## Analyzing Simple Population Graphs (three age groups)

## One classroom



1. This graph shows a fifth-grade classroom in one school. This class had a male teacher aged 31, a female volunteer aged 68, 13 girls and 10 boys. How would a population graph for your classroom be different?


India

| percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MALES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 65 or older | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 to 64 | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to 14 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| percent: |  |  |  | 30 | 25 | 20 |  | 15 | 10 | 5 |



## Ethiopia

15 to 64 0 to 14 percent:


2. Compare Ethiopia (an old African country) and Russia (the largest country in area). Which country has the higher percentage of children? Circle: Ethiopia Russia
3. Which country has most working-age adults (aged 15 to 64 ) to care for the children in the country? Circle: Ethiopia India Russia
4. Which country do you think might have the larger percentage of families who make a living by farming (and children often stay home from school to help with farming jobs like pulling weeds or carrying water)? Circle: Ethiopia Russia
5. In Russia, an average woman has 1.8 children in her lifetime. In India, 2.3; in Ethiopia, 4.1. What happens to the "Percent 0-14" when the average number of children per woman increases? $\qquad$
6. On a separate piece of paper, write a four-sentence paragraph to compare the population of India with either Ethiopia or Russia.

