

How and why might these things change as a country develops?

	LIC		HIC	
	High or Low?	Reason	High or Low?	Reason
Birth Rate				
Death Rate				

Make a copy of this table and try to fill the boxes...

As a country develops, the make up and features of its population change a lot (how many babies are born, how many people die, how big is the overall population?)

So, the question we're going to try and answer today is...



How (and why) do populations change over time?

To do this we're going to look at something called;

The Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

Learning Intent: We are learning about the demographic transition model and how/why population and development are closely linked

Success Criteria

To **identify** the key features of the demographic transition model

To **describe** the different stages and **explain** the changes throughout the demographic transition model

To **describe** what the different stages tell us about a country's development

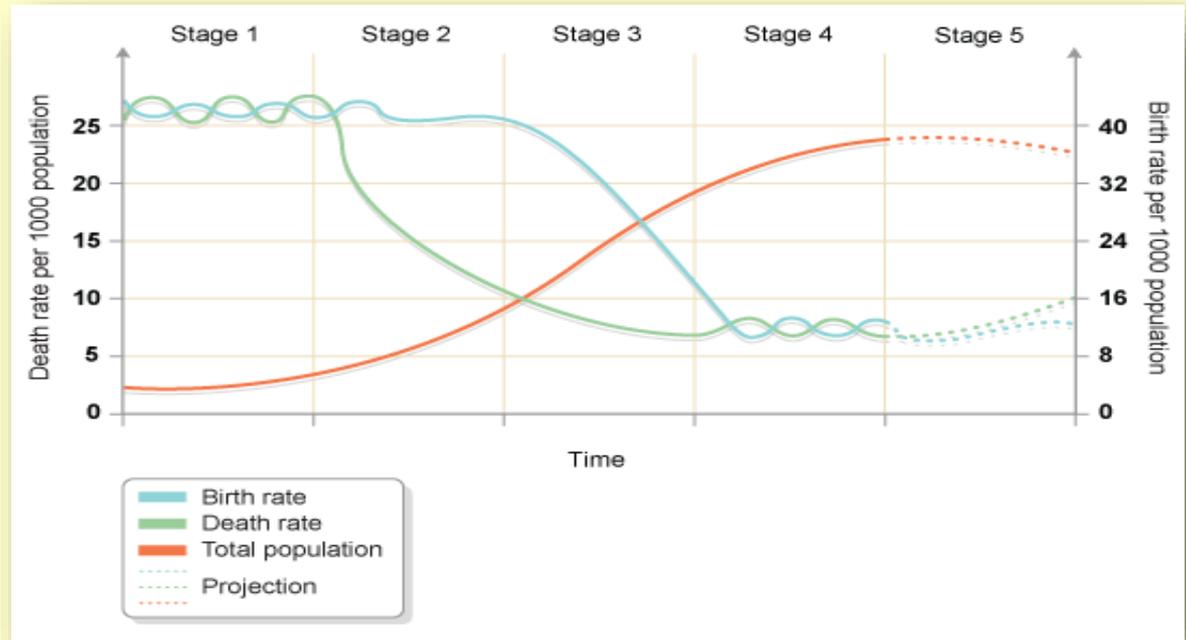
The Demographic Transition Model

What is the demographic transition model?

The word demographic means the study of populations

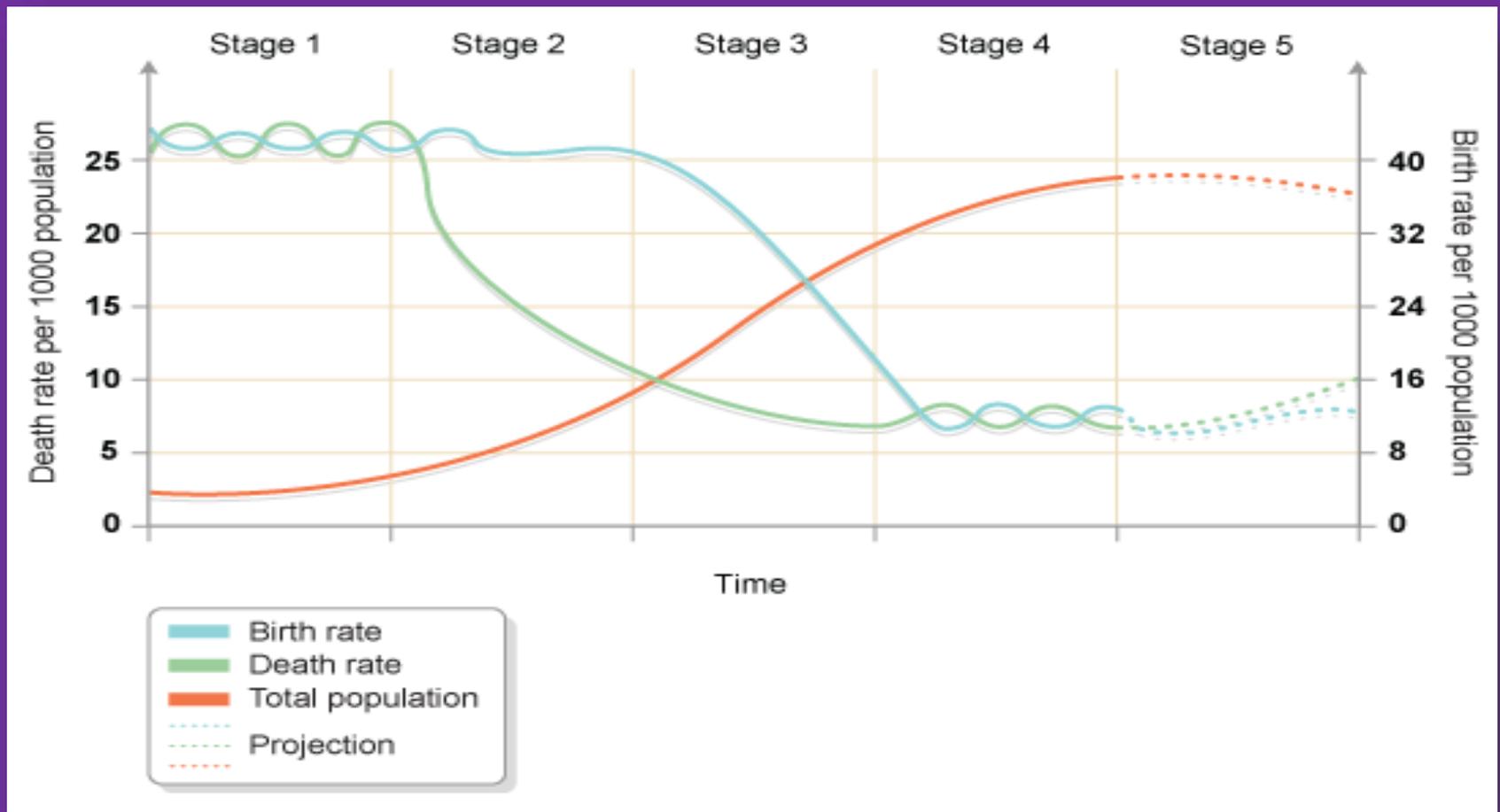
The word transition means change

So the demographic transition model is a model that shows us how a country's population changes over time



It does this by looking at how birth rates and death rates change, and the affect that this has on the overall population

- The DTM is a model that is used to study population however, birth and death rates (and the reasons for them) tell us so much about a country's level of development, the DTM can also be used as a tool to study development

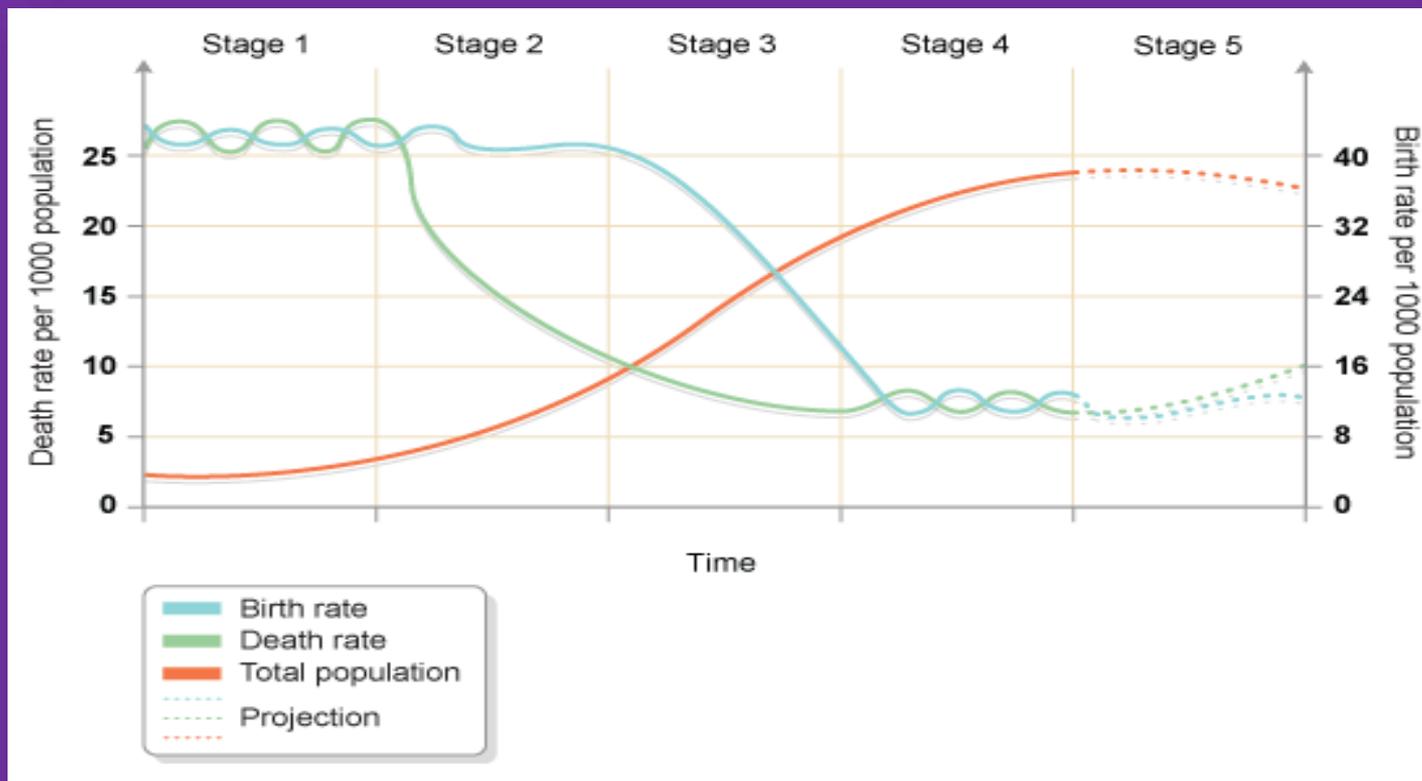


The DTM can actually be used to show either;

- How the population of a country changes over time as it develops e.g. the UK is a developed country and that puts it towards the right of the model

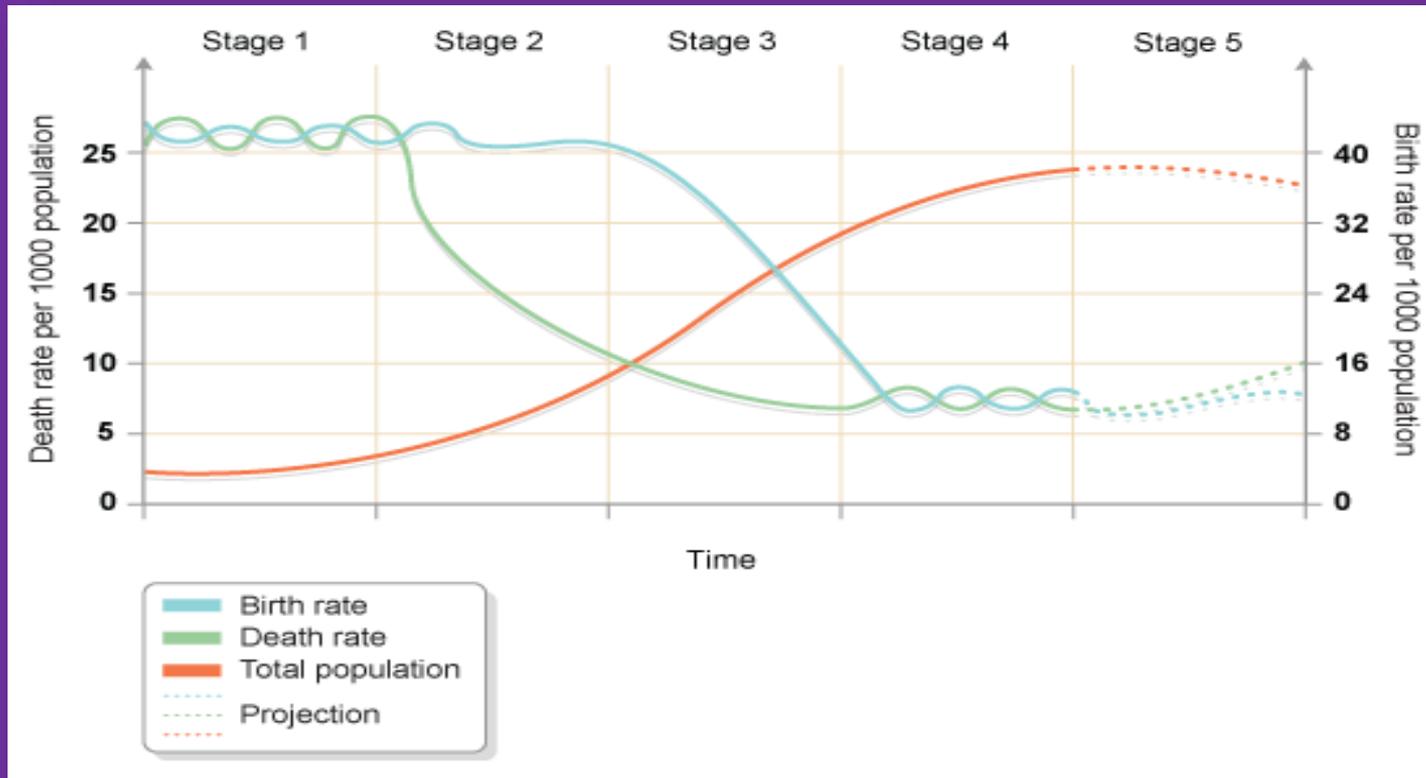
Or

- To compare the population structure of countries at different levels of development e.g. in 2018 LICs are towards the left, HICs are towards the right



TASK - On the sheet, include with the homework, draw the lines onto your blank DTM - take care to be accurate and make sure you complete the key!

Use the slides from this presentation to answer the question below the model



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The Demographic Transition Model

What do the different stages show?

Your task is to complete this table (attached to the home learning) to describe and explain the different stages of the DTM

Stage	1	2	3	4	5
Description					
Reason for changes					

Look back at the DTM, and the 5 stages that make it up.

Read the information in the home learning resources, and fill the boxes in this table to first describe and then explain what is happening at each stage

Stage	1	2	3	4	5
Description					
Reason for changes					

The Demographic Transition Model

Completed table

Stage	1	2	3	4	5
Description	High birth rates are cancelled out by high death rates. Population is low	Birth rates remain high but death rates fall sharply. Population begins to rise	Birth rates and death rates fall, resulting in a rapid population increase	Total population continues to rise, but more slowly. Birth and death rates remain low	Population slowly begins to fall as death rate rises and birth rate falls
Reason for changes	Lack of contraception and poor medical facilities	Health care improves but family planning and contraception are still poor	Family planning is available and the status of women increases	A desire for smaller families and a greater focus on careers, particularly amongst women	Desire for small families and choice to have children later in life creates an aging population

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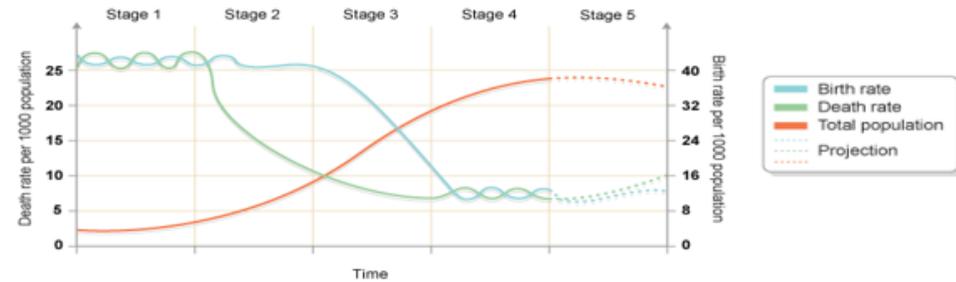
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Development and the Demographic Transition Model



Use the words on the next slide to fill the gaps on this sheet (it's included with the home learning)

It will help you to explain what is happening, in terms of a country's development, at the different stages

Stage 1

Stage 1 is the _____ developed. The birth rate is _____ because there's little to no use of _____. People also have lots of children because poor _____ means that many children die.

The death rate is also high due to poor healthcare and often _____ access to food and water. _____ and _____ are both very low.

Stage 2

Stage 2 is not very developed and many _____ are at this stage. The economy is based on _____ and this leads to people having many _____ to help on the farms. This means _____ rates are high.

_____ rates begin to fall as healthcare becomes more available and people's _____ start to improve. These things also increase life expectancy.

Stage 3

This stage is more developed and most newly _____ economies (NEEs) are found here. The birth rate falls _____ as women have greater access to education and a more _____ place in society. This means more women work and have _____ children so the birth rates falls. Increased _____ of contraception also helps with this.

Also, as the economy moves away from farming, towards _____, fewer children are needed to work on _____ so again the birth rates falls.

Healthcare continues to improve so the death rate keeps _____.

Stages 4 and 5

These stages are the most _____-and are made up of HICs.

Birth rates are low because people are _____ on having a high quality of life and have greater desires for _____

_____ meaning that fewer people choose to have children. Also, medical care is so _____ that many people have _____ elderly relatives who require care and this leaves people _____ unable to have children.

_____ and life expectancy are both very high and high quality _____ means that death rates are low.

Stage 1
Expectancy Least
Healthcare High
Life Limited
Contraception Income

Stage 2
LICs
Diets
Children
Birth Agriculture
Death

Stage 3
Availability
Rapidly Equal
Emerging
Farms
Manufacturing
Fewer Falling

Stages 4 and 5
Material Healthcare
Advanced Dependant
Financially Developed
Possessions Income

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