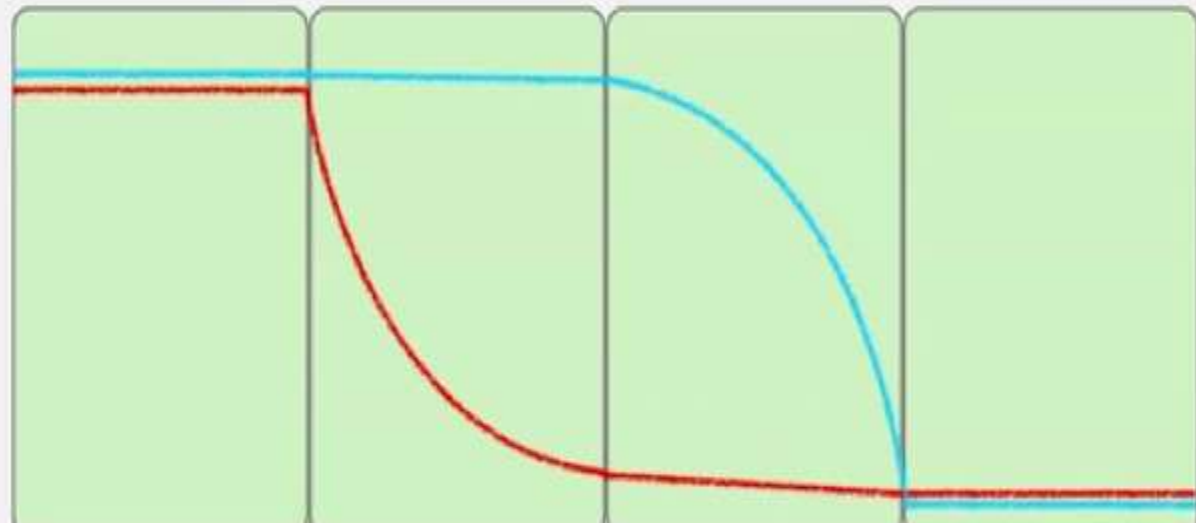


Geography Hons. Sem -II

Demographic Transition Theory

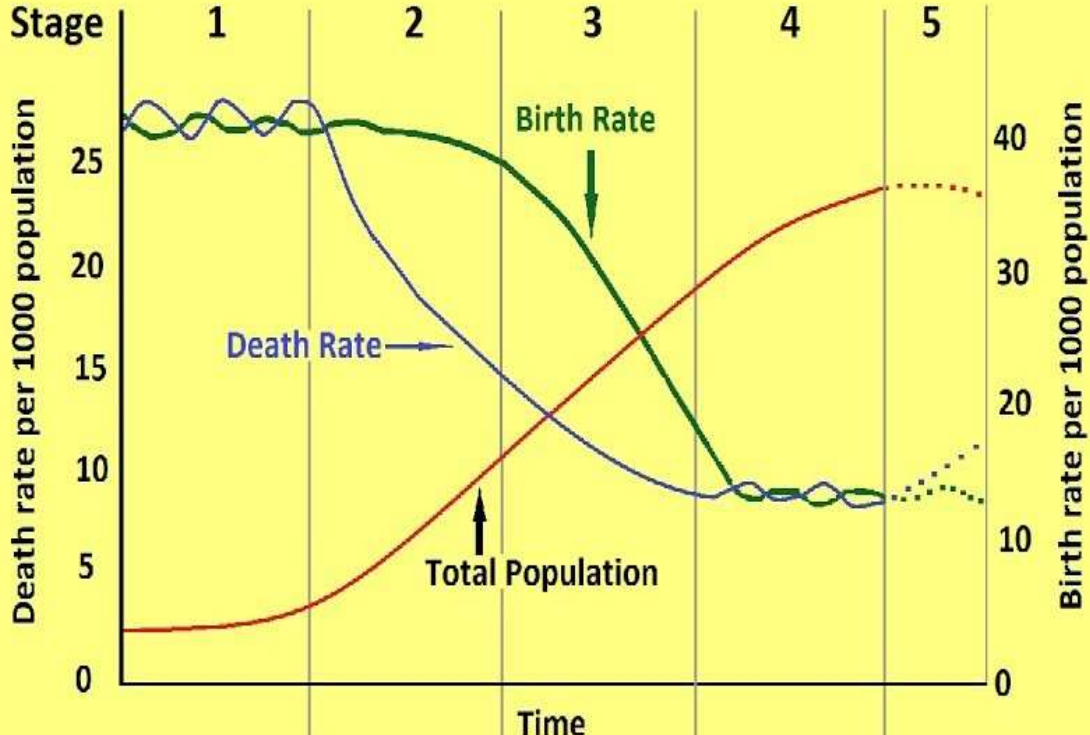
— Birth Rate
— Death Rate



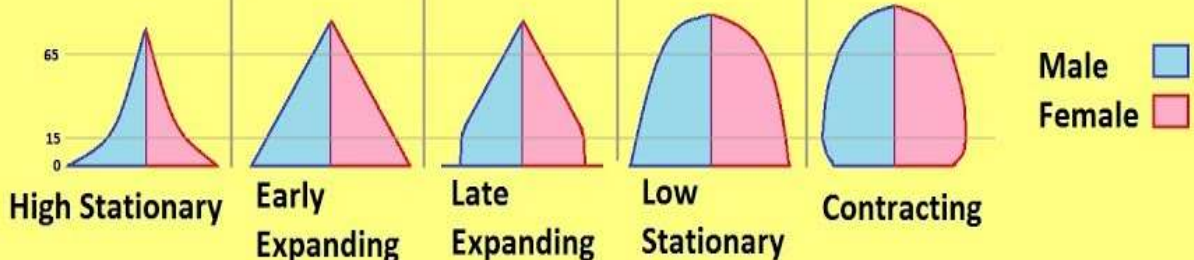
Technology	Pre-Industrial	Early Industrial	Mature Industrial	Post-Industrial
Rate	Slow	Rapid	Slowing	Slow

The **theory** is based on an interpretation of **demographic history developed** in 1929 by the American demographer Warren Thompson (1887–1973). Adolphe Landry of France made similar observations on **demographic patterns and population growth potential** around 1934.

Demographic Transition Model



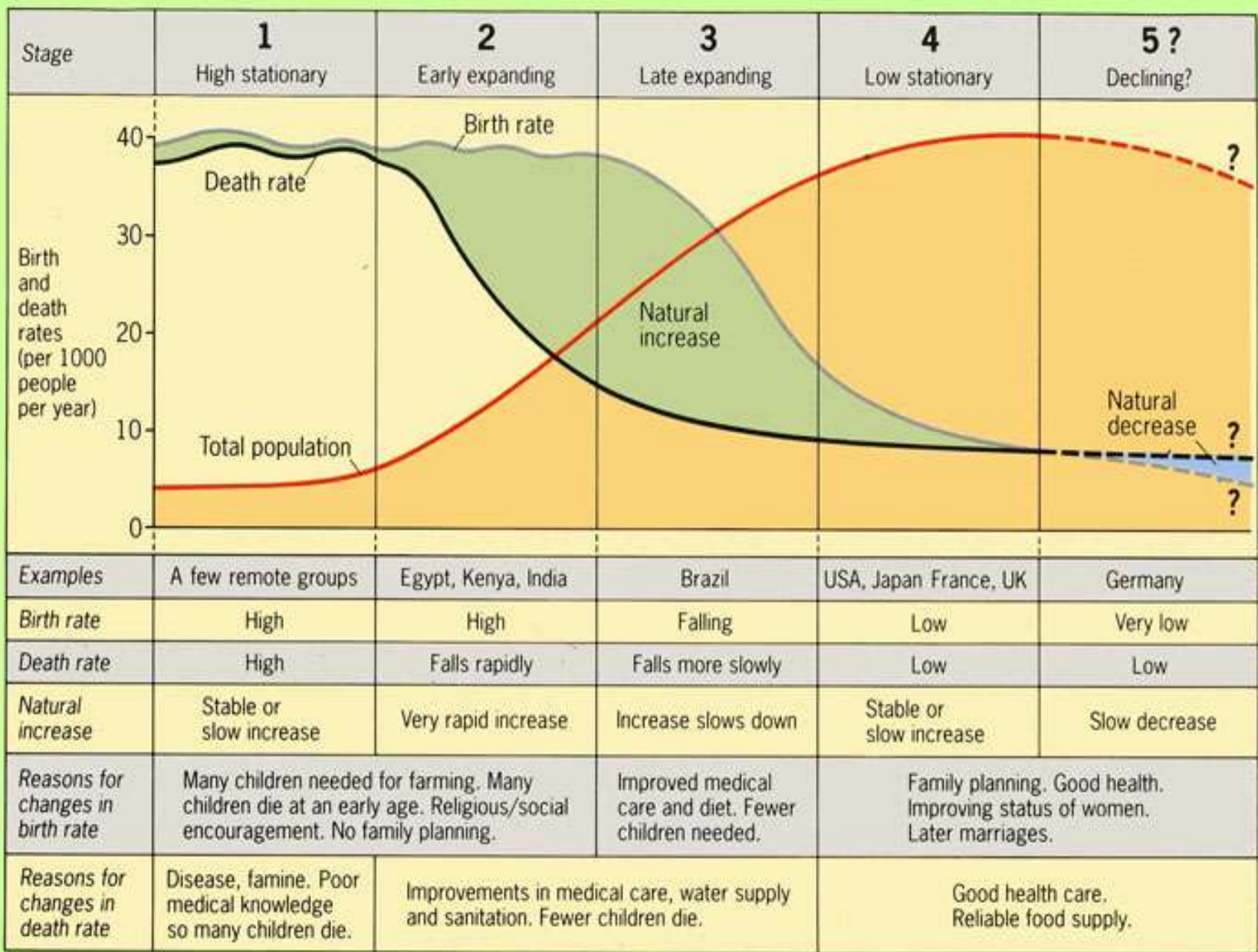
Matching Population Pyramids



Stage I - V

- The concept is used to explain how population **growth** and economic development of a country are connected. The concept of demographic transition has five stages, including the **pre**-industrial stage, the transition stage, the industrial stage, and the post-industrial stages.

- **Stage 1:**
This was pre-industrial times - 99% of recorded human history - where death rates were very high, and birth rates had to match/be higher than death rates to sustain the population.
- **Stage 2:**
This is a transitional stages, where countries in Europe passed through around the 1700s. Nutrition, public health, and personal hygiene all improved; meanwhile the death rates (esp. infant mortality rates) start declining. However, birth rates stayed high, so the population grew rapidly. Over time, birth rates also started to decline because people were confident that their babies wouldn't die at childbirth and could survive through infancy. There is a noticeable lag in time when birth rates start declining after death rates.
- **Stage 3:**
During the industrial era, if we were speaking about global population, during which incomes rose and families moved into cities. This urbanization required less human capital, so the total population finally began to stabilize.
- **Stage 4:**
This stage is the post-industrial phase, and categorizes many countries in Europe and Japan currently, where birth rates, as well as death rates, have also come down to very low levels.
- **Stage 5:**
This is a demographic declining phase where birth rate is very low and death rate is low than Stage 4.



Why Demographic Transition Model Is Important.....

- An **important transition** in the economic history of countries occurs when they move from a regime of low prosperity, high child mortality and high fertility to a state of high prosperity, low child mortality and low fertility

Thank you

Madhumita Chakrabarti Goswami.