PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI LESSON NOTES

Worksheet 8

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 11

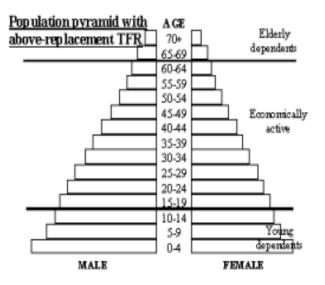
Subject: GEOGRAPHY

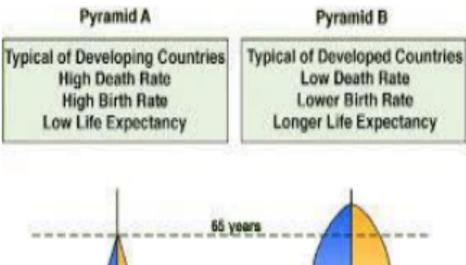
WEEK 24

Strand	Population and settlement			
Sub Strand	Population Pyramid Graph			
Content Learning Outcome	Students should be able: describe the population pyramid graph.			

POPULATION PYRAMID GRAPHS

- A population pyramid also called age pyramid or age picture diagram- it is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population which forms a shape like pyramid when population is growing.
- Cohorts- a group of people bonded together especially males and females.
- Population pyramid givens us the information on;
 - 1. The total percentage of females and males in a population.
 - 2. The total percentage of females or males per age interval.







pyramid A shape (a feature of a developing country) which means:

- Greater younger generation.
- Higher dependency rate of the young generation.
- Higher birth rate, greatly exceeding the death rate.
- Increased population.
- The pyramid B beehive shape (a feature of a developed country) which means:
- Greater middle-aged generation.
- Higher number of people are working or earning for the population.
- Decreased birth rate.
- Close to Zero population growth (BR = DR).

Demographic Transition Model

This population graph intends to show the demographic patterns through changes in time. The graph refers to four main time periods in history. Generally, it gives us the following information:

The change in Birth Rate through time.

The change in Death Rate through time.

- The period where population increases.
- The period where population decreases.
- The periods of Zero population Growth.

Stage	1 High stationary	2 Early expanding	3 Late expanding	4 Low stationary	5 ? Declining?
40 Birth and death rates 20	Death rate	Birth rate	Natural		?
(per 1000 people per year) 10	lotal population				Natural decrease ? ?
Examples	A few remote groups	Egypt, Kenya, India	Brazil	USA, 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 med and sanitation. Fewer	lical care, water supply children die.	Good health care. Reliable food supply.	

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL