

The Demographic Transition Model – Part 2

WALT: We are learning about the demographic transition model and building on our knowledge from the work set for the week of Nov 9th

WILFs

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

To **describe** the different stages of the demographic transition model

To **explain** the changes throughout the demographic transition model

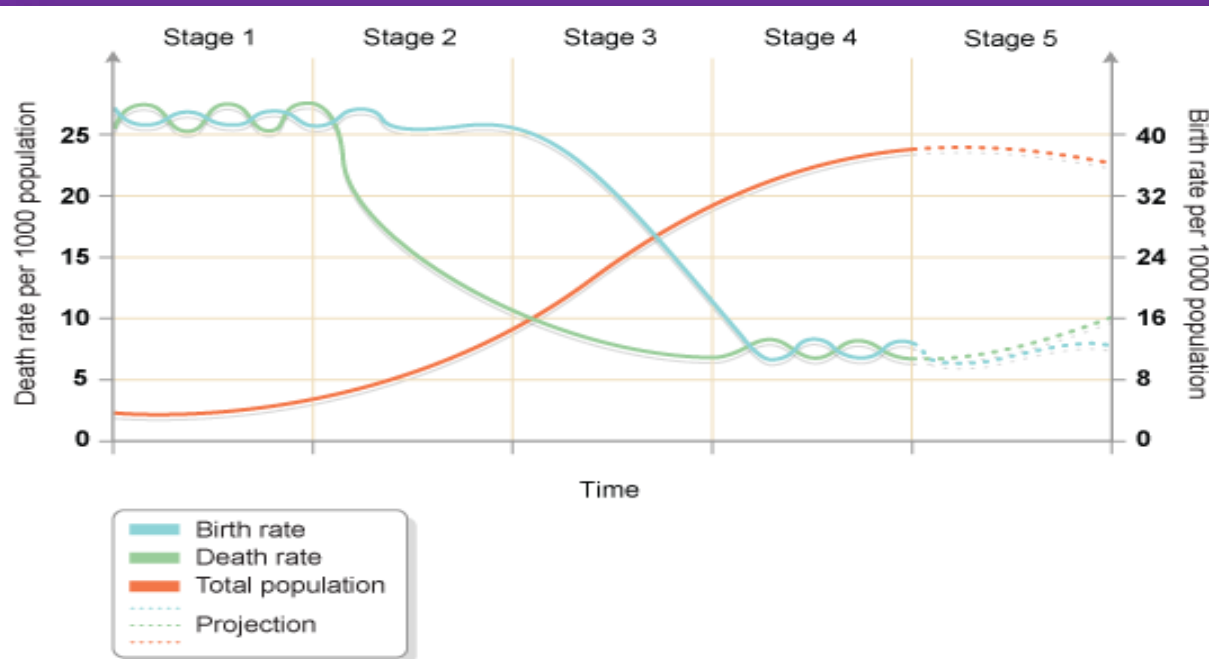
A reminder...

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



If you don't really understand this, please complete the work for the week beginning November 9th - it's included in this folder.

The Demographic Transition Model - Part 2

WALT: We are learning about the demographic transition model and building on our knowledge from the work set for the week of Nov 9th

WILFs

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

To **describe** the different stages of the demographic transition model

To **explain** the changes throughout the demographic transition model

Your next task is to complete this table (it's included in the home learning folder)

The next 6 slides each cover on of the rows from this table e.g. the next slide is all about birth rate.

At the top of each of these slides there are 5 options. You have to look at the DTM on the slide and try to work out which stage each piece of information matches up with

Take your time and work them out - don't guess!

If there are words you don't understand then look them up

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Birth Rate					
Death Rate					
Population Change					
Places					
When was the UK at this stage?					
Stage characteristics					

Use these 5 options
to complete the
'birth rate' row on
your table

Birth Rate

High

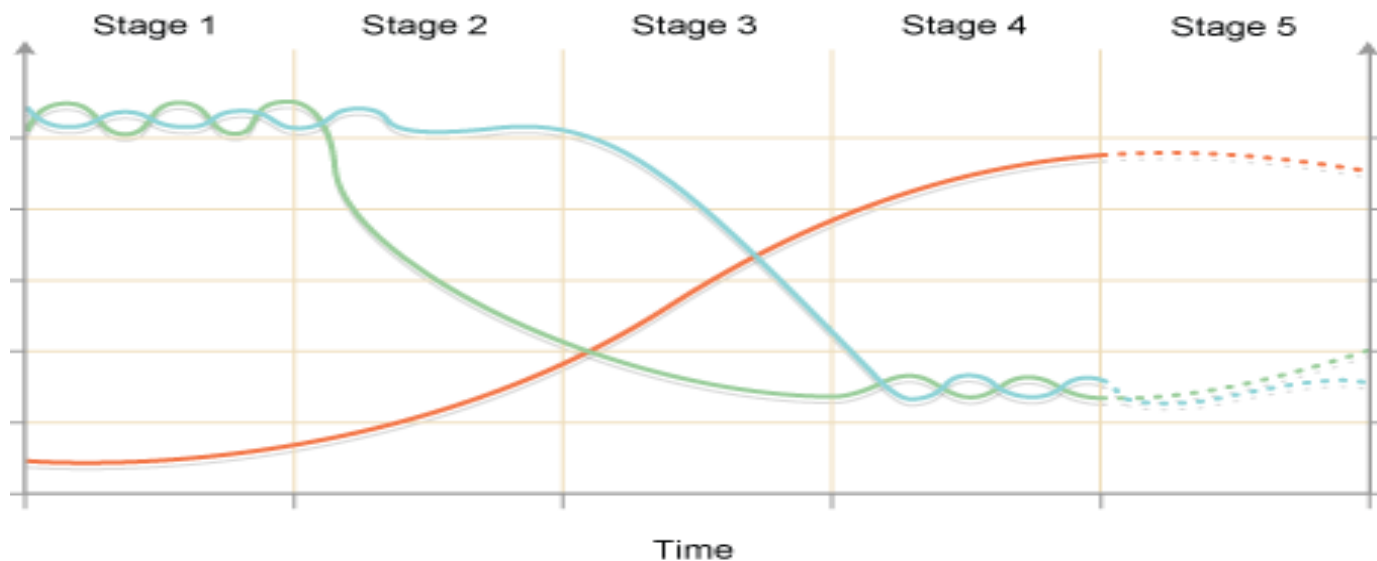
Low and Fluctuates

Falls

Low

High and fluctuates

Fill this row of
your table
using the
information at
the top of the
page



Birth rate
Death rate
Total population
Projection

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5

Use these 5 options
to complete the
'death rate' row on
your table

Death Rate

High and
Fluctuates

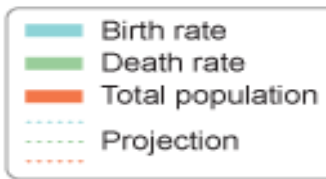
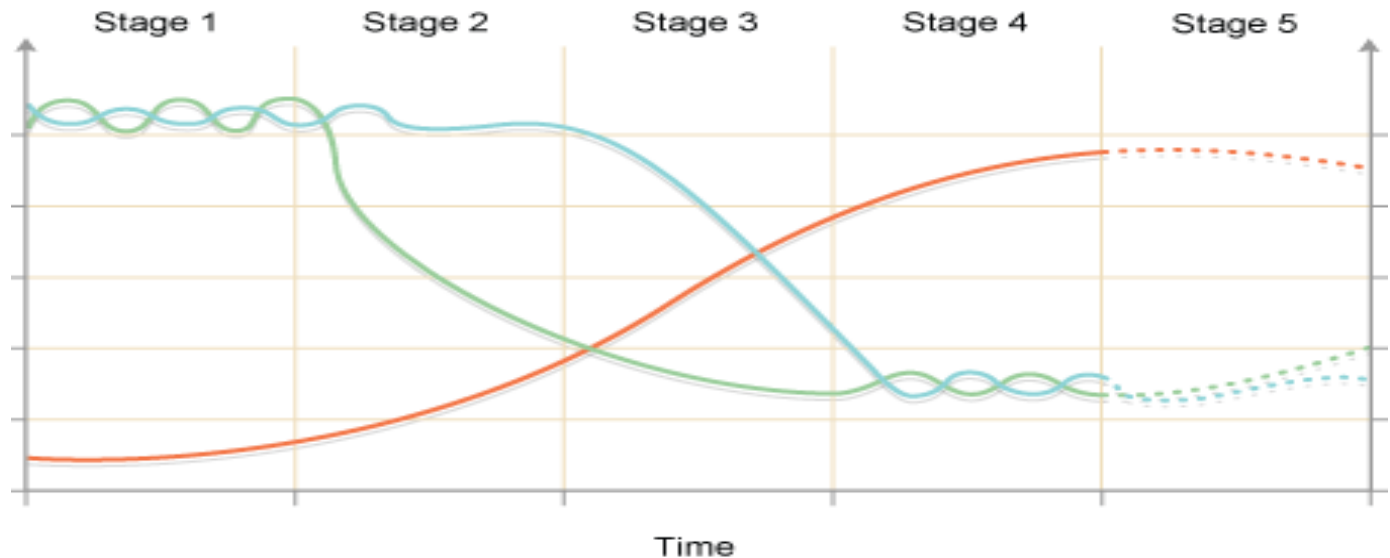
Low but higher
than birth rate

Low and Fluctuates

Low

Falls

Fill this row of
your table
using the
information at
the top of the
page



Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5

Use these 5 options
to complete the
'population change'
row on your table

Population Change

Slow decrease

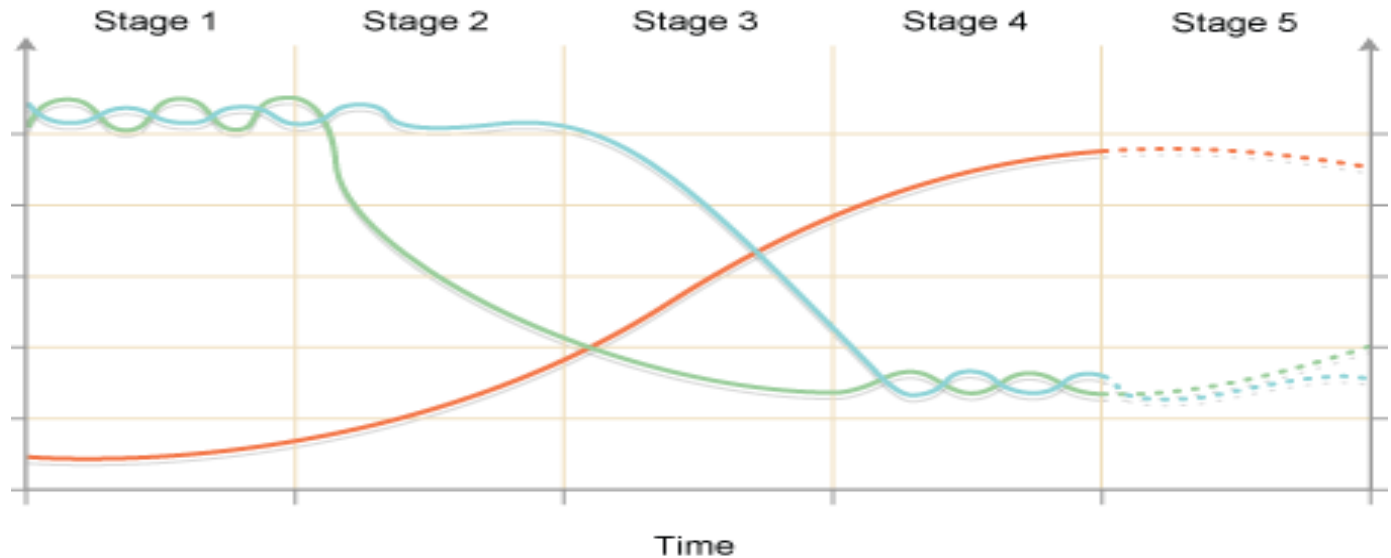
Slower growth

Rapid growth

Low and stable

Starts to grow

Fill this row of
your table
using the
information at
the top of the
page



Birth rate
Death rate
Total population
Projection

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5

Use these 5 options
to complete the
'places' row on your
table

Places

LICs e.g. Mali

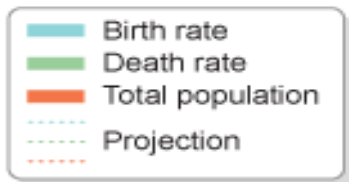
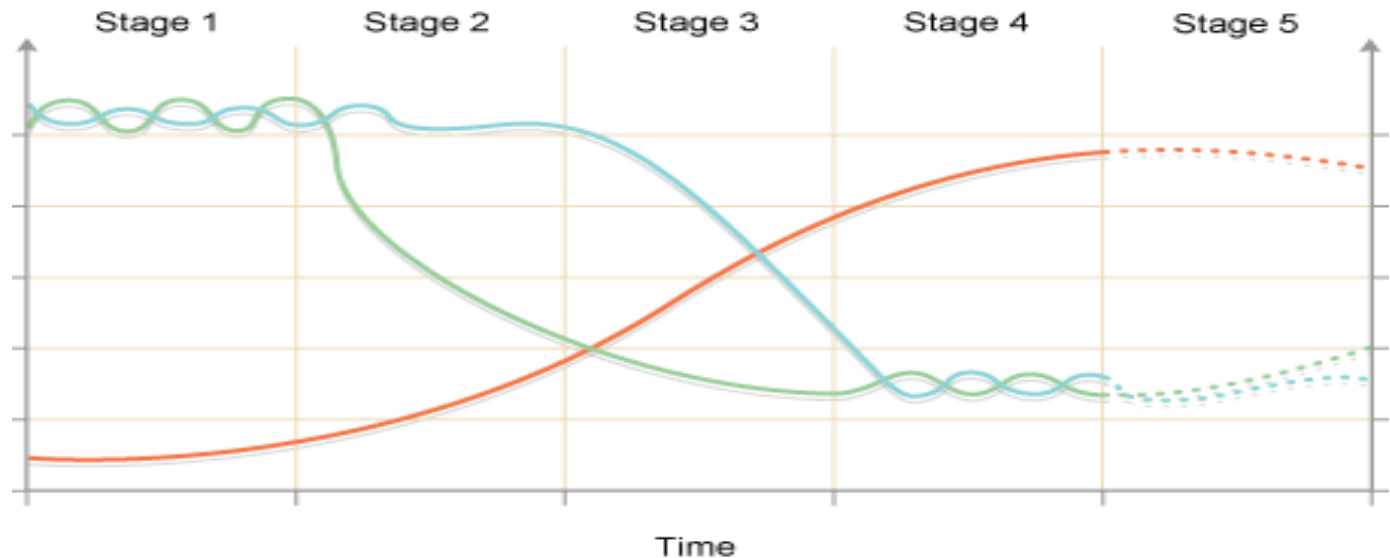
Amazon tribes

NEEs e.g.
Nigeria

HICs e.g. UK

Most developed HICs
e.g. Germany

Fill this row of
your table
using the
information at
the top of the
page



Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5

When was the UK at this stage?

Use these 5 options to complete the 'when was the UK at this stage?' row on your table
Clue - it's chronological

Not there yet

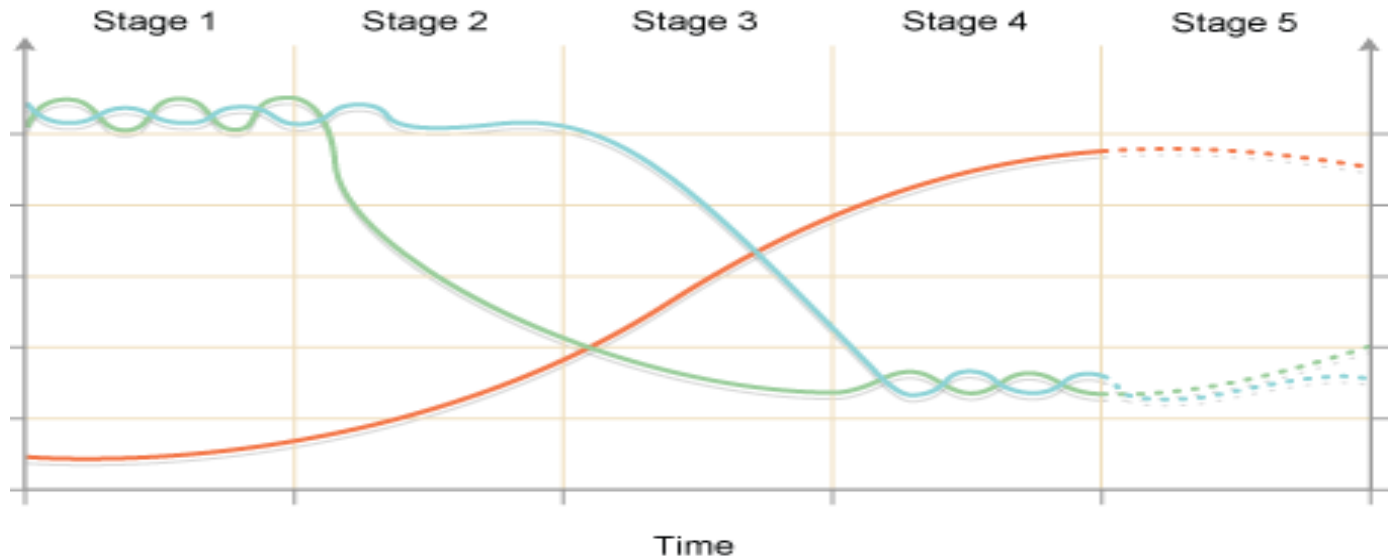
1750-1880

Before 1750

After 1950

1880-1950

Fill this row of your table using the information at the top of the page



Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5

Use these 5 options to complete the 'stage characteristics' row on your table

Improved food supply, no birth control, some medical advancement, little secondary education

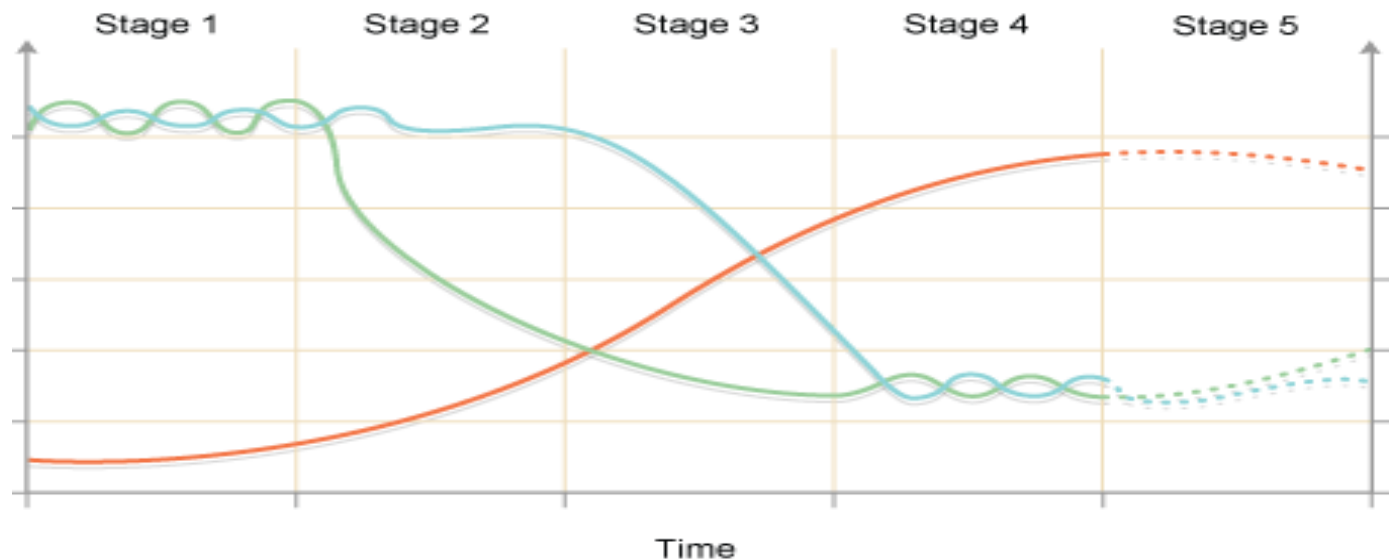
High standards of living, education for all, high level of tertiary employment, late marriage

Very low birth rates. Death rate slowly rises as ageing population begin to die

Better living conditions, improving healthcare and hygiene, birth control, rapid urban growth

Subsistence farming, high infant mortality

Fill this row of your table using the information at the top of the page



Birth rate
Death rate
Total population
Projection

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5

The Answers

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Birth Rate	High and fluctuates	High	Falls	Low and fluctuates	Low
Death Rate	High and fluctuates	Falls	Low	Low and fluctuates	Low but higher than birth rate
Population Change	Low and stable	Starts to grow	Rapid growth	Slower growth	Slow decrease
Places	Amazon Tribes	LICs e.g. Mali	NEEs e.g. Nigeria	HICs e.g. UK	Most developed HICs e.g. Germany
When was the UK at this stage?	Before 1750	1750-1880	1880-1950	After 1950	Not here yet
Stage characteristics	Subsistence farming, high infant mortality	Improved food supply, no birth control, some medical advancement, little secondary education	Better living conditions, improving healthcare and hygiene, birth control, rapid urban growth	High standards of living, education for all, high level of tertiary employment, late marriage	Very low birth rates. Death rate slowly rises as ageing population begin to die

The Demographic Transition Model - Part 2

WALT: We are learning about the demographic transition model and building on our knowledge from the work set for the week of Nov 9th

WILFs

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

To **describe** the different stages of the demographic transition model

To **explain** the changes throughout the demographic transition model

The Demographic Transition Model

What changes and why?

Use this info for the question on the next slide

Write your answer on lined paper, or using your computer, but make sure you use the sentence starters from the next slide

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 more women start to work	A desire for smaller families and a greater focus on careers, particularly amongst women	Desire for small families(due to expense of childcare) and choice to have children later in life (focus on careers) creates an aging population

The Demographic Transition Model

Choose two consecutive stages of the DTM (e.g. 2 and 3)

Describe the changes to the population between these two stages and explain the reasons for these changes

(6 marks)

As the birth rate
moves from stage ? to
stage ? it...
This happens because...

1. Describe what the birth rate is like at your first stage and how it changes as it moves to your second stage

2. Explain why the birth rate changes in the way that it does.

As the death rate
moves from stage ? to
stage ? it...
This happens because...

3. Describe what the death rate is like at your first stage and how it changes as it moves to your second stage

4. Explain why the death rate changes in the way that it does.

As the total population
moves from stage ? to
stage ? it...
This happens because...

5. Describe what the total population is like at your first stage and how it changes as it moves to your second stage

6. Explain why the population changes in the way that it does.

The Demographic Transition Model - Part 2

WALT: We are learning about the demographic transition model and building on our knowledge from the work set for the week of Nov 9th

WILFs

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

To **describe** the different stages of the demographic transition model

To **explain** the changes throughout the demographic transition model