#### DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

#### Discuss

Week 9

- 1. What demographic changes take place as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system?
- 2. How many stages are there in the transition model?
- 3. Can this model predict future development in fertility rates?

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
vary	at low level	become steady	plummet	soar (verb)
		level off	decrease	rocket (verb)

## LISTENING: 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	about population	pyramids.	What is a	population
pyramid?					

Draw	population	pyramids re	epresenting 4	stages of the	model.

1.

2.

3.

4.

# Complete the table below. 4.30 – 5.50

ete the table below. 4.30 – 5.30	
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	

#### **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, leading to a shrinking population. As the large group born during stage two grows old, it creates an economic burden on the shrinking working population. Death rates may remain consistently low or increase slightly due to increases in lifestyle diseases due to low exercise levels and high obesity and an aging population.
- **B** Death rates drop rapidly due to improvements in food supply and sanitation, which increase life spans and reduce disease. These changes usually come about due to improvements in farming techniques, access to technology, basic healthcare, and education. Without a corresponding fall in birth rates this produces an imbalance, and the countries in this stage experience a large increase in population.
- C Birth rates fall due to access to contraception, increases in wages, urbanization, a reduction in subsistence agriculture, an increase in the status and education of women, a reduction in the value of children's work, an increase in parental investment in the education of children and other social changes. Population growth begins to level off.
- **D** In this stage death rates and birth rates are high and roughly in balance. Population growth is typically very slow. Unless the society develops new technologies to increase food production (e.g. discovers new sources of food or achieves higher crop yields), any fluctuations in birth rates are soon matched by death rates.

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

https://www.ted.com/talks/hans rosling on global population growth

- 1. Vocabulary: Which well-known supermarket is this [ai'kia]?
  What is: emerging economy family planning child survival
- 2. Professor Rosling talks about people in different countries and their dreams about what they want to buy. What do you think these wishes what to buy are?
  - In developing countries:
  - In newly industrialized countries/emerging economies:
  - In the richest countries:
- 3.In your opinion, what can stop the global growth of the world population?
- 4. Compare your answers with the presentation. What does the professor say that people want? What is his idea of limiting the growth of the world population?

# **HOMEWORK:** Demographic Transition - Stage One Complete the missing terms. There are three extra words that will not be needed.

exceeding	aetermin	еа зисти	atea conti	ibution	mortality	aeaths
	nonexistent	siblings	insurance	education	n incre	eased
according population rates were death rates during the 40 per 100 carrying with dishes, pretheir 5 input to the adults in of While deato prevent	to natural eventa. Family plannessentially only in some specially only in some specially on the planness of the same special s	ts, such as droughing and contrary limited by the al cases (for extract but, overall, dealidren contribut, and messages, and working in the the household ess, mainly farma, an adult soned high there was ed.	ght and disease, aception were very ability of work ample, Europe ath rates tended to the economic caring for your ne fields. The total In addition, as ming, and were was all that press no question as	to produce a irtually 2 een to bear chand particula to match birth my of the hornger 4 al cost of rais they became the primary for the need for the need for the need for the single primary for the need f	relatively con; nildren. Emig rly the Easte n rates, often usehold from, sw sing children e adults they form of 6 ow from falli for children, e	rapidly nstant and young therefore, birth ration depressed rn United States 3
_	•	•			1 0	with population (either positive,
for examp	le, due to techno	ology improven	nents, or negativ	e, due to drou	ights and pes	t invasions) tend

#### sources

are frequent.

http://www.i-study.co.uk/Students/IB%20Population%20SoW.html https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographic\_transition E. Čoupková, English for Geographers