## DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL CHART

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CBR | Very high | High | Rapidly <br> declining | Very low |
| CDR | Very high | Rapidly <br> declining | Moderately <br> declining | Low / slightly <br> increasing |
| NIR | Very low | Very high | Moderate | Zero or <br> negative |
| Causes | Pre-industrial <br> fertility and <br> mortality | Industrial or <br> medical <br> revolution on <br> CDR |  <br> social forces <br> on CBR | Continued <br> social change <br> on CBR |


| Birth Rate | Reason | Deatin Rate | Reason |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High | No contraception <br> Couples have many babies to compensate for the high death rate caused by poor health care <br> Large families need to work on the land to contribute to family income <br> Children look after old <br> Religious reasons | High | Poor medical facilities <br> Disease <br> Poor nutrition <br> High Infant mortality |
| High/ <br> Decreasing | People are used to having many children. Takes time for culture to change <br> Changing status of women | Decreasing | As an economy develops money becomes available for better health care <br> Housing improves <br> Better childcare |
| Low | Children are expensive <br> People know their children are going to survive so they can keep their families small <br> Widely available contraceptives <br> Changing status of women | Low | Better health care <br> Better standard of living |

Lesson: Demographic Transition Model Activity

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## Open Ended Question

List 2-3 reasons why the CBR would be low. List 2-3 reasons why the CBR would be high. List 2-3 reasons why the CDR would be low. List 2-3 reasons why the CDR would be high. What would cause the CDR to decrease What could cause the CBR to decrease?

Please enter your answer here.

| Stage | $1$ <br> High stationary | $2$ <br> Early expanding | $3$ <br> Late expanding | $4$ <br> Low stationary | $5 ?$ <br> Declining? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  40 <br> Birth <br> and <br> death <br> rates <br> (per 1000 <br> people <br> per year) $20-10-1$ | Death rate <br> Total population |  | Natural increase |  |  |
| Examples | A few remote groups | Egypt, Kenya, India | Brazil | SA, Japan France, UK | Germany |
| Birth rate | High | High | Falling | Low | Very low |
| Death rate | High | Falls rapidly | Falls more slowly | Low | Low |
| Natural increase | Stable or slow increase | Very rapid increase | Increase slows down | Stable or slow increase | Slow decrease |
| Reasons for changes in birth rate | Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning. |  | Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed. | Family planning. Good health. Improving status of women. Later marriages. |  |
| Reasons for changes in death rate | Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die. | Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation. Fewer children die. |  | Good health care. Reliable food supply. |  |

## DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



## Open Ended Question

Lesson: Demographic Transition Model Activity

Name 2-3 countries in Latin America that appear to be in Stage 2 according to figures 2-12 (pg53) 2-14 (pg. 54) and 2-15 (pg 54) in your TEXT BOOK

## DTM - GAMBIA



## Open Ended Question

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According to the text, what stage is Gambia currently in? How did they get there?

Please enter your answer here.

## DTM - MEXICO



## Open Ended Question

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According to your text, what stage is Mexico currently in? Describe some of the challenges that Mexico has had with CBR.

Please enter your answer here.

## DTM- DENMARK



## Open Ended Question

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According to the text, what stage is Denmark currently in? What are some of Denmark's challenges with their CDR?

## Please enter your answer here.

