

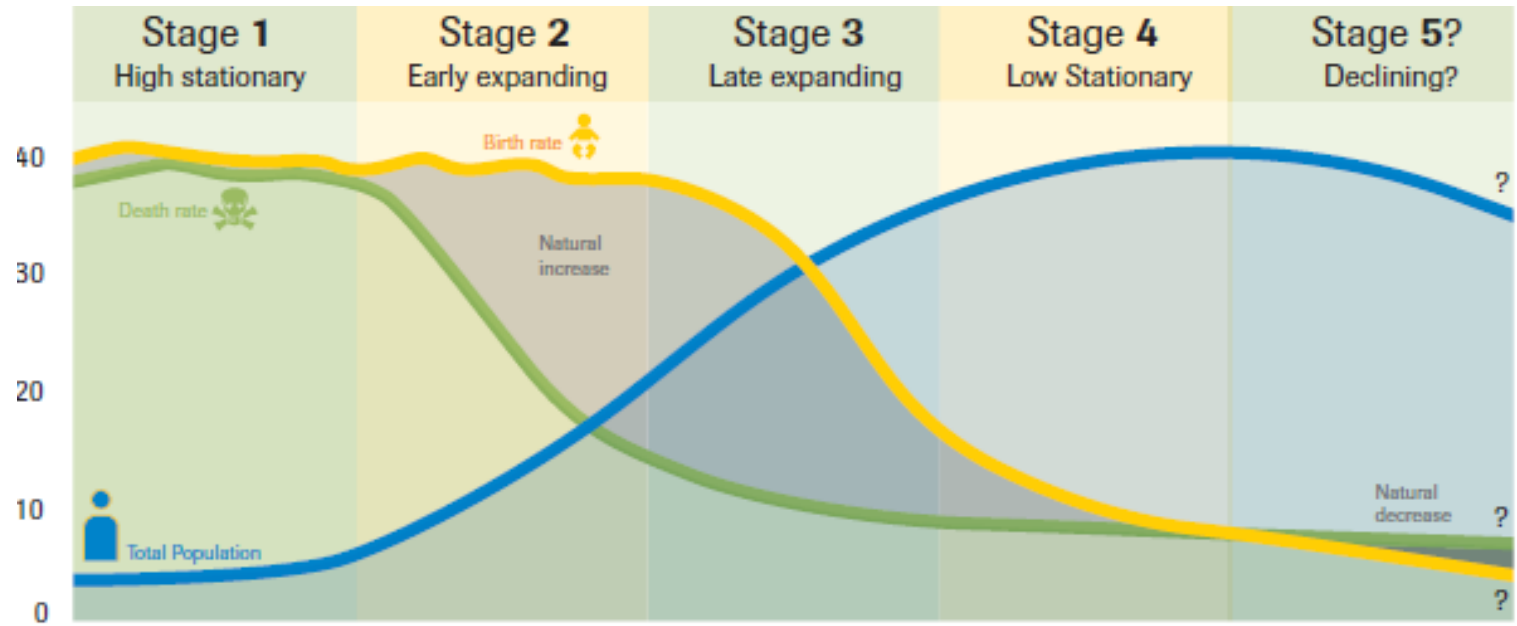
# Agenda May 4

Learning Target: Identify the types of information that can be learned from the Demographic Transition Model.

Work Session: Review the power point; take notes as you need them.

Assignment: Post your response to the questions on the padlet. Population pyramid reading assignment due tomorrow.

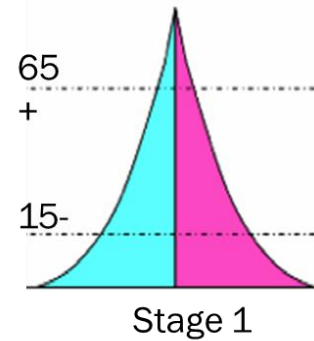
## Demographic Transition Model



- Shows how level of development affects population growth
- Can see changes in birth and death rates related to economic development
- Each demographic transition stage has a characteristic population pyramid

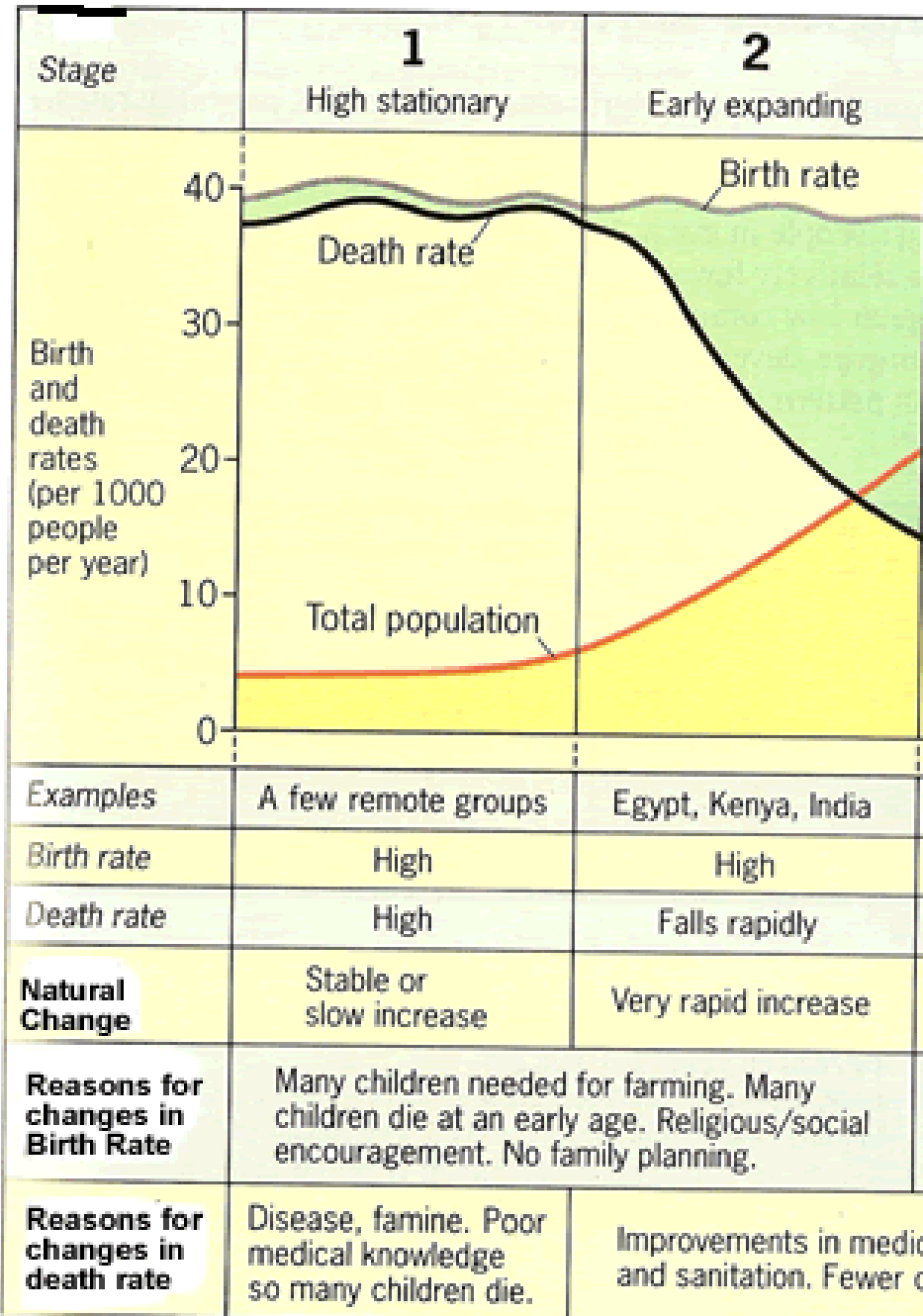
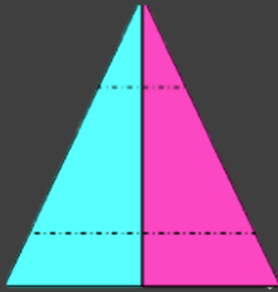
# Dem. Trans Model – Stage 1 (Low Growth)

Stage	1 High stationary
Birth and death rates (per 1000 people per year)	
Examples	A few remote groups
Birth rate	High
Death rate	High
Natural Change	Stable or slow increase
Reasons for changes in Birth Rate	Many children needed if children die at an early age. No family planning.
Reasons for changes in death rate	Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die.



- High birth and death rate with a traditional population pyramid shape
- Characteristic of a hunting and gathering society
- Low and stable total population
  - food sources unstable
  - disease, poor medical knowledge
- Found in some societies but not countries
  - Aborigines of Australia
  - Bushmen of Namibia

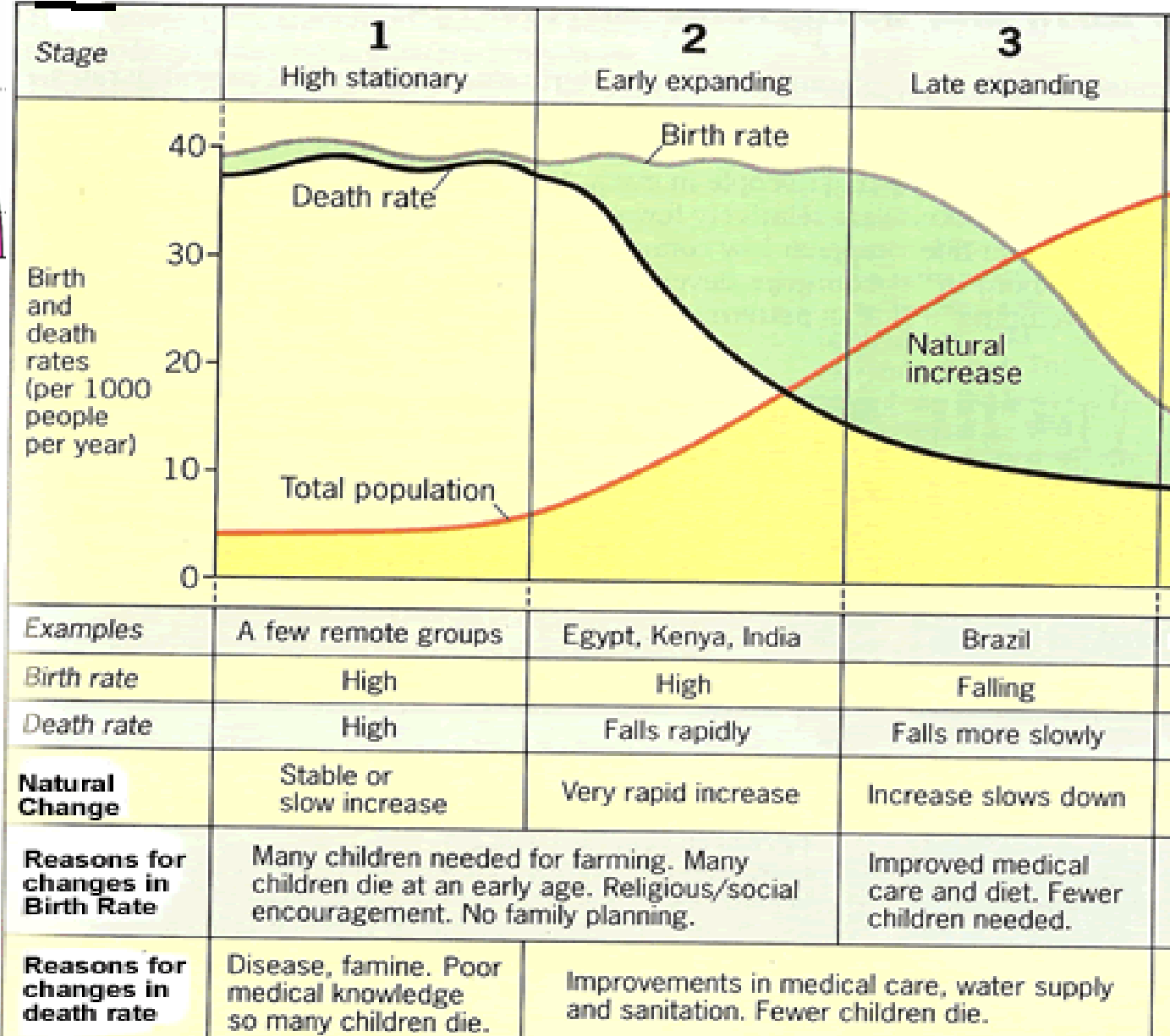
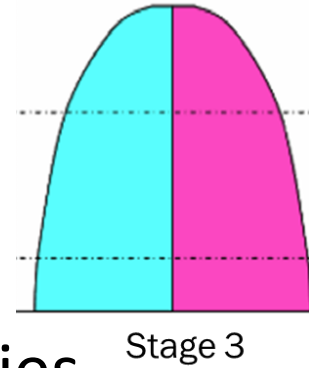
# Dem Trans Model – Stage 2 (High Growth)



- Characteristic of agricultural societies
- Birth rates high, death rates decline with increase in total population
  - children are labor force
  - children are security
- Population pyramid = expanding
- Still found in some sub-Saharan countries

# Dem Trans Model – Stage 3 (Moderate Growth)

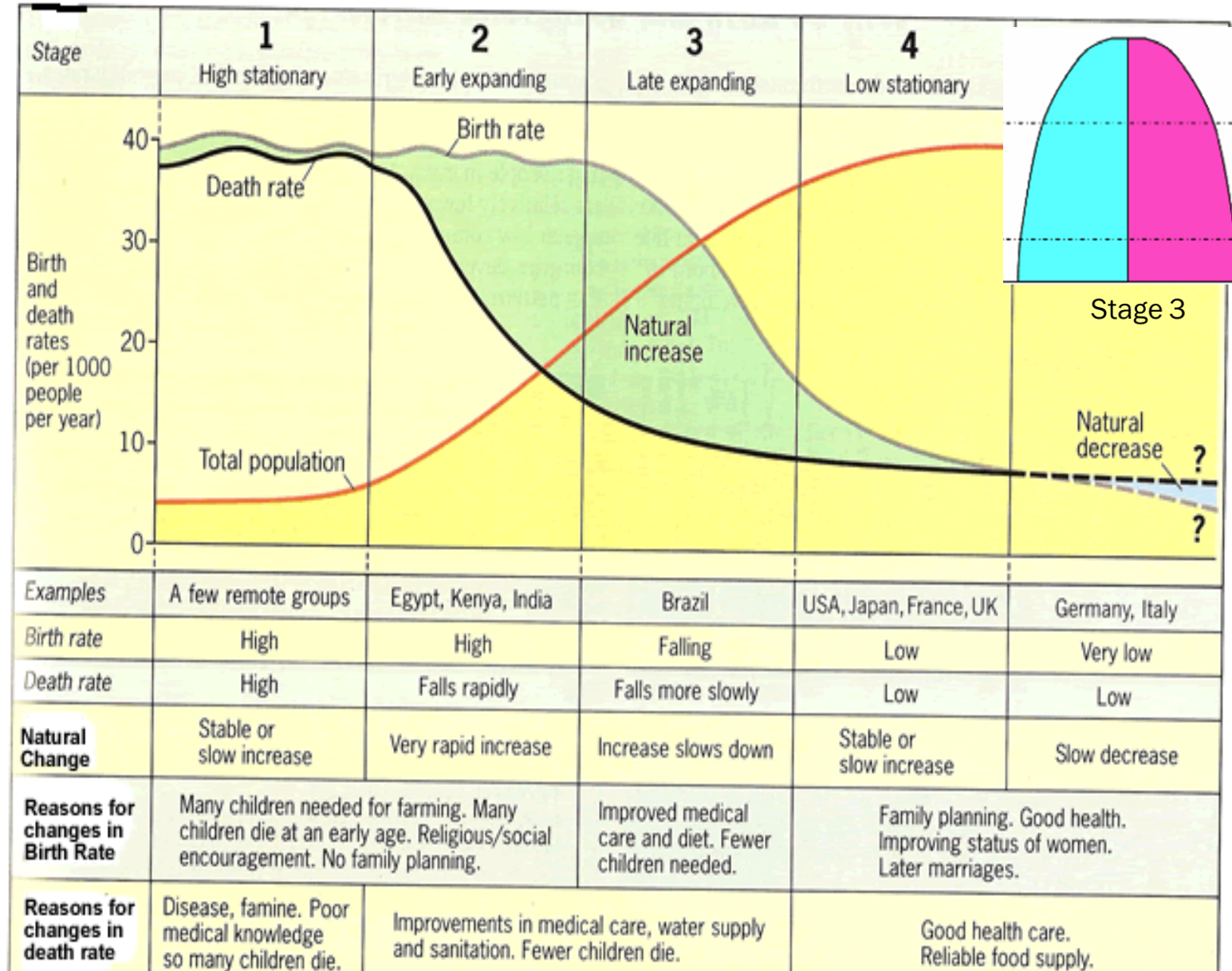
- Characteristic of industrial societies
- Found in Brazil, some Eastern European countries
- Birth and death rates decline with beehive population pyramid

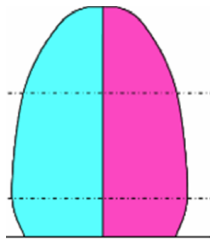


- children become liability
- women in workforce
- better sanitation and health care
- education more important
- steady supply of food

# Dem Trans Model – Stage 4 (Low Growth)

- Characteristic of tertiary states (states with more service jobs) with beehive population pyramid
- Birth and death rate almost equal = zero population growth with total population decline
  - later marriages, fewer babies
  - better food, health care, sanitation leads to longer life expectancies
- Found in many European countries

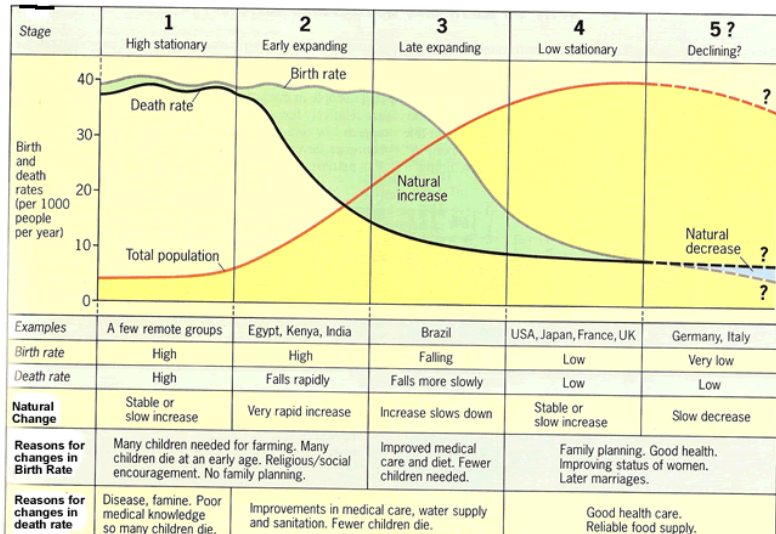




Stage 4

# Dem Trans Model – Stage 5 (No Growth)

- Decline in birth rate
- More deaths due to old age (aging population)
- High total population with a decrease in overall population due to lower birth rates (contracting population pyramid)
- More social, political, and economic choices for women
- Most engaged in quaternary employment (high paying jobs – research, management, tech)
- Good health care, reliable food supply
- Examples: Many European countries



Post responses to these questions to the padlet WITH your name

[https://padlet.com/teresa\\_melara/ivqsvi21u4hc3x0k](https://padlet.com/teresa_melara/ivqsvi21u4hc3x0k)

What is a cartogram? A choropleth?

Which 4 regions of the world hold 2/3's of the world's population?

What is population density (definition)?

Geographically speaking, where do most of the world's population live?

What is the demographic transition model?

What is a population pyramid? What information does it include?