

1: Den demografiske transition - Wikipedia, den frie encyklopædi

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During most of stage 1, people depended on hunting and gathering for food. No country remains in stage 1 today. In developing countries 50 years ago because transfer of penicillin, vaccines, insecticides, and other medicines from developed countries controlled infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. People choosing to have fewer children, in part a delayed reaction to the decline in mortality in stage 2, and in part because a large family is no longer an economic asset when families move from farms to cities. Some developing countries have moved into stage 3 in recent years, especially where government policies strongly discourage large families. Increased access to birth-control methods, as well as increased number of women working in the labor force outside the home, induce families to choose to have fewer children. As fewer women remain at home as full-time homemakers, they are less likely to be available for full-time care of young children. People who have access to a wider variety of birth-control methods are more likely to use some of them.

Stage 2 High Growth: As a colony of the United Kingdom until 1888, the Gambia was in stage 1 of the demographic transition (Figure 2). The death rate declined rapidly beginning in the 1950s, when the World Health Organization launched a program to immunize children in a number of countries, including the Gambia. **Stage 2 Figure 2. Family Planning Figure 2.** Demographic Transition The Gambia government first adopted a policy to reduce births during the 1960s. However, fewer than 10 percent of women of reproductive age practice family planning. Contraceptive use is not provided to women under age 21, and unmarried mothers must obtain parental consent in order to receive family planning services.

Stage 3 Moderate Growth: Mexico Colonial Mexico was in stage 1 of the demographic transition. Periods of population increase alternated with infectious diseases that brought sharp population decline. Mexico entered stage 2 of the demographic transition during the twentieth century, through a combination of lower death rates and higher birth rates (Figure 2). **Large Family A** dramatic decline in birth rates came after 1930, when a Constitutional amendment guaranteed families the legal right to decide on the number and spacing of children, and the National Population Council was established to promote family planning through education (Figure 2). Demographic Transition

Stage 4 Low Growth: Denmark Like most other European countries, Denmark has reached stage 4 of the demographic transition (Figure 2). The country entered stage 2 of the demographic transition in the nineteenth century, when the CDR began its permanent decline. The CBR then dropped in the late nineteenth century, and the country moved on to stage 3. The CDR is unlikely to decline unless another medical revolution, such as a cure for cancer, keeps older elderly people alive much longer.

2: AP Human Geography- Chapter 2 Population: Key Issue #3

Some Aspects of the Demographic Transition in Denmark by Poul Christian Matthiessen, Københavns Universitets Fond til Tilvejebringelse af Litteraturremidler edition, in English.

What is the Demographic Transition Model? All 6th graders worldwide are eligible. Videos are being accepted now and the deadline for students to submit is February 28, This is post 1 of 6 in a series about the Demographic Transition Model – a fundamental concept in population education, which is covered in Social Studies courses, most notably AP Human Geography. Beginning in the late 1800s, something remarkable happened: With new technologies in agriculture and production, and advancements in health and sanitation, a greater number of people lived through their adolescent years, increasing the average life expectancy and creating a new trajectory for population growth. This sudden change created a shift in understanding the correlation between birth and death rates, which up to that point had both been relatively equal, regardless of location. Over the past years, population demographics have continued to evolve as a result of the relationship between the birth and death rates within a country. The observation and documentation of this global phenomenon has produced a model, the Demographic Transition Model, which helps explain and make sense of changes in population demographics. Each stage is characterized by a specific relationship between birth rate number of annual births per one thousand people and death rate number of annual deaths per one thousand people. Within the model, a country will progress over time from one stage to the next as certain social and economic forces act upon the birth and death rates. Every country can be placed within the DTM, but not every stage of the model has a country that meets its specific definition. For example, there are currently no countries in Stage 1, nor are there any countries in Stage 5, but the potential is there for movement in the future. What are the stages of the Demographic Transition Model? In Stage 1, which applied to most of the world before the Industrial Revolution, both birth rates and death rates are high. As a result, population size remains fairly constant but can have major swings with events such as wars or pandemics. In Stage 2, the introduction of modern medicine lowers death rates, especially among children, while birth rates remain high; the result is rapid population growth. Many of the least developed countries today are in Stage 2. Population growth continues, but at a lower rate. Most developing countries are in Stage 3. In Stage 4, birth and death rates are both low, stabilizing the population. These countries tend to have stronger economies, higher levels of education, better healthcare, a higher proportion of working women, and a fertility rate hovering around two children per woman. Most developed countries are in Stage 4. A possible Stage 5 would include countries in which fertility rates have fallen significantly below replacement level 2 children and the elderly population is greater than the youthful population. Limitations of the Demographic Transition Model Like any model, there will be outliers and exceptions to the rule and the Demographic Transition Model is no different. Additionally, there are things the DTM cannot reveal: But even so, the relationship between birth rate and death rate is an important concept when discussing population and any patterns, such as those provided by the DTM, that aid in understanding are helpful. Demographic Transition Model Case Studies Over a series of five posts we will explain each stage of the Demographic Transition Model in depth and provide a case study for stages when there is a country that currently fits its parameters.

3: Some aspects of the demographic transition in Denmark (edition) | Open Library

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Demographics Geography, really have been in the news a lot lately, so finding a good starting point is difficult. There are two general ways to beat the falling population reality and both involve having more children obviously. Denmark, it seems, is choosing the first course. According to my favorite U. Estonia is already there. Denmark has some time to figure out the winning policy formula. The problem is "does a winning policy formula exist? In Singapore current fertility rate 0. Evidently the fertility rate has dropped since then. Perhaps a more instructive case is the United States. In this country the total fertility rate of all census respondents is 1. Yet Census is not projecting a decline in the U. Whether he intended to or not giving the Senator the benefit of the doubt here, Sen. Graham hit upon an apparent demographic truth. However, this may change and Denmark may take some asylees without a quota. A key statement in the article is this: The real catch is the second sentence "the interaction between immigrant communities and the host communities. But it is necessary to make a distinction, labor immigrants for jobs typically seek to immigrate and generally stay in the country, making a new life, often inviting family. Historically, migrants and host communities have integrated each other. Each changes for the better with each successive generation of children migrants and hosts going to school together and playing together. Now Irish heritage is intertwined with American heritage. A similar process is already at work within Europe, France and UK have experience accepting immigrants from the former colonies but the rest, including Denmark, must get used to the idea of becoming receivers of immigrants from abroad whereas they were historically emigrants themselves if they are to maintain population growth.

4: The demographic transition. | www.enganchecubano.com

Readers may remember (though it has been some time) that Z Geography has previously discussed the Stage 5 of the Demographic Transition (wherein a country experiences a declining population as birth rates fall below the death rate and net migration isn't able to make up the difference).

Methods in Population Forecasts in Denmark S. Matthiessen [39] Teaching and Research in Finland P. Fougstedt [55] Demographic Cooperation in Scandinavia P. The Present Development of Fertility in Scandinavia And its Consequences The fertility of marriage cohorts and socio-economic differentials in fertility, some preliminary results from a Swedish survey Eva M. Nordhoek Fertility in marriages contracted in Helsinki in , , and Per Sevaldson [7] Session I. The Decline of Mortality ca. Otto Andersen [9] A comparison of empirical life tables for Iceland and for Denmark with selected model life tables. Hans Oluf Hansen [22] Eighteenth century diseases, diagnostic trends and mortality. Letten Fegersten Saugstad [83] Comment. Occupational Mortality Occupational mortality in Norway, Some sociological remarks on the linkage of the census records and Kristofersen [] Occupational mortality in Denmark, Elsebeth Lynge [] The socio-economic aspect of occupational mortality in Finland. Hannele Sauli [] Comment. Tapani Valkonen [] Summary of Discussion. Other Use of Population Registers Projections of the educational characteristics of the Norwegian population. Gunnar Eklund [] Summary of Discussion. Arne Rideng [] Session IV. Fertility Surveys Cohort trends in cohabitational birth intervals in Denmark, Hoem [] Some results from the Norwegian fertility survey A need-theory approach to the size of family. Gert Schmidt [] Comment. Noordhopk [] Summary of Discussion. Jens Kristian Borgan [] Session V. Open Session Population growth and fertility trends in Iceland. Inglev Jensen and Ole Therkildsen [] Pretesting input data of computer simulation models. Salo [] Life expectancy after retirement from the Danish state police force, Leeson [] Characteristics of Finnish population dynamics in Aslak Herva [] Summary of Discussion.

5: The demographic transition – Global Issues

What stage of the demographic transition is a country in when it reaches zero population growth? Stage 4 The fact that nursing homes in the United States have residents who are largely female is reflected in the population pyramid by which side?

All 6th graders worldwide are eligible. Videos are being accepted now and the deadline for students to submit is February 28. This is post 4 of 6 in a series about the Demographic Transition Model – a fundamental concept in population education, which is covered in Social Studies courses, most notably AP Human Geography. The decline in birth rate varies from country to country, as does the time frame in which it is experienced. The rate of decline is dependent upon the economic and social factors at play – the quicker gains are made in areas such as education and gender equality, the faster birth rates decline. Lower birth rates combined with low death rates slow the pace of total population growth of countries within Stage 3. Though slow, total population growth will continue until birth rates are lowered to or below replacement level total fertility rate at 2. Additionally, women who pursue advanced education are more likely to plan for smaller families or decide to never give birth. The combination of a shortened period for child bearing along with the ability to limit family size, whether by delay or contraception, together lower the birth rate within a country. For some countries sex and reproductive education is new to the public discourse and as its reach expands more women become knowledgeable to available care. Countries making the transition to Stage 3 all have some relative stability – economic, social or political. Regardless, stable population growth provides significant advantages for a country, offering opportunities to strengthen its economy as a prominent number of its citizens will be in their working years. As such, Stage 3 is often viewed as a marker of significant development. After regaining its independence in 1956, Morocco transitioned into Stage 2 high birth rate and low death rate and remained there until the mid-1970s at which point the fertility rate began to decline from its peak of 7. By that rate was down to 3. This decrease in fertility rate is observed as the result of societal ideals evolving around contraception and the status of women. Increased access to contraception and the expansion of women in the work force both have led to the steady decrease in birth rate over the last four decades. The transition has occurred simultaneously with other demographic changes including an increased life expectancy and the movement of people from rural to urban communities. Since the 1950s both Moroccan men and women have seen life expectancy rise almost 20 years. Death rates have too been affected by continued advances in medicine and public health. For instance, child mortality rates have dropped tenfold since the 1950s and consistently decline annually. Still, as declining death rates were the focus in Stage 2, declining birth rates are the primary foci in Stage 3 of the DTM and the decline is greatly attributed to the increase in economic and social mobility of women. There is no timetable for progress from Stage 3 to Stage 4. Many countries remain in Stage 3 even with fast growing economies and ever changing social dynamics. It takes the combination of economic, social, and political forces all working in tandem to make the move out of Stage 3. Any barriers to continued progress will prevent movement and create stagnant countries, at least in their placement within the Demographic Transition Model.

6: Scandinavian Population Studies

The present-day Danish population is ageing and declining, the consequence of past demographic development and present demographic climate. This paper outlines the demographic situation and considers tentatively the economic consequences of development in the immediate future (a 20 year time horizon).

Key Issue 3 Why is population increasing at different rates in different countries? To answer this question, one must look at the stage in which a country is in during the demographic transition. The demographic transition by a country through the four levels of defined, separate growth patterns. In other words, countries in the second demographic stage high growth will most likely have a large growing population whereas a country like the U. After understanding that principle, you can easily see why different countries experience different percent increase rates or even decrease rates. To be more specific, countries that experience high growth are Asia, Latin America, and parts of Africa and countries experiencing low population increase are Germany, the U. Population increase rates are directly correlated with the economic status of a country. This is a process by which a country progresses through a series of irreversible population periods. It bars major catastrophes and assumes certain trends to be continuous for an amount of time. It is broken into 4 or 5 major stages. During this first stage, both the birth rate and the death rate are rather high and as a result the NIR was virtually zero. The population was very low and there is a direct dependency on hunted food. Killing animals Until farming, population fluxed many times as it changed as easily as a flock of deer leaving an area. When the agricultural revolution occurred around 8, BC, things changed and people learned to farm. By creating a more sustainable food source, more people were able to live and sustain themselves. The majority of human history was spent in this stage. There became a sudden bubble of population. Populations were booming and there was an obvious reason: In the s, a series of world changing inventions took over the shape of what life was like. It modernized how we eat, work, play, live, congregate, and many other aspects of life as we knew it. This stage emphasizes the rapid decrease in the death rate. Because customs still stressed the importance of having a large family, women still had many children and the TFR was still rather high. The wealth became available and before you knew it, the NIR sky-rocketed which led to huge population bursts in the s. Also associated with this time period was the medical revolution. This individual revolution is important to human geographers because it stresses the diffusion of improved medical technology which is responsible to the lengthening life expectancy of child. The medical revolution also contributed greatly to the stage 2 population rise. When a country moves from stage 2 to stage 3, the first thing to happen is the steady decrease in the birth rate. The cause of this drop can be explained by two ways. The first it that women begin to use family planning use of contraceptives, spread of birth control, education to set limits on their family size for economic gain. The second is the increasing status of women in the work force. As more women come into the work force, they will have less time to cater to all 17 of their children. Lastly, the CBR declines because the death of the old problem of not being sure that all your children will survive. After the medical revolution, IMR drops caused women to believe that their first baby would almost be sure to survive; therefore, women did not need to have surplus children to ensure half would live. When it reaches this point of zero growth, geographers identify this condition as zero population growth or ZPG. This bars immigration, if you recall, so for popular countries, the TFR can be lower to sustain the population. This population change is caused by more changes in social customs. Women become much more a part of the labor force and live in urban societies where women might not even have the need to have children. Although considered to be the last phase of the demographic transition, geographers are now considering countries like Japan to be in the next phase of negative natural increase. A stage 5 The Demographic Transition in England To apply the knowledge of the demographic transition, we should examine England. Currently in the 4th stage of the demographic transition is a great example of how a country normally progresses through each stage. Engalnd was in the first stage of growth all the way up to the point in the s when innovation and technology spurred and the Industrial Revolution modernized daily life in England. When England was invaded by the Normans in , they had about one million people. In the seven hundred years of being a country, their population only increased by 5

million. During that period, the population changed but hovered around the area and the population steadily rose. New medicines were offered and the food supply was able to meet the population demand. During these years, England rose from 6 to 30 million with an average NIR of 1. The major part of this time period is the growing importance of women in the workforce and the growing acceptance of having less children. While the TFR is on a steady drop, well below the 2. Although speculation, it is hard to imagine England coming full circle to go through the entire demographic transition. The only difference is total population where England had only 6 million in the s, England has about 50 million today. The two most referenced time periods that are responsible for stage 2 are the: It causes longer and healthier lives. This type of representation is good for identifying the current demographic stage a country is in by the distribution of its population. It normally divides the population age groups into 5-year divisions. The shape of the pyramid can clearly show the stage it is in as I have said before: The most important factor in a population is the dependency ratio. This is the number of people in the workforce compared to the number of people who cannot or do not work. These people include the young and the elderly. Large percentage of children in LDCs make it hard for the government to provide aid because of all the population they have to take care of. Each time a country passes a stage of the transition, the elderly get larger in percent. Older people benefit the most in stage 4 because of improved health care and more medicines available. The only problem associated with such graying populations is the burden they place on the government and the working part of the population. This is the number of males per one hundred females. In Europe and North America, it is about 95 to In most other parts of the world it is to The lack of women in LDCs is mostly caused by death of women during or after child birth. This number varies because of the roles women have in different stage of society. High Growth Places like Cape Verde are in the middle of high growth after facing some form of modernization. Cape Verde is a collection of 12 small islands off West Africa. Cape Verde had population changes with one year to the next as most countries incur by starvation and animal hunts. Cape Verde made the transition to stage when they launched an anti-malarial campaign in the s. This wild population fluctuation has still occurred even today. They still suffer from the trials of being in stage 2. They still have to worry about AIDS and other catastrophe, lie famine, that still cause changes in growth. Moderate Growth Chile is currently in the 3rd stage of the transition. Chile started in the s as a stage 1 country and then eventually their CDR dropped in the s and they had a population boom along with European immigration. Chile entered the stage 3 in after a vigorous government sanctioned family planning act was passed because of fears of eminent overpopulation issues. Low Growth Denmark serves as an excellent example of a country is stage 4 of the transition. Along with the majority of Europe, Denmark entered stage 2 in the s during the industrial revolution. After about 50 years, the CBR began dropping as the need for larger families began to die out. This marked the 3rd stage. This has marked their entrance into stage 4. By looking at the population pyramid for Denmark a wider middle , one can see how there are just fewer younger people. The elderly upper part is relatively large and the NIR of Denmark has decreased to a very small percent. Some stage 4 countries include US, Japan, and France. Over the past decade, demographers are beginning the categorize a new type of countries that is emerging. During the 4th stage, a country still has a positive NIR, meaning that it is still growing and prospering. Demographers have decided that after the NIR goes below ZPG into the negatives that a country has entered the 5th stage where there is a lack of growth. Japan is considered the starting 5th stage transition part. Demographic Transition and World Population As countries progress through each stage of the demographic transition, we have differences in population growth but more importantly, the world population is also affected. The demographic transition characterizes two big breaks to occur between them. Because the majority of countries are still in either stage 2 or 3, there is a lot of worry about overpopulating. The first most worrying part is that first change the drop in CDR which causes booming population growth. This drop caused by advances in medicine such as x-rays and penicillin are for the good of population. Other advances like insecticides that help humans may cause damage to our environment. Rapid population booms have raised the population exponentially. It used to be about 6 million a people more a year now the Earth has 80 million more people every year. He compares the population increases to the mode of transportation each category of population growth uses. He ties in the fact that unless we provide affordable energy and substitutive food, these smaller,

less wealthy countries will continue with their high NIRs and cause a lot of problems for our world in the coming future.

7: The Demographic Transition

Before reviewing the Danish population trends and prospects, we consider briefly some issues of the institutional, political and economic background of the current population development. DÅrum, K. (), En analyse af selvmordets demografi og epidemiologi, Danmark , Copenhagen.

8: Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model - Population Education

Using the Demographic Transition Model, demographers can better understand a country's current population growth based on its placement within one of five stages and then pass on that data to be used for addressing economic and social policies within a country and across nations.

9: What is the Demographic Transition Model? - Population Education

Matthiessen P. C. "Some Aspects of the Demographic Transition in Denmark. By A A. Publisher: PERSÅ%E: UniversitÅ© de Lyon, CNRS & ENS de Lyon. Year:

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