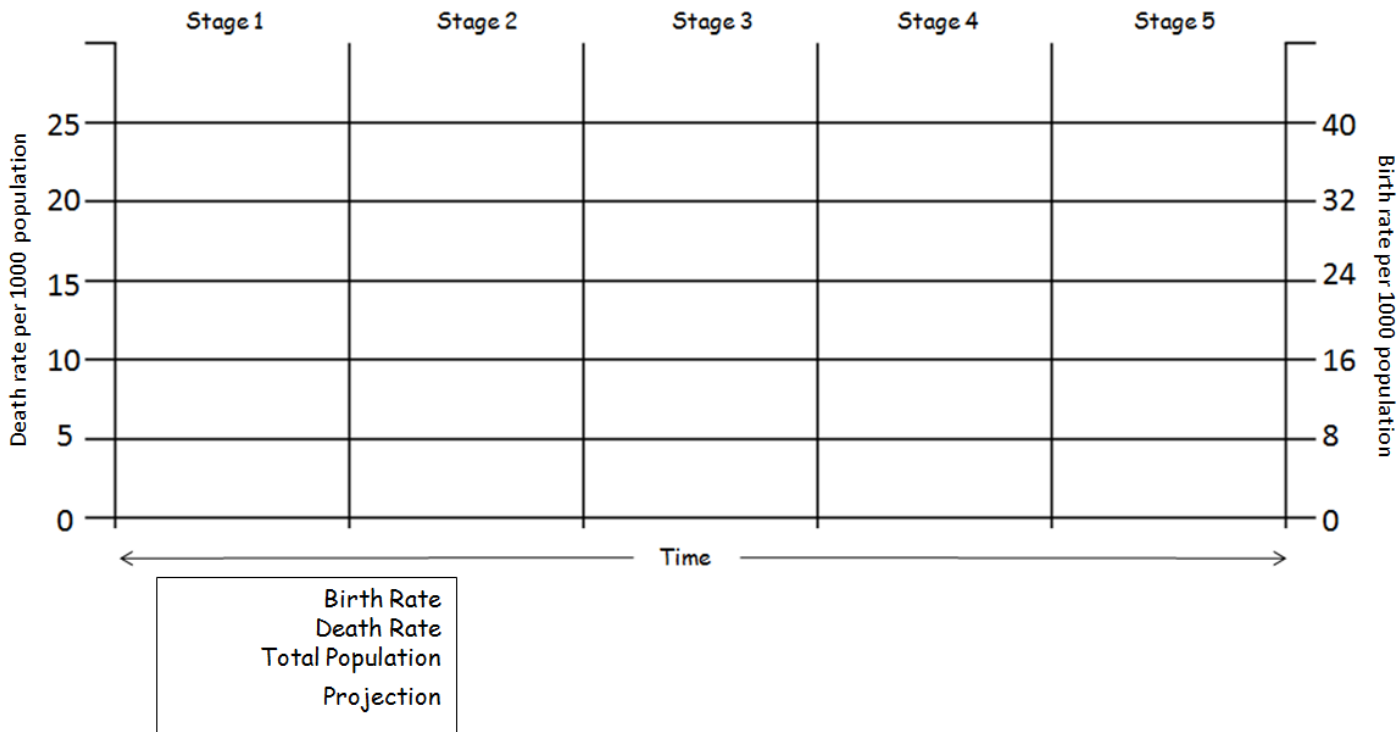


The Demographic Transition Model



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

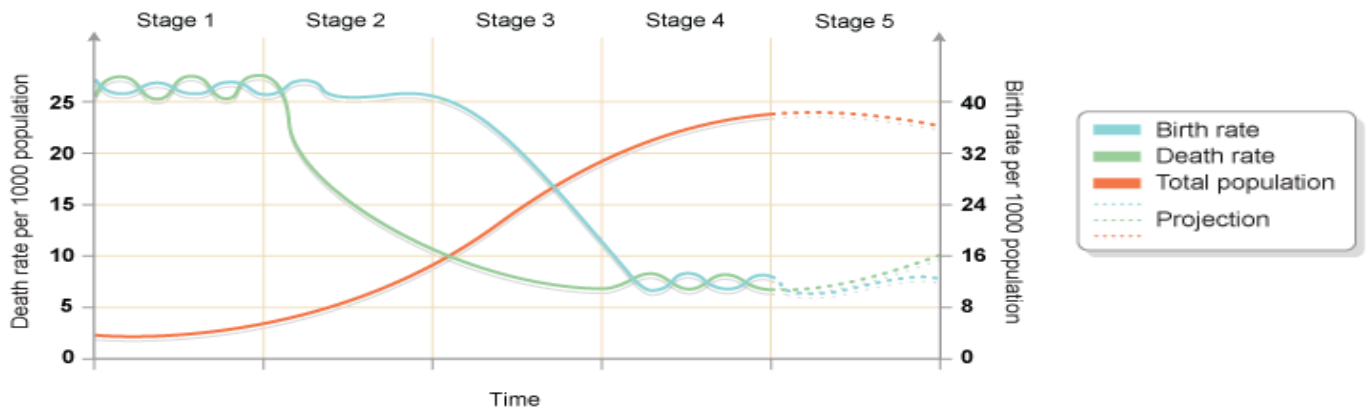
Birth rates and death rates go down so population goes up a lot.	Population is still going up , but more slowly. Birth rate and death rate are still low.	Population is low. High birth rate and high death rate.	Birth rate is high but death rate goes down quickly. Population starts to go up.	Population starts to go down slowly because death rate goes up and birth rate goes down
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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
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Stage	1	2	3	4	5
Description					
Reason for changes					

Development and the Demographic Transition Model



Stage 1

Stage 1 is the l_____ developed. The birth rate is _____ because there's little to no use of c_____. 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 l_____ access to food and water. _____ and i_____ are both very low.

Stage 2

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

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

Stage 3

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

Also, as the economy moves away from farming, towards _____, fewer children are needed to work on f_____ 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 f_____ 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 a _____ that many people have _____ elderly relatives who require care and this leaves people f_____ unable to have children.

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