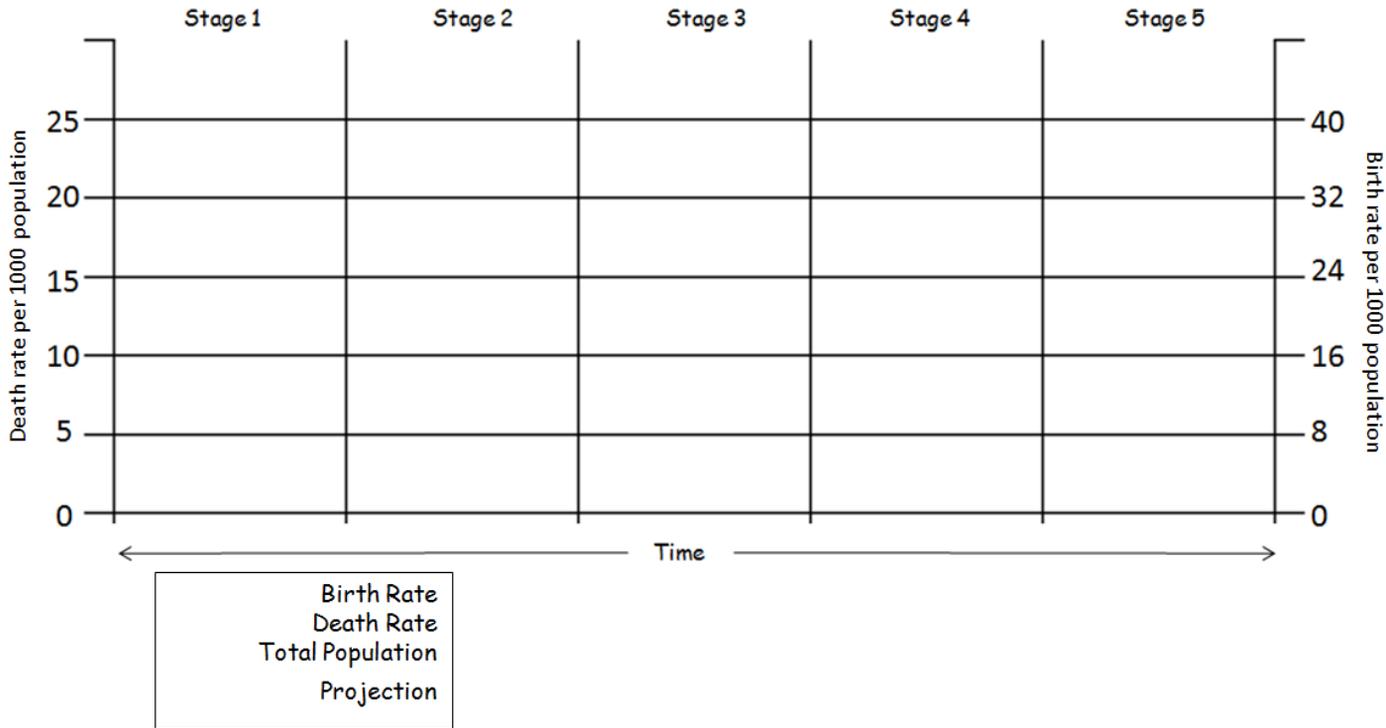


The Demographic Transition Model



What does 'demographic transition' mean?

Write your answer in here...

What two things can the demographic transition model be used to show?

Write your answer in here...

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

Read the information in the top table, and fill the boxes in the bottom table to first describe and then explain what is happening at each stage

Use this info to fill the 'description' row in the table

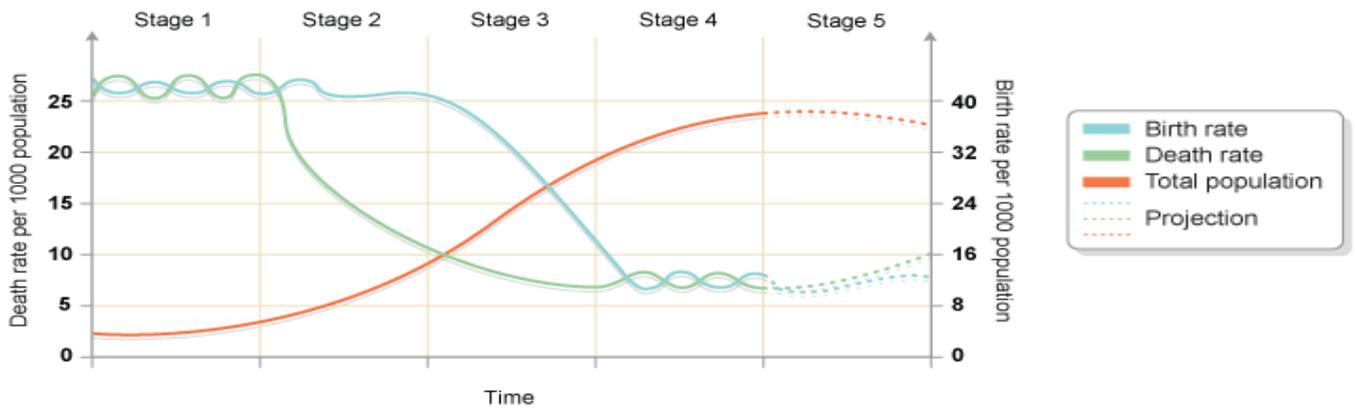
| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Birth rates and death rates go down so population goes up a lot. | Population is still going up, but more slowly. Birth rate and death rate are still low. | Population is low. High birth rate and high death rate. | Birth rate is high but death rate goes down quickly. Population starts to go up. | Population starts to go down slowly because death rate goes up and birth rate goes down |
|--|---|---|--|---|

Use this info to fill the 'reasons for changes' row in the table

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Birth control available and more women have jobs | Hospitals and diet get better but there still isn't a lot of birth control | People want smaller families so have children later in life. High number of old people begin to die | Women become more focussed on their careers and have fewer children. People live a lot longer than before | No birth control and very poor healthcare |
|--|--|---|---|---|

| Stage | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description | | | | | |
| Reason for changes | | | | | |

Development and the Demographic Transition Model



Stage 1

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

The death rate is also high due to poor healthcare and often limited access to food and water. Life expectancy and infant mortality are both very low.

Stage 2

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

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

Stage 3

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

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

Healthcare continues to improve so the death rate keeps falling.

Stages 4 and 5

These stages are the most developed and are made up of HICs.

Birth rates are low because people are focused on having a high quality of life and have greater desires for education meaning that fewer people choose to have children. Also, medical care is so advanced that many people have fewer elderly relatives who require care and this leaves people unable to have children.

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