

Population Trends

Ch. 11 (p. 365-374)

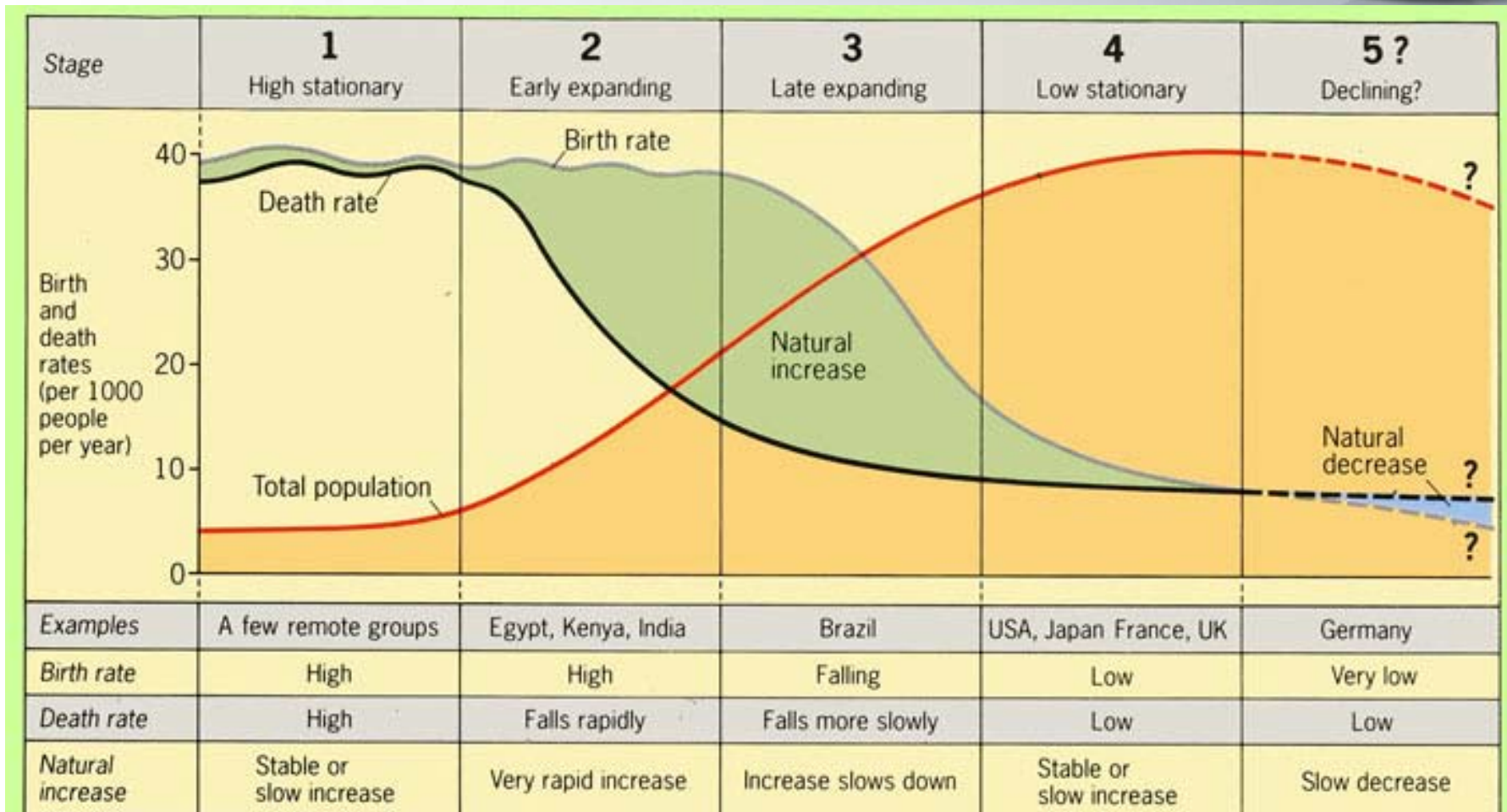


Demographic Transition Model



- The population stages and changes the world went through are shown on the **demographic transition model**, which applies to individual countries and regions as well
 - Go to p. 366
 - The demographic transition model is divided into 5 stages

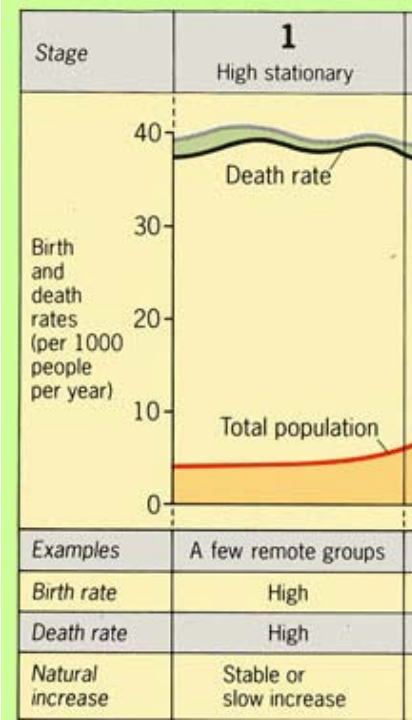
Demographic Transition Model



Stage 1



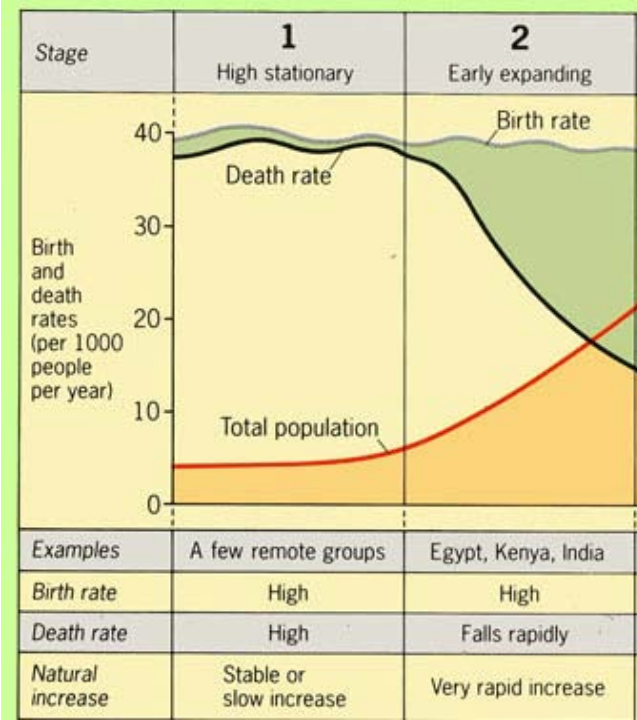
- Disease and poor living conditions prevent population growth
 - High birth and death rates; low population growth
 - Very few countries are currently at this stage today



Stage 2



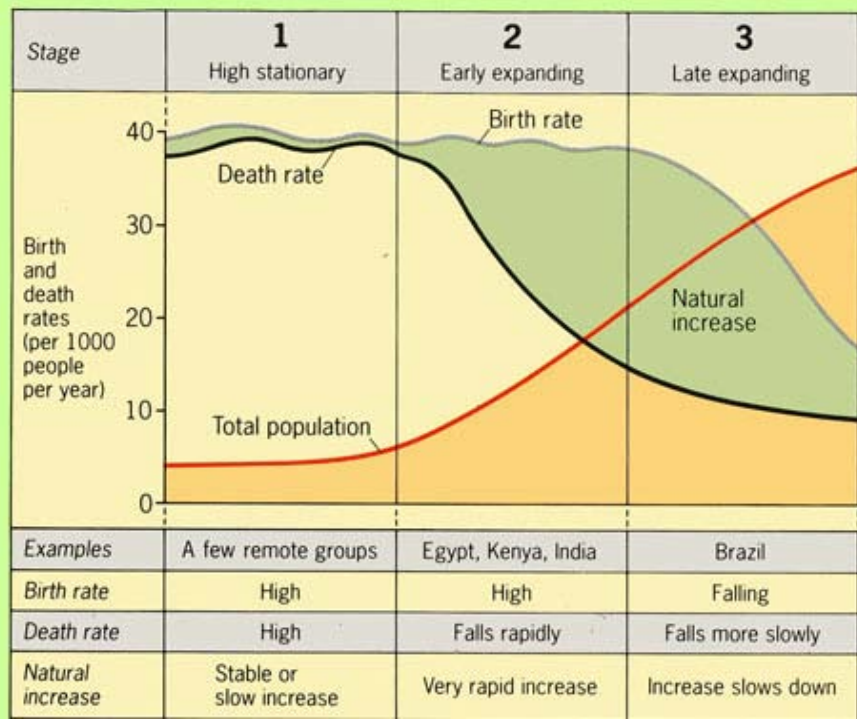
- Better health care, sanitation, more food leads to fewer deaths
 - High birth rate; falling death rates; population increases; e.g. Kenya



Stage 3



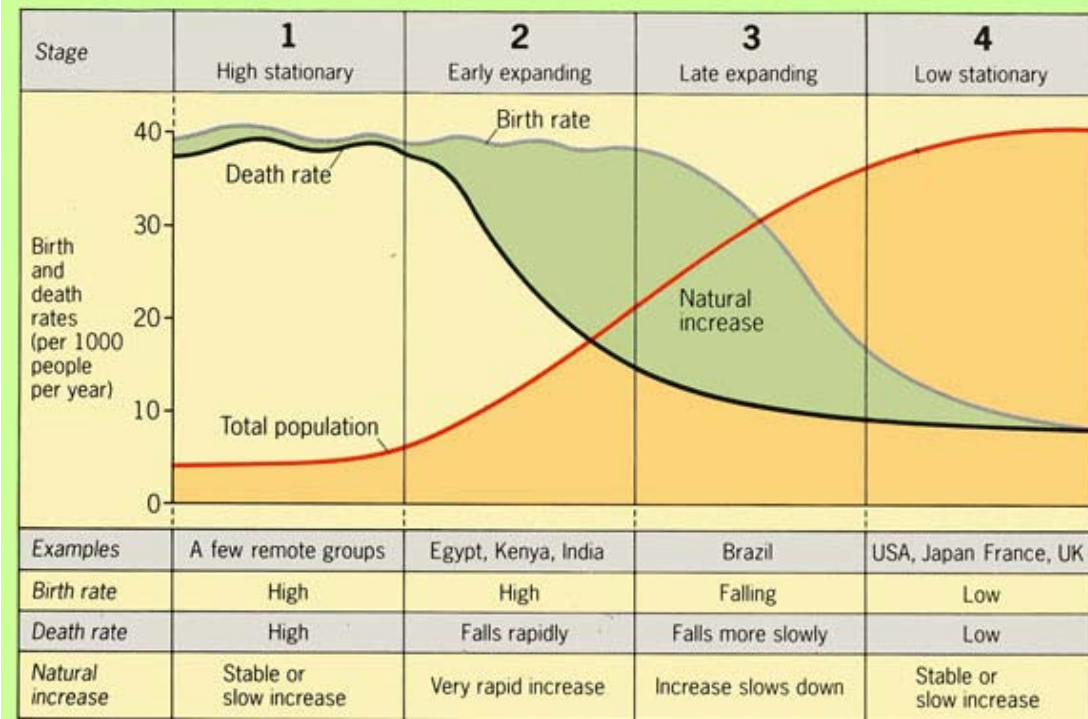
- Industrialization, urbanization, better living conditions lead to fewer children
 - Falling birth rate; low death rate; population growth slows; e.g. China



Stage 4



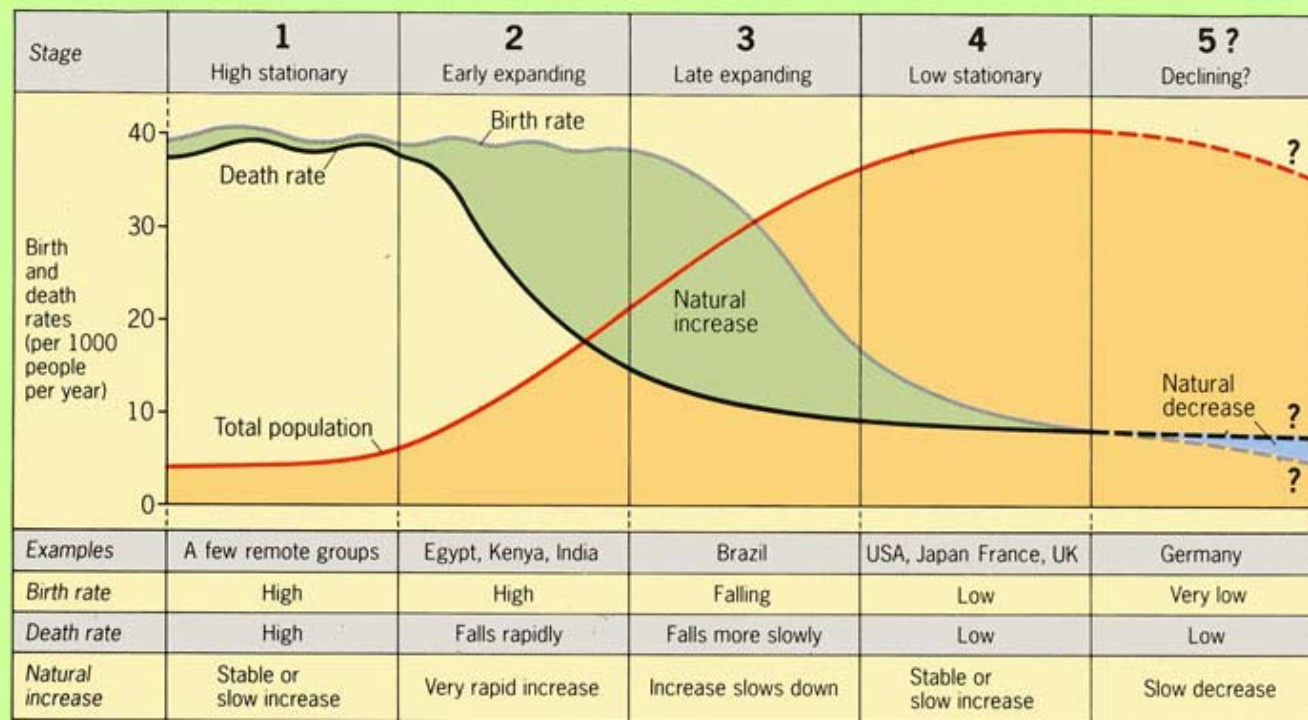
- Country is fully industrialized and developed
 - Low birth and death rates; low population growth
 - ex. Canada



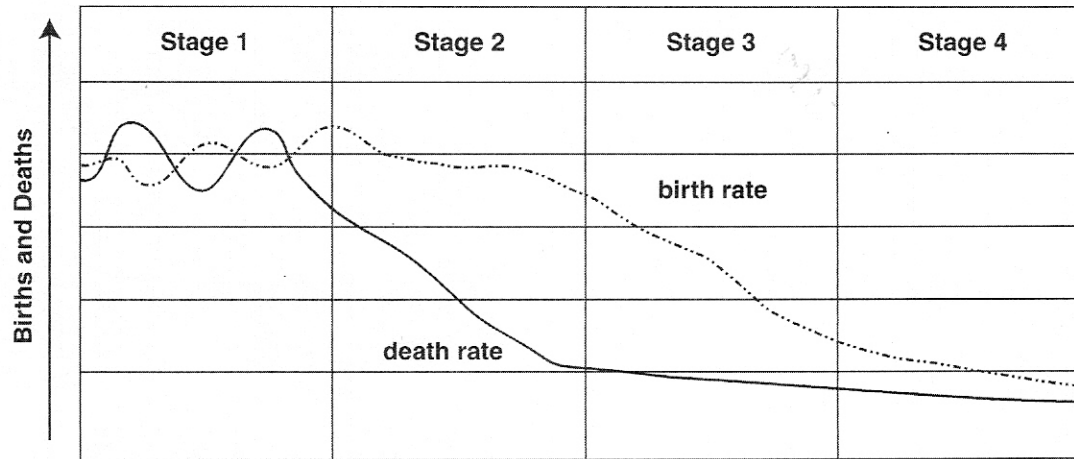
Stage 5



- The birth rate falls below the death rate; population decreases
 - Not many countries are at this stage, but the number is increasing; e.g. Japan and Austria



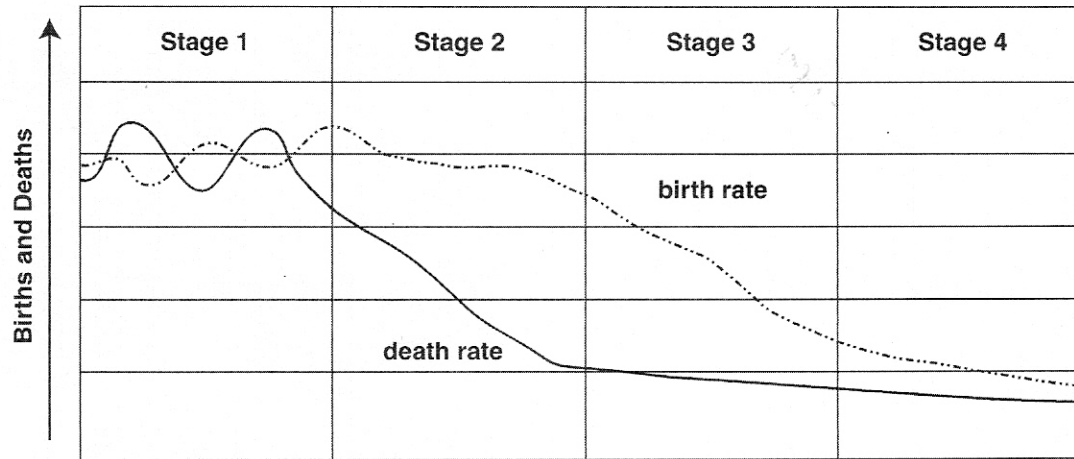
Example Question



Which of the following factors is typical at **Stage 2** of the Demographic Transition Model?

- A. low fertility rates
- B. reduced immigration
- C. medical improvements
- D. a highly industrialized economy

Example Question



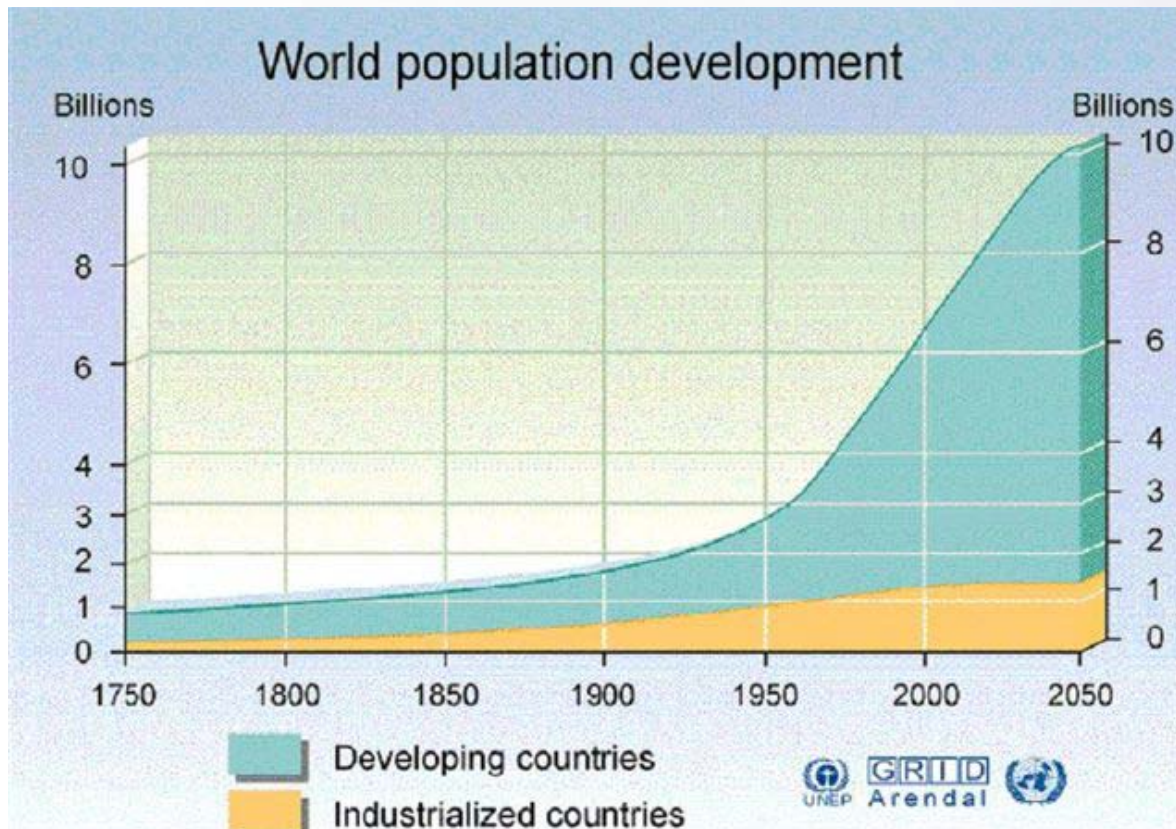
Which of the following factors is typical at **Stage 3** of the Demographic Transition Model?

- A. falling immigration
- B. lowering literacy rates
- C. rising standard of living (living conditions)
- D. increasing HIV/AIDS infections

Demographic Transition Model



- Most countries are in Stages 2 or 3, which is why the world's population is still growing



Population Pyramids



- Another way to analyze population is by using a **population pyramid**
 - Go to p. 371
 - A kind of bar graph that divides a population up by age and gender
 - Age: population divided into 5-year age groups (**cohorts**)
 - Gender: males usually on the left, females on the right

Population Pyramids



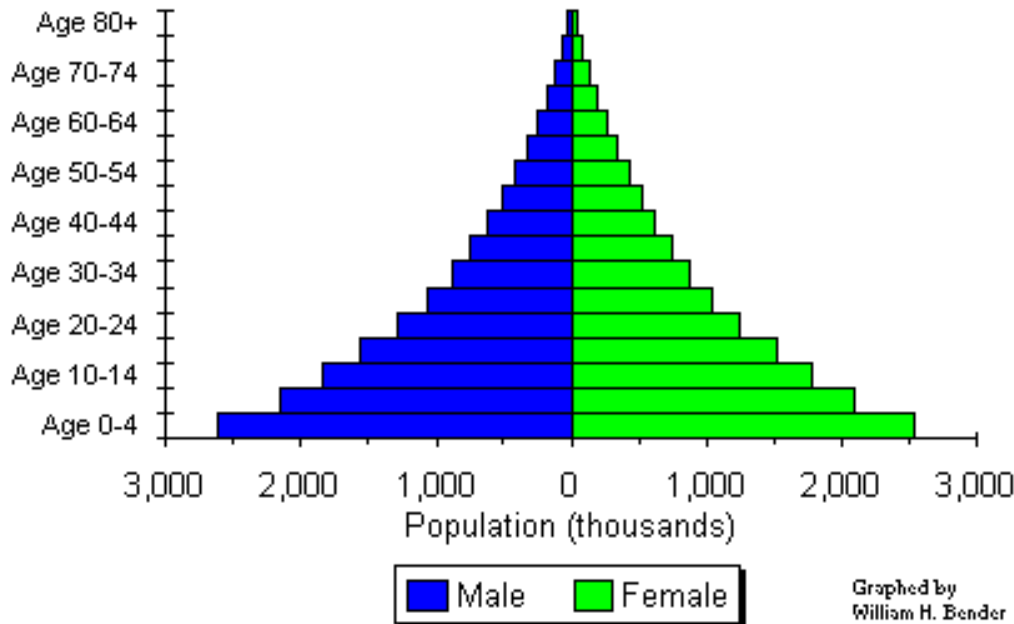
- You can tell a lot about a country's population just by the shape of its population pyramid
 - There are four basic shapes of population pyramids
 - Early Expanding
 - Expanding
 - Stable
 - Contracting

Early Expanding



- Wide bases and narrow tops
 - Lots of young people, few old people (Stage 1)

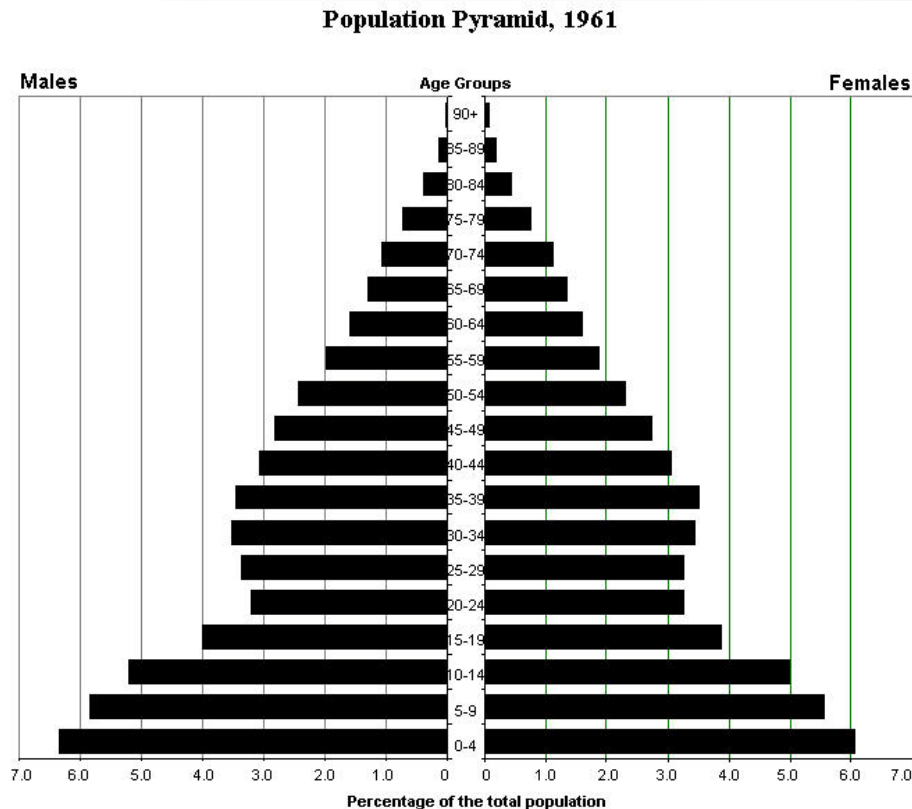
**Sudan Population Pyramid
1995**



Expanding



- Not so wide a base as Early Expanding, narrow top
 - Not as many young people, but still growing (Stages 2 and 3)

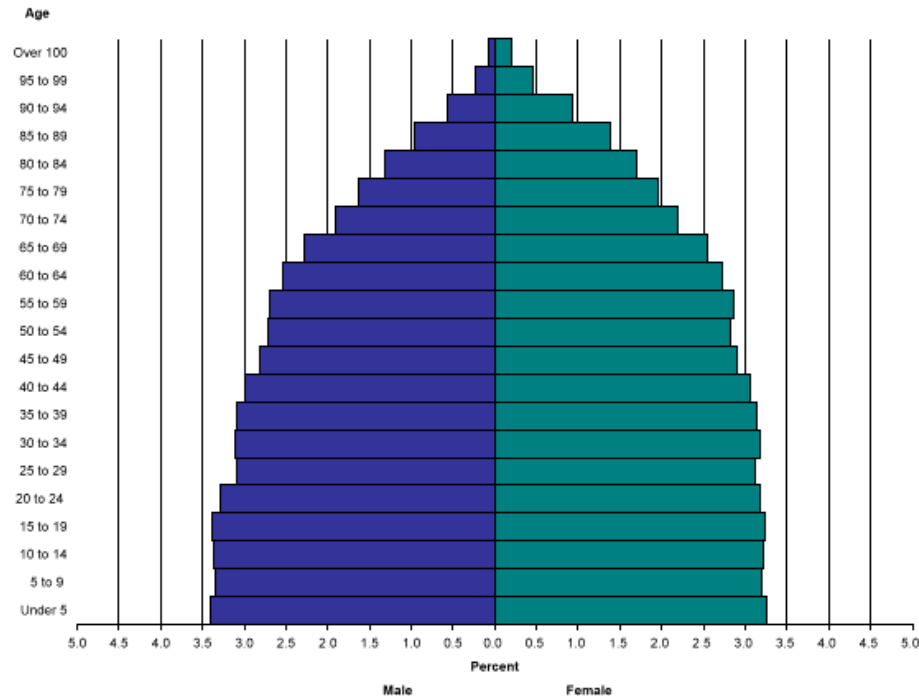


Stable



- Base and middle are about the same width
 - Young and old people in balance, minimal growth (Stage 4)

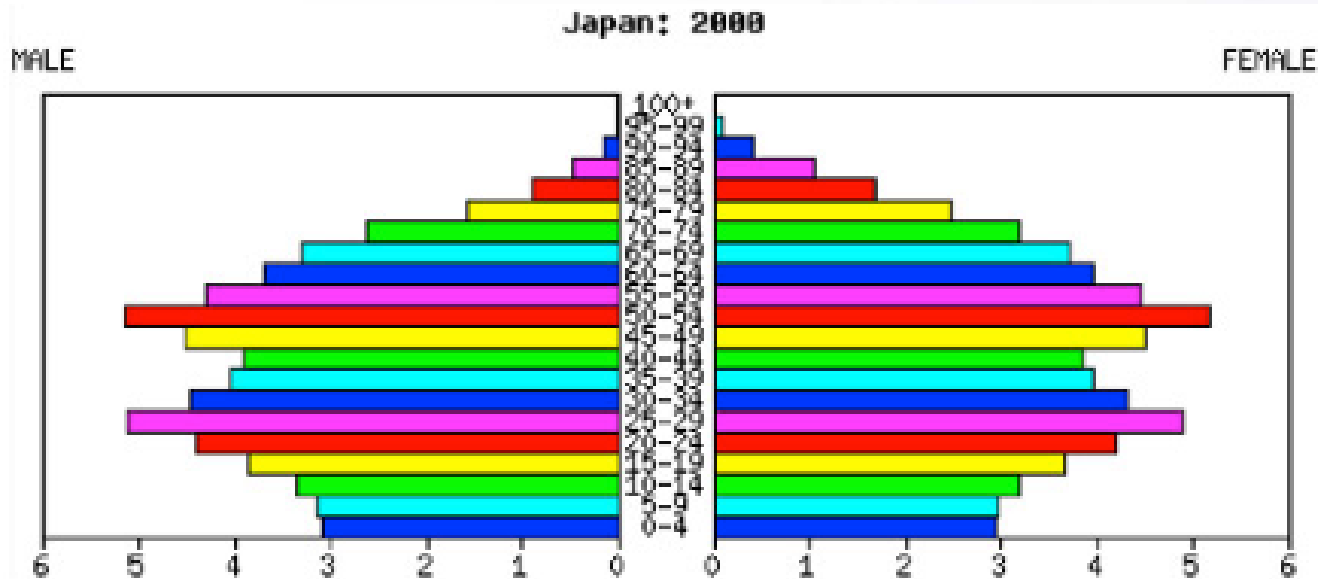
(NP-P4) Projected Resident Population of the United States as of July 1, 2050, Middle Series.



Contracting



- Base is narrower than the middle
 - Fewer young people than before, population decreasing (Stage 5)





Example Question

2. Match each of the population pyramids in Figure 13–10 (page 326 of your textbook) with the correct pyramid model in Figure 13–11.

1. Chad

2. Iceland

3. India

4. Japan

a. contracting

b. early expanding

c. expanding

d. stable

Canada's Population Pyramid



- Canada's Population Pyramid
 - Go to p. 372
 - The birth rate has been decreasing since the baby boom after WWII
 - Life expectancy has increased from 45 years in 1900 to 81 in 2009
 - As a result, Canada's population is aging
 - More and more seniors, especially as baby boomers get older
 - What does this mean for Canada?

Canadian Population Pyramids



- http://www.statcan.gc.ca/kits-trousses/animat/edu06a_0000-eng.htm