

8. DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Discuss

1. What is demographic transition, what does it represent?
2. How many stages are there in the Demographic transition model?
3. How is the model different for developed and developing countries?
4. Can this model predict future development in fertility rates?
5. What is a population pyramid?

Read the text and check your answers.

Demographic transition refers to the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system. This is typically demonstrated through a demographic transition model (DTM). The theory is based on an interpretation of demographic history developed in 1929 by the American demographer Warren Thompson (1887–1973). Thompson observed changes, or transitions, in birth and death rates in industrialized societies over the previous 200 years.

Most developed countries are in stage 3 or 4 of the model; the majority of developing countries have reached stage 2 or stage 3. The major (relative) exceptions are some poor countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and some Middle Eastern countries, which are poor or affected by government policy or civil strife, notably Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Yemen, and Afghanistan.

Although this model predicts ever decreasing fertility rates, recent data show that beyond a certain level of development fertility rates increase again.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Draw the graph of the demographic transition model and describe it.

Vocabulary for describing graphs

fluctuate	at high level	remain high / low	fall rapidly	rapid growth
level off	at low level	become steady	drop slightly	slow increase

Complete synonyms

FALL	D _ _ P	D _ _ _ _ _ E	D _ _ _ _ _ E	P _ _ _ _ _ T
GROW	R _ _ E	I _ _ _ _ _ E	S _ _ R _ _	R _ _ _ _ T

Demographic Transition and Population Pyramids

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nonCD5GR9bw>

1. Watch the first part of the video and decide whether the statements are true or false.

2.14 - 4.30

- A) Stage 1: In the first stage birth and death rate vary.
- B) Stage 2: The drop of the death rate is due to improvements in education.
- C) Stage 3: The population grows because children are seen as a necessity.
- D) Stage 4: Natural increase of population approaches zero.
- E) Stage 5: Many countries are in shrinking population stage.
- F) Natural increase in stage 4 resembles natural increase in stage 1.

2. Watch the second part of the video and complete the table below.

4.30 - 5.50

1. A population pyramid is this type of graph	
2. This characteristic of a pyramid gives a lot of information	
3. Where to start to analyze a pyramid	
4. Sharply pointed end of a pyramid means high	
5. If the top of a pyramid is thick, this is high	

3. Watch again and complete the gaps: 2.14 - 5.50

1. In stage 1, birth and death rates tend to each other out.
2. In stage 2, societies experience extremely rapid in the death rate.
3. During stage 3, the birth rate begins to
4. In stage 4, country's population may begin to
5. Population pyramid is a for analyzing the structure of a population.
6. Some pyramids show the numbers as, others show total population.
7. If the bottom is smaller than the, the country has lower birth rate.

SUMMARY OF THE THEORY

In pairs describe the meanings of these words. Then put parts A - D in the right order.

shrinking population sanitation life span stagnant development

subsistence agriculture contraception economic burden imbalance

A During this stage there are both low birth rates and low death rates. Birth rates may drop to well below replacement level as has happened in countries like Germany, Italy, and Japan, leading to a shrinking population, a threat to many industries that rely on population growth. As

2. Work in pairs. One of you has got stage 2, the other stage 3. Try to find as many differences as possible.

Birth and death rates	...
Countries in this stage	...
Population growth	...
Age structure of the population	...
Factors in the decline of birth / death rates	...

LISTENING: Hans Rosling: Global population growth, box by box

https://www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_on_global_population_growth

1. Which well-known supermarket is this - [ai'kia] ?
 2. Professor Rosling talks about aspirations (to buy something) of people in different countries. What do you think these aspirations are?

- In developing countries
- In (newly) industrialized countries
- In the richest countries

3. In your opinion, what can stop the global growth of the world population?

Compare your answers with the presentation.

sources

<http://www.i-study.co.uk/Students/IB%20Population%20SoW.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographic_transition

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