

Worksheet 1

Task 1: Read the text from M1 and, based on the information from the text, draw lines illustrating the birth rate, death rate and population growth into M2.

M1 The five stages of demographic development

Stage 1: High stationary	
High death rate due to famines, diseases and a lack of medical care.	The birth rate is also high due to a lack of birth control, early marriage age for women and the necessity of child labour so that they can contribute to the family income.
The population increase is low as the natural increase is rather low. The UK was in stage 1 before 1760. Only a few places are in stage 1 nowadays – maybe a few remote tribes in the tropical rainforests.	

Stage 2: Early expanding	
The death rate is starting to fall due to improved medicine, cleaner water, more and better nutrition and better sanitary conditions.	The birth rate is still high – same reasons as above.
The natural increase is high – the population increases fast. The UK was in stage 2 from about 1760 to the end of the 18 th century, during the Industrial Revolution. Today, a number of Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) are in this stage, e.g., Ethiopia and Cambodia.	

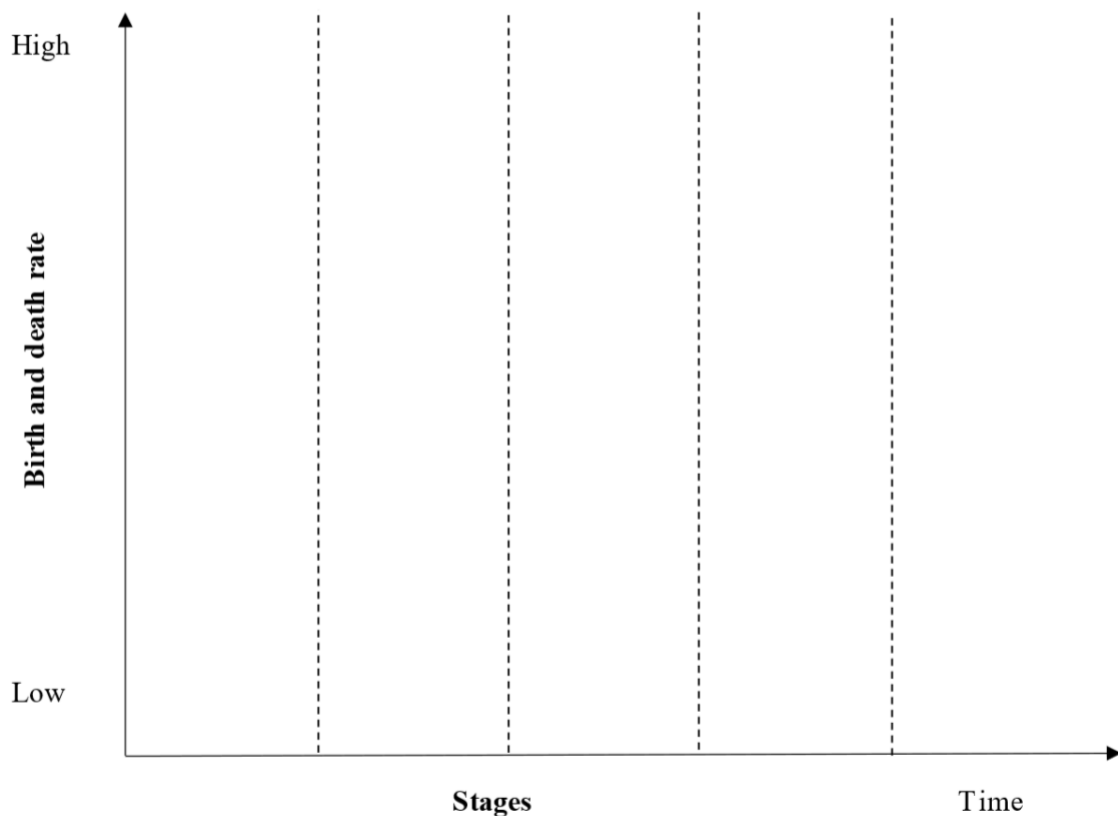
Stage 3: Late expanding	
The death rate is still falling, for the same reasons as above.	Now the birth rate is starting to fall as there are fewer farmers needing children to work on the family land; infant deaths are falling; birth control is available and women have the opportunity to receive education and are getting married later.
There is still some natural increase, but it is lower than it used to be. As a result, the population increase is slowing down. The UK was in stage 3 between 1900 and about 1950. Today, many LEDCs are in this stage, e.g., Brazil, Indonesia and Mexico.	

Stage 4: Low stationary	
The death rate remains low.	The birth rate is low due to birth control. People are now having the number of children they want to have.
There is little or no natural increase. Therefore, the population does not grow much. The UK has been in stage 4 since about 1950. Many More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) are momentarily in this stage, e.g., Japan, the USA, France. Only a few LEDCs have reached this stage.	

Stage 5: Declining	
The death rate could increase because a higher proportion of people is elderly.	The birth rate stays low and could become lower due to lifestyle changes. People have fewer children and do so later in life.
<p>If more people die than are born, there is a negative natural increase so that the population falls.</p> <p>This stage was not in the model when it was first created; it has been added to reflect current developments in population evolution.</p> <p>The UK could reach this stage soon. Other MEDCs, such as Sweden, Germany and Italy, have entered this stage already.</p>	

(adapted from Niedersächsisches Kultusministerium 2014: 32)

M2 The demographic transition model



(adapted from Niedersächsisches Kultusministerium 2014: 33)