each of the infographic topics, plus links to relevant SDGs

<https://worldpopulationhistory.org/wall-chart/>

New features on PopulationEducation.org

- Webinars to teach our quarterly themes
 - <https://populationeducation.org/teacher-workshops/upcoming-and-on-demand-webinars/>
 - 2023 Themes: Public Health, Outdoor Education, Climate Change, Constructing Arguments
- New demo videos of some of our most popular classroom activities
- 46 New Blogs posted in 2023 on a range of educational topics