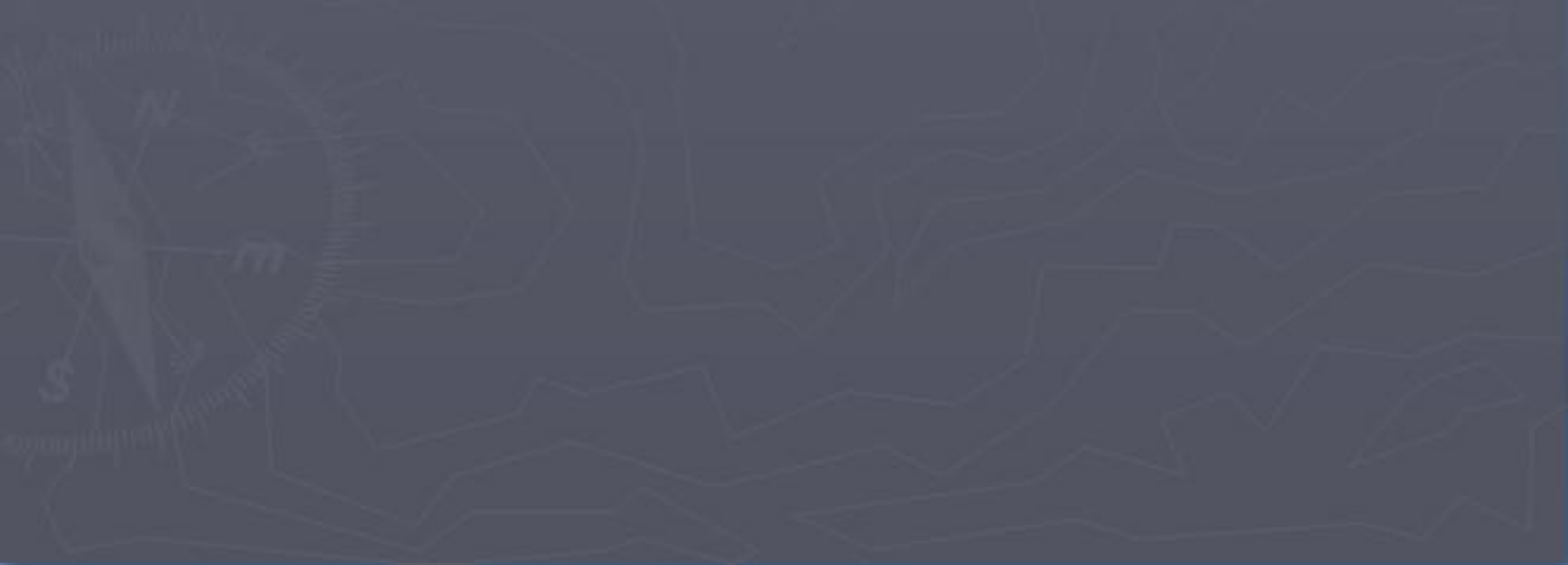


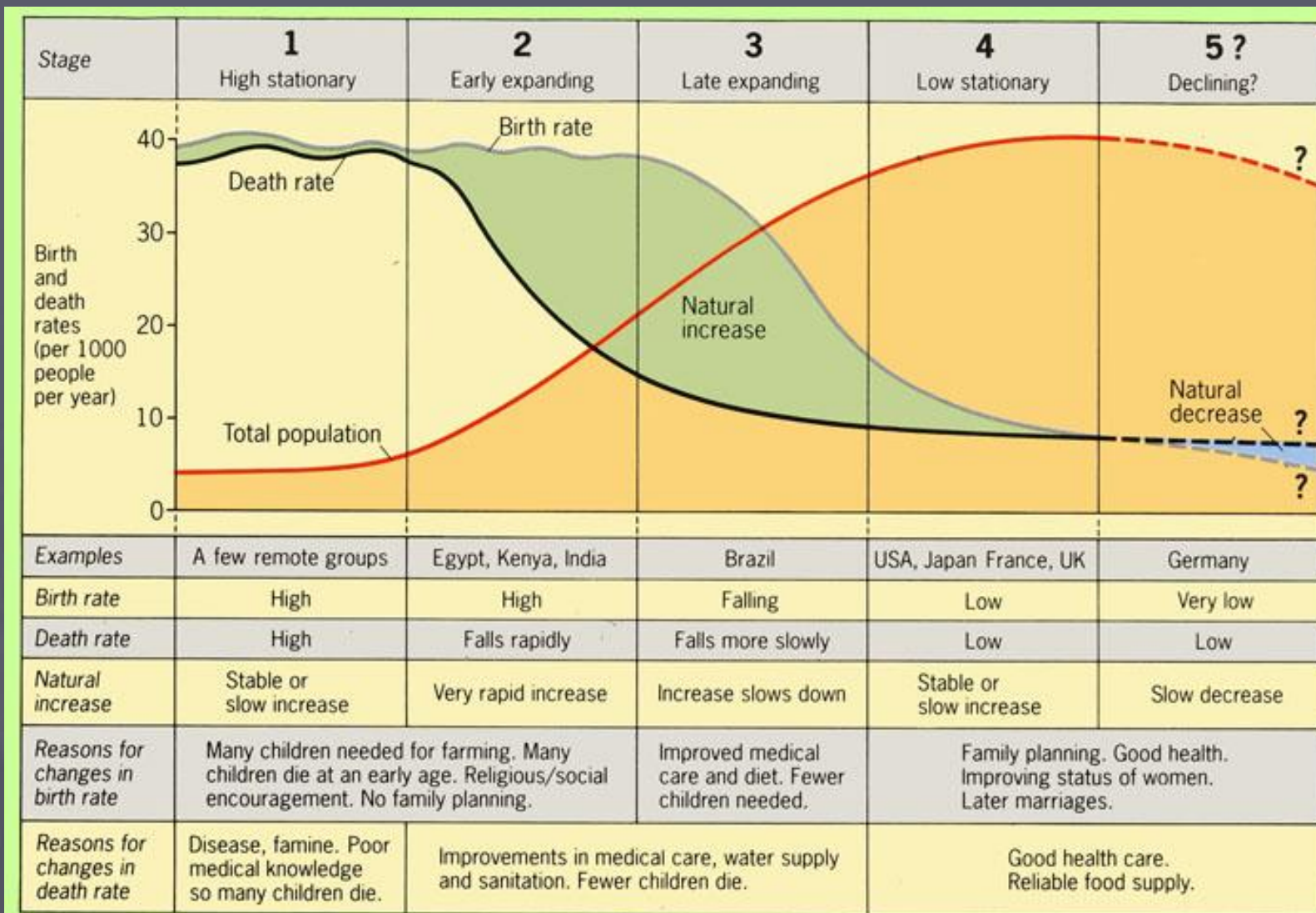
The Demographic Transition Model



Uses of the Demographic Transition Model

- Track and categorize countries based on population statistics
 - Helps determine the overall health of a country and explains trends in growth.

The Demographic Transition Model



Stage 1: Low Growth/High Stationary

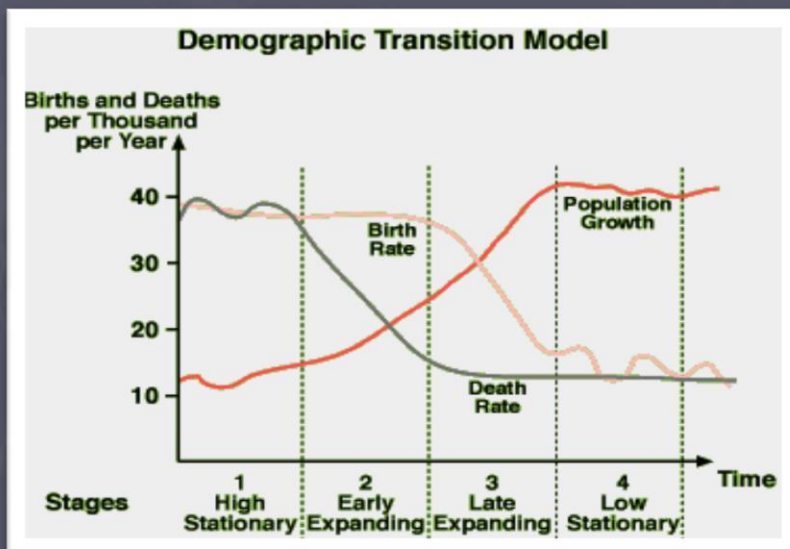
- CBR and CDR are both very high so NIR is almost 0
 - CBR and CDR widely change from year to year

Birth Rate is high as a result of:

- Need for many babies as there is low chance of survival and need for workers

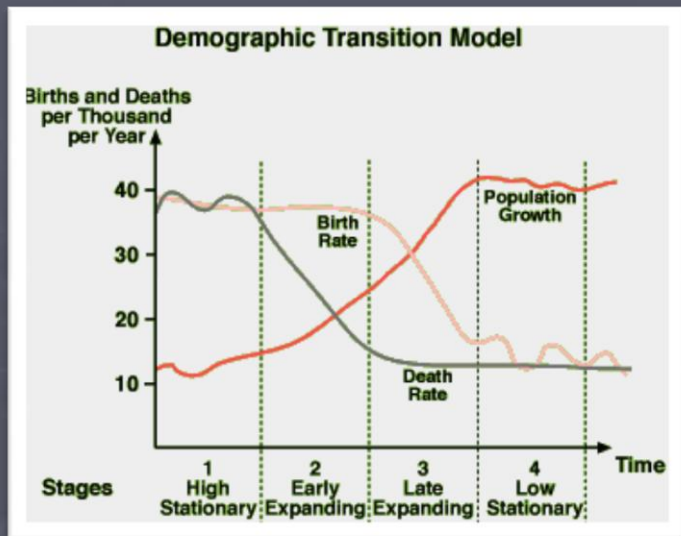
Death Rate is high because of:

- Disease and poor medical care



Stage 2: High Growth

- CDR plummets while CBR stays the same, so NIR increases rapidly

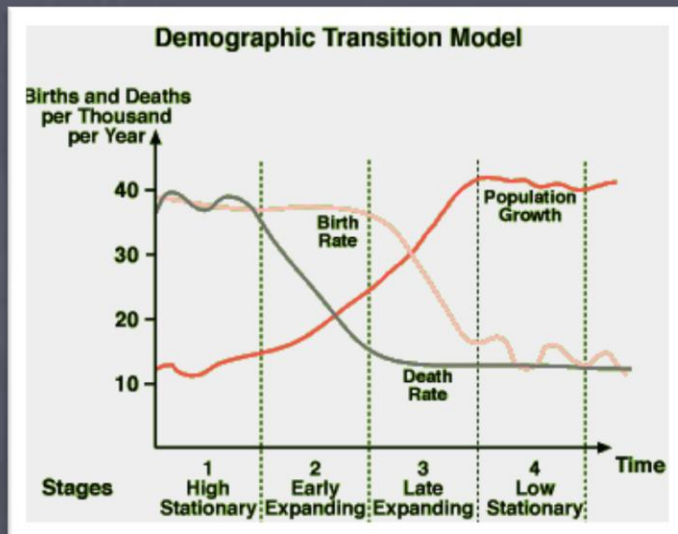


Death Rate is falling as a result of:

- Better health care and sanitation gets better

Stage 3: Moderate Growth/Late Expanding

- CBR starts to decline while CDR continues to stay low
 - Allows for only slower growth

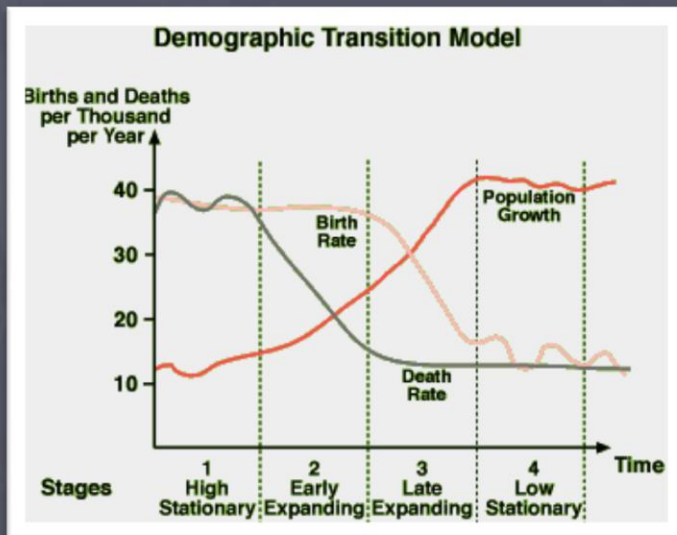


Reasons:

- Family planning gets better and working conditions change needing less workers. Women focus on careers

Stage 4: Low Growth

- A country reaches this point when the CBR and CDR are almost equal leading to an NIR of almost 0



Reasons for Change:

- Higher education levels lead to women working on careers. Families much more likely to spend money on leisure than babies.