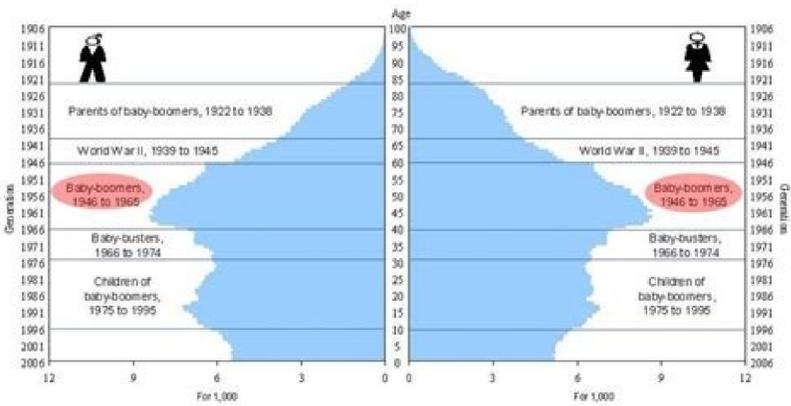


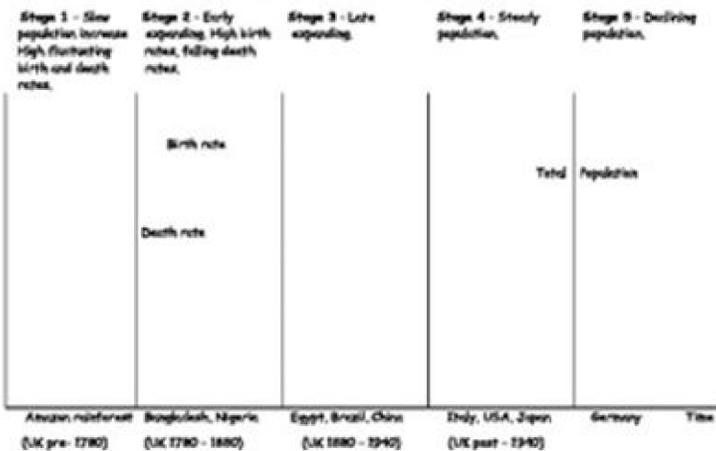
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Demographic Transition Model



The demographic transition model

The demographic transition model is a theory that describes the process of population change in a country. It is based on the idea that as a country develops, its birth rate and death rate will both decline, leading to a stable population. The model is divided into five stages: 1. High birth and death rates, 2. High birth and falling death rates, 3. Falling birth and death rates, 4. Low birth and death rates, and 5. Very low birth and death rates. The model is based on the experience of Western Europe, in particular England and Wales. Population growth and decline over time and space 4. "Data Tables" (PDF: 11KB) Graphing paper or graphing software such as MS Excel Internet access for basic research Instructions Assign the reading above before conducting this activity. What are some limitations? Lesson Resources Transitions in World Population, p. Calculate the percentage (to the nearest whole number) of the world's population expected to be living in less developed countries in 2025 and in 2050. Rank the following regions according to the demographic characteristics, in the chart below. Materials Needed PowerPoint or overhead transparency of "A Model" (PPT: 39KB) Instructions When students have completed their graphs and research, have each group report back to the class. Discuss social and economic factors that account for the changes in population patterns over the past two centuries. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Alternative Strategy: Instructions Supply the following data and have the students construct the graph for analysis. How Do Demographic Characteristics Vary Among World Regions? Is it necessary that all countries share the experiences of Europe and the United States in order to pass through a demographic transition? Materials Needed Reading: Transitions in World Population, p. What additional information would be useful? Rank Crude Birth Rate Crude Death Rate of Natural Increase Region Rate Highest 2nd Highest Middle 2nd Lowest Lowest Find the country with the highest crude birth rate and fill in the name of the country and the rate in the chart below. Have students construct a graph of birth and death rates in England using either graph paper or graphing software (MS Excel). Do the same for the highest crude death rate and the lowest crude birth and death rates. This classic model is based on the experience of Western Europe, in particular England and Wales. Why do you think this is? Students should be able to evaluate and apply models to explain changes in global demographic patterns, and use their assessments to predict future needs. [Note: This may require some research.] Extension Based on the data collected in the final chart above, speculate in which stage of the classic demographic transition model each of these countries would fall. Why are the demographic experiences of these two countries so different? Is the Demographic Transition Model useful as a framework for evaluating demographic change in regions outside Europe and the United States? How does the model assist in categorizing countries? Why did Mexico's late start toward transition result in such dramatic growth? Divide the class into four (or more—see note below) groups. Is Mexico typical of countries currently undergoing transition? "Data for Graphing" (provided below or Excel: 22KB) Graphing paper or graphing software (MS Excel) PowerPoint or overhead transparency of "Demographic Transition in Sweden and Mexico" or the data (found in Handout 1) for making this graph (PPT: 65KB) Instructions What is "Demographic Transition"? Part One: Does the Classic Demographic Transition Model Provide a Useful Framework for Evaluating Demographic Change in Contemporary Developing Countries? This raises several questions: Can contemporary less developed countries hope to achieve either the demographic transition or the economic progress enjoyed by more developed countries that passed through the transition at a different time and under different circumstances? Is There Correlation Between Demographic Indicators and Economic Well-Being? Direct students to use an Internet search engine to locate additional information about population trends in the assigned country. Activity 3: Can an Old Model Explain New Trends? Before beginning this activity, assign the readings as homework. Is the socioeconomic change experienced by industrialized countries a prerequisite or a consequence of demographic transition? Refer to the World Population Data Sheet to gather more information to support an informed decision. Does this mean that the classic model is no longer relevant? [Note: Data for additional countries can be found in the U.S. Census Bureau International Data Base] Part Two: Is the Demographic Transition Model Useful as a

| State | Land Area (square miles) | Estimated Population |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Nebraska | 77,247.81 | 1,907,116 |
| Nevada | 110,571.82 | 2,340,058 |
| New Hampshire | 9,349.16 | 1,324,795 |
| New Jersey | 8,727.58 | 8,944,469 |
| New Mexico | 121,590.30 | 2,081,015 |
| New York | 54,554.98 | 19,745,015 |
| North Carolina | 53,819.16 | 10,146,788 |
| North Dakota | 70,698.82 | 757,956 |
| Ohio | 44,825.58 | 11,614,573 |
| Oklahoma | 69,898.87 | 3,925,561 |
| Oregon | 98,378.54 | 4,095,465 |
| Pennsylvania | 46,054.38 | 12,784,227 |
| Rhode Island | 1,544.89 | 1,026,426 |
| South Carolina | 32,020.49 | 4,961,119 |
| South Dakota | 77,115.68 | 816,543 |
| Tennessee | 42,144.25 | 6,621,144 |
| Texas | 268,596.46 | 27,862,896 |
| Utah | 84,896.88 | 3,051,717 |
| Vermont | 9,616.36 | 624,584 |
| Virginia | 47,714.93 | 8,211,888 |
| Washington | 71,277.95 | 7,288,000 |
| West Virginia | 24,230.04 | 1,821,107 |
| Wisconsin | 65,496.38 | 5,778,708 |
| Wyoming | 47,813.01 | 585,501 |
| United States total | | |

Are there multiple ways to achieve a similar end? This lesson plan is part of a teaching package, Making Population Real: New Lesson Plans and Classroom Activities. But do the changes that occurred in Western Europe and the United States have relevance for modern countries just entering the industrial age? 7-11 (PDF: 320KB) Population: A Lively Introduction, 4th edition (PDF: 260KB) [Note: The page numbers provided refer to the pages of the publication, not the pdf file.] Central Concepts: Demographic transition model; birth rate; death rate; natural increase Activity 1: Explaining Population Change Throughout much of history human populations have been characterized by relative stability—high birth rates and high death rates fluctuating around a low growth equilibrium. In the 1930s and 1940s, demographers proposed a model to explain the demographic changes observed in Western Europe between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. * AP and the Advanced Placement Program are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board, which was not involved in the production of these lesson plans. Dramatic changes followed first the Agricultural Revolution some 8,000 years ago, and later the Industrial Revolution 250 years ago, when improvements in food supply and changes in health and hygiene triggered unprecedented population growth. Explain the classic stages of demographic transition using the PowerPoint slide or overhead transparency listed above. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. 6 and pp. Have students construct a graph showing the trends in birth and death rates and population growth. Is the difference between more developed countries and less developed countries greater for the crude birth rate or the crude death rate? If there is more than one country with the same rate, select any one of the countries. Discuss some criticisms of its relevance to countries only now experiencing demographic change. Use the data collected in the chart above to construct three simple scattergrams relating crude birth rate and GNI PPP/capita; crude death rate and GNI PPP/capita; and rate of natural increase and GNI PPP/capita. Is the socioeconomic change experienced by industrialized countries a prerequisite or a consequence of demographic transition? Because the countries of Europe, as well as the United States, have achieved economic success and enjoy generally high standards of living, completion of the demographic transition has come to be associated with socioeconomic progress. Year CBR CDR Population 1750 40 40 6 1800 34 20 9 1850 34 22 18 1900 28 16 32 1950 16 12 44 2000 11 10 60 Compare the graph of England's transition to the classic model. This model—the Demographic Transition Model—suggests a shift from high fertility/high mortality to low fertility/low mortality, with an intermediate period of rapid growth during which declining fertility rates lag behind declining mortality rates. Assign each group one of the countries for which data is provided in Handout 1. Introduction The classic Demographic Transition Model is based on the experience of Western Europe, in particular England and Wales. Population growth and decline over time and space 4. "Data Tables" (PDF: 11KB) Graphing paper or graphing software such as MS Excel Internet access for basic research Instructions Assign the reading above before conducting this activity. What are some limitations? Lesson Resources Transitions in World Population, p. 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