**(pre-modern) (urban/industrial) (mature industrial) (post industrial) (declining?)**



[**Stage 1**](https://populationeducation.org/stage-1-demographic-transition-model/) **- High Stationary:**

Pre-Industrial (have not undergone industrialization), largely agricultural groups (primary sector dominant)

**Defining characteristics:** High CBR, high CDR, low/no NIR, low overall population numbers

**Reasons for high CBR**

**- High IMR.** When families are not confident their children will survive, they have typically had more children so that some survive to adulthood.

**- Lack of family planning.** Contraceptives are designed to prevent pregnancy. Therefore, in areas where contraceptives are [not readily available](https://newuh.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/world_contraceptive_use.jpg) or not socially acceptable, birth rates will be higher.

**- Children are economic assets.** They will work in the fields & support parents as they get older.

**- Historically, certain cultural/**[**religious**](http://www.pewforum.org/2017/04/05/the-changing-global-religious-landscape/) **groups have had larger families** ([Hindus, Catholics, Muslims](http://www.pewforum.org/2017/04/05/the-changing-global-religious-landscape/pf_17-04-05_projectionsupdate_fertility640px/)). This is not necessarily true any more.

**Reasons for high CDR**

- **Disease, famine, war** will all lead to high (although inconsistently high) death rates.

**- Poor hygiene & sanitation.** This leads to higher CDR, IMR, CMR, and lower life expectancy. The World Bank estimates that [2.4 billion people](https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/chart-24-billion-people-live-without-access-toilets) still lack access to a toilet. November 19 is [World Toilet Day](http://www.un.org/en/events/toiletday/).

**- Lack of healthcare.** This can be measured by numbers of [doctors](http://cdn3.chartsbin.com/chartimages/l_gcu_7ed00ae715e9568d6ffbdb3a4d3d648d) and [hospital beds](http://cdn3.chartsbin.com/chartimages/l_37590_542205365d927b3814dd29376ee8b962). This is still particularly an issue in rural (largely agricultural) areas.

[**Stage 2**](https://populationeducation.org/stage-2-demographic-transition-model/)**: Early Expanding**

Industrializing (BEGINNING to industrialize), still largely agricultural, but new labor saving technology is emerging (rising secondary sector)

Corresponds with **periphery** countries

**Defining characteristics**: High CBR, rapidly declining CDR, high NIR (highest NIR is in stage 2)

**Reasons for high CBR**

**- Same reasons as stage 1**. Remember the CBR doesn't increase, it just REMAINS HIGH

**Reasons for rapidly declining CDR**

- **Improved healthcare, drinking water & sanitation.** As countries underwent the [Industrial Revolution](https://www.thoughtco.com/public-health-in-the-industrial-revolution-1221641), healthcare, drinking water quality and sanitary conditions gradually increased over decades.

**- Improved food production**. One of the major changes with the Industrial Revolution was improvements in [agricultural production](https://industrialrevolution.sea.ca/innovations.html), which was able to support additional people.

**- Decreasing IMR**. As Infant Mortality Rates [decline](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1voo9lcy-KJ3e7nbHX_1-OA71uYlu0GCn), this also means fewer overall deaths.

**- Outside stimulus**. Many MDCs have provided [medical assistance and foreign investment](https://med.stanford.edu/news/all-news/2014/04/health-care-aid-for-developing-countries-boosts-life-expectancy-study-finds.html) in LDCs. This has led to improvements in life expectancy, decreases in infant & child mortality rate, as well as crude death rates.

[**Stage 3**](https://populationeducation.org/stage-3-demographic-transition-model/)**: Late Expanding**

Industrialized (has undergone industrialization), large factory workforce (secondary sector)

Corresponds with **semiperiphery** countries

**Defining characteristics**: Declining CBR, declining CDR, NIR increasing more slowly ("growing but slowing")

**Reasons for declining CBR**

**- Changing status of women**. As countries industrialize and become more developed, gender equality generally [increases](http://slideplayer.com/7244130/24/images/21/Global%2BGDI%2B%28Gender%2BDevelopment%2BIndex%29.jpg). As women gain access to education and employment, the number of children per woman typically [decreases](http://worldpopulationhistory.org/womens-status-and-fertility-rates/).

**- Lower IMR**. As families become more confident that each child born will grow to adulthood, families will have fewer children.

**- Labor-saving technology**. As countries industrialize, the need for workers decreases as [labor saving technology](http://slideplayer.com/6431118/22/images/20/Tractors%2Bper%2B1000%2BHectares%2Bof%2BCropland.jpg) is introduced. This reduces the need for bigger families.

**- Welfare/Retirement**. With the introduction of government welfare,  assistances, and retirement programs, like Medicare and [Social Security](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1lJDXJYiDgPe1LmE0DBdeyNza_k3pjZg1) in the U.S., elderly citizens do not need children to provide for them. This in turn can lead to lower fertility rates.

**- Increasing urbanization**. As people leave the farms (rural) to work in factories (urban), demographics change. Cities have higher population densities & concentrations, therefore, families tend to be smaller because it is more expensive to have a big family in the city.

**- Availability of family planning**. As families gain access to family planning (i.e. planning number of children, birth spacing, contraception, voluntary sterilization), the number of children per woman is generally [lower](https://newuh.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/world_contraceptive_use.jpg).

**Reasons for declining CDR**

**- Same reasons as stage 2**. The CDR is still declining but at a slower rate than stage 2

[**Stage 4**](https://populationeducation.org/stage-4-demographic-transition-model/) **- Low Stationary**

Post-industrial society, large labor market based on the provision of services (tertiary is dominant, while secondary and primary are stagnant or declining).

Corresponds with **core** countries

**Defining characteristics**: Low CBR, low CDR, low/no NIR, high total population

**Reasons for low CBR**

**- Same reasons as stage 3**. The CBR has declined to a low overall level.

**Reasons for low CDR**

**- Same reasons as stages 2 & 3**. The CDR has declined to a low overall level.