

Demographic Transition

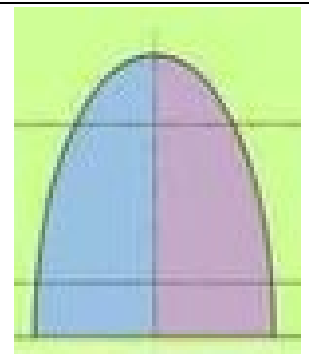
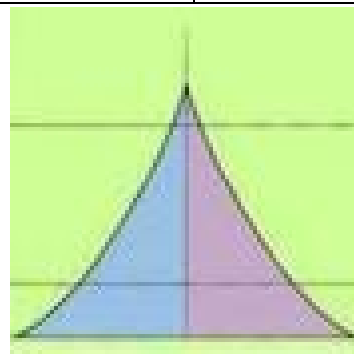
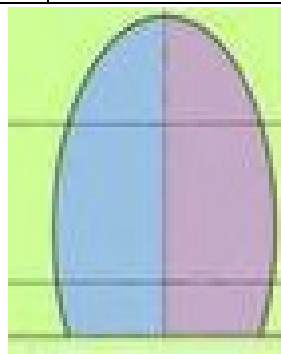
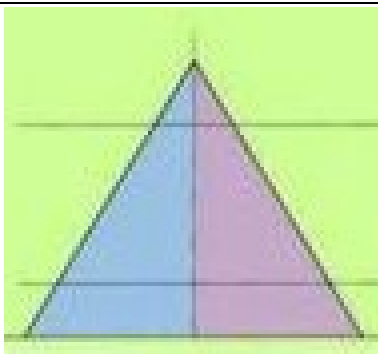
Background: In 1945 demographer Frank Notestein recognized four demographic stages based on his observations of Europe as it became industrialized and urbanized. During these stages Europe converted from relatively high to relatively low birth rate and death rates. Demographers generally assume that the same demographic transition will occur in less developed countries as they become industrialized.

Directions

- On the graph provided plot the crude birth rate, crude death rate and population totals for a hypothetical country as it moves through demographic transitions.
- Create a line graph- birth rates in green, death rates in red and population totals in blue.
- Anytime there is a difference between death rate and birth rate shade the space in between the birth rate and death rate yellow.
- On the chart provided you and a partner will determine which descriptions belong under the four stages of the demographic transition. Cut and glue each description under the correct stage.

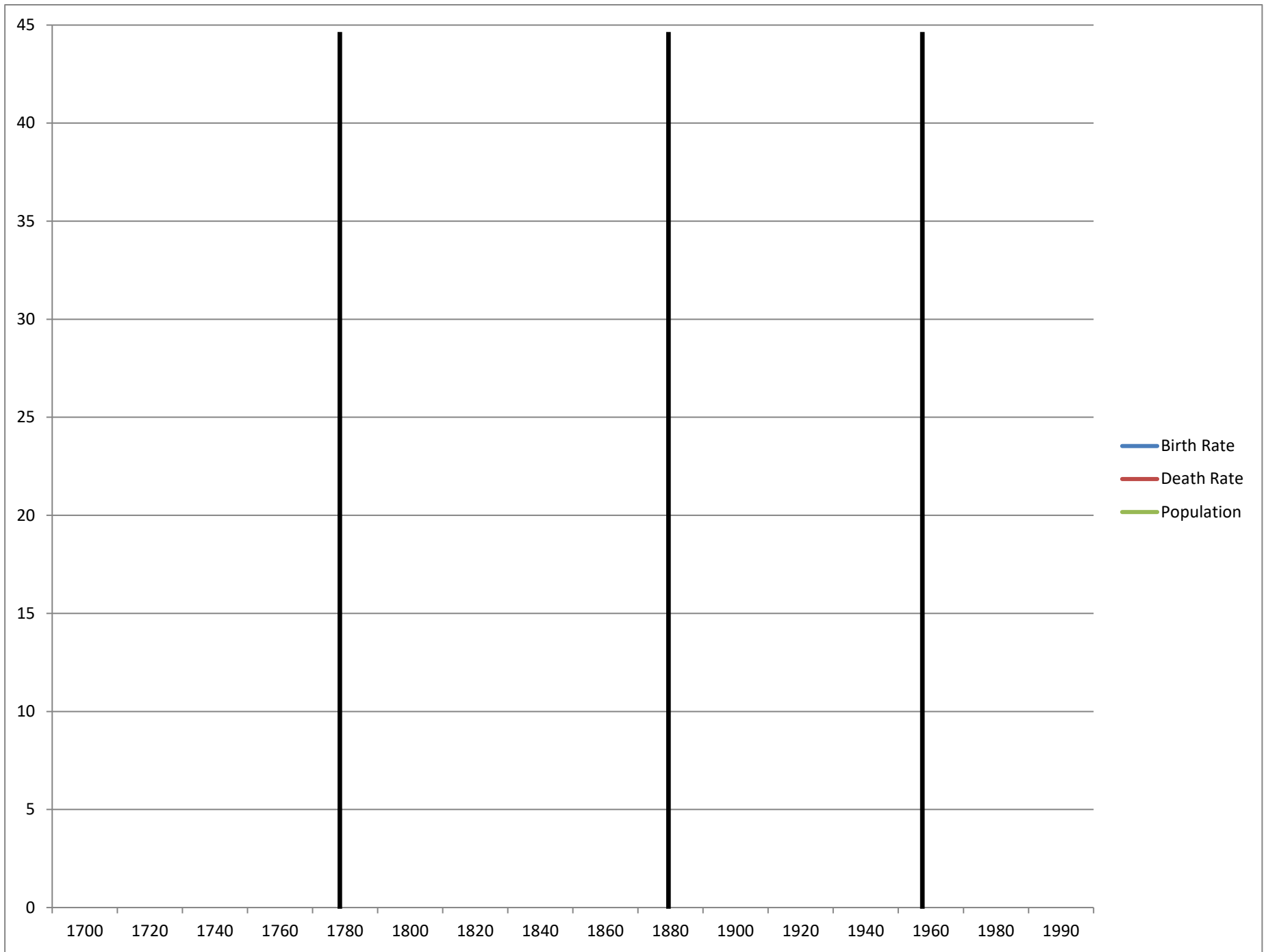
Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Population Totals
1700	36	38	7
1715	38	36	8
1720	36	38	8
1740	37	36	8
1780	37	34	7
1820	37	21	11
1860	37	14	16
1900	28	12	22
1940	14	11	31
1980	13	11	46
1990	12	12	47

Pre-Industrial Stage	Citizens are better educated and more affluent	There is a decline in birth rates
UK, Japan, Italy	Population declines	India
Birth rate and death rate become equal but the population is high	Children are unnecessary, but parents are making good money	Population grows exponentially
Birth rates and death rates are high but the population remains relatively low	People are making so much money they can save for retirement and realize they don't need kids to care for them in their old age	Too few workers to fill jobs- productivity goes down.
There is a high infant mortality rate as well as a low life expectancy	Industrial Stage	Postindustrial
People have grown so wealthy they decide they want to travel, buy big houses. Because kids are expensive to raise people decide to have zero or only one child	Children are social security- they take care of parents in their old age	People are getting better water and medicine so infant mortality and death rates decrease but people aren't ready to give up free labor so they continue to have children
Children are important- they are free labor for farm work	Parents don't need kids- they still want them but only a few	Improved health care, and reliable food/water increases life expectancy
Transitional Stage	Amazon Basin tribes	Ethiopia, Bangladesh



Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4

Population



Time