



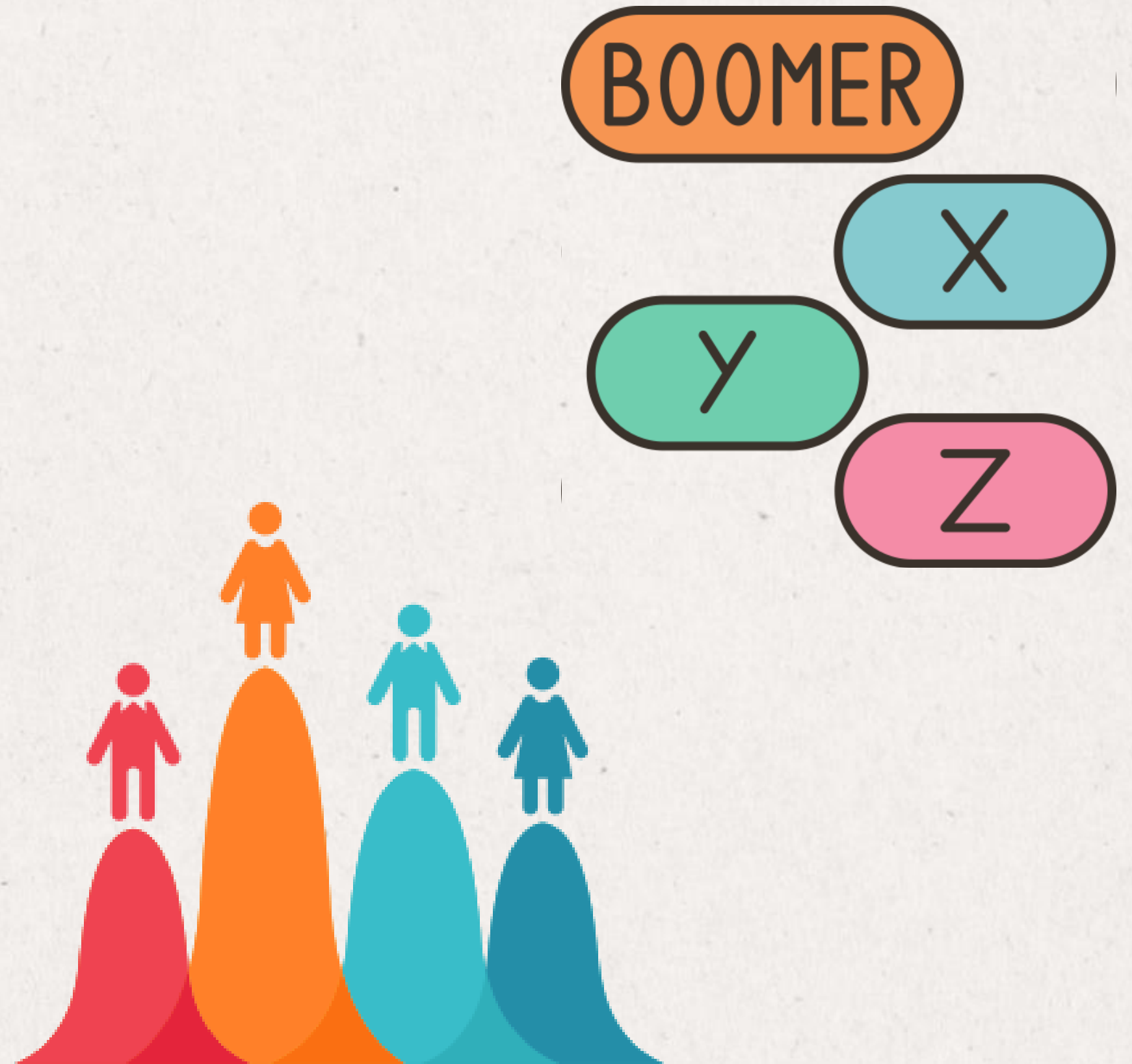
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY

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THE CONCEPT

The concept of long-term changes taking place in human populations formulated in the mid-twentieth century.

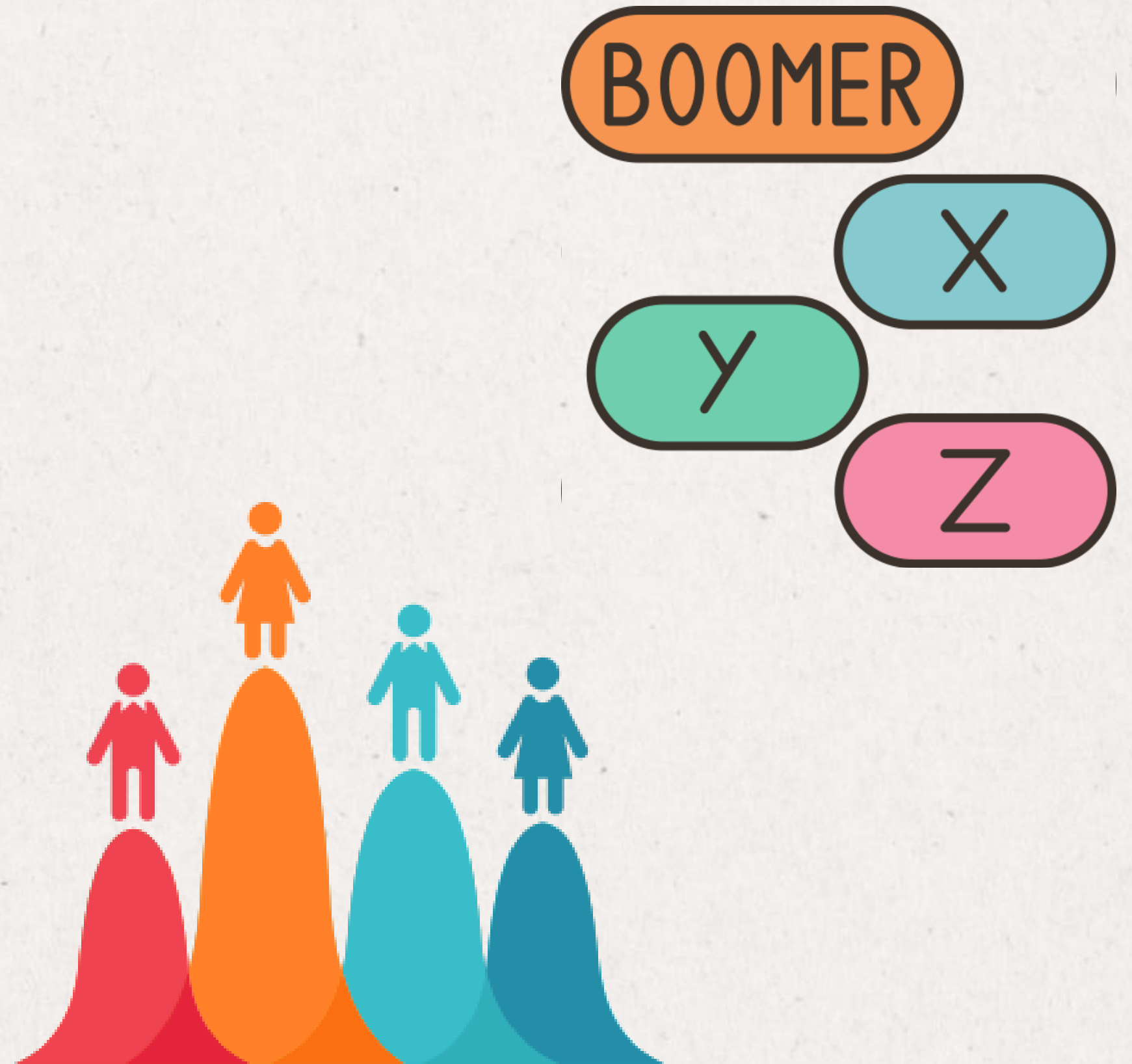
The demographic transition is the process of restoring the intra-demographic balance between births and deaths, and the balance between population and the environment.

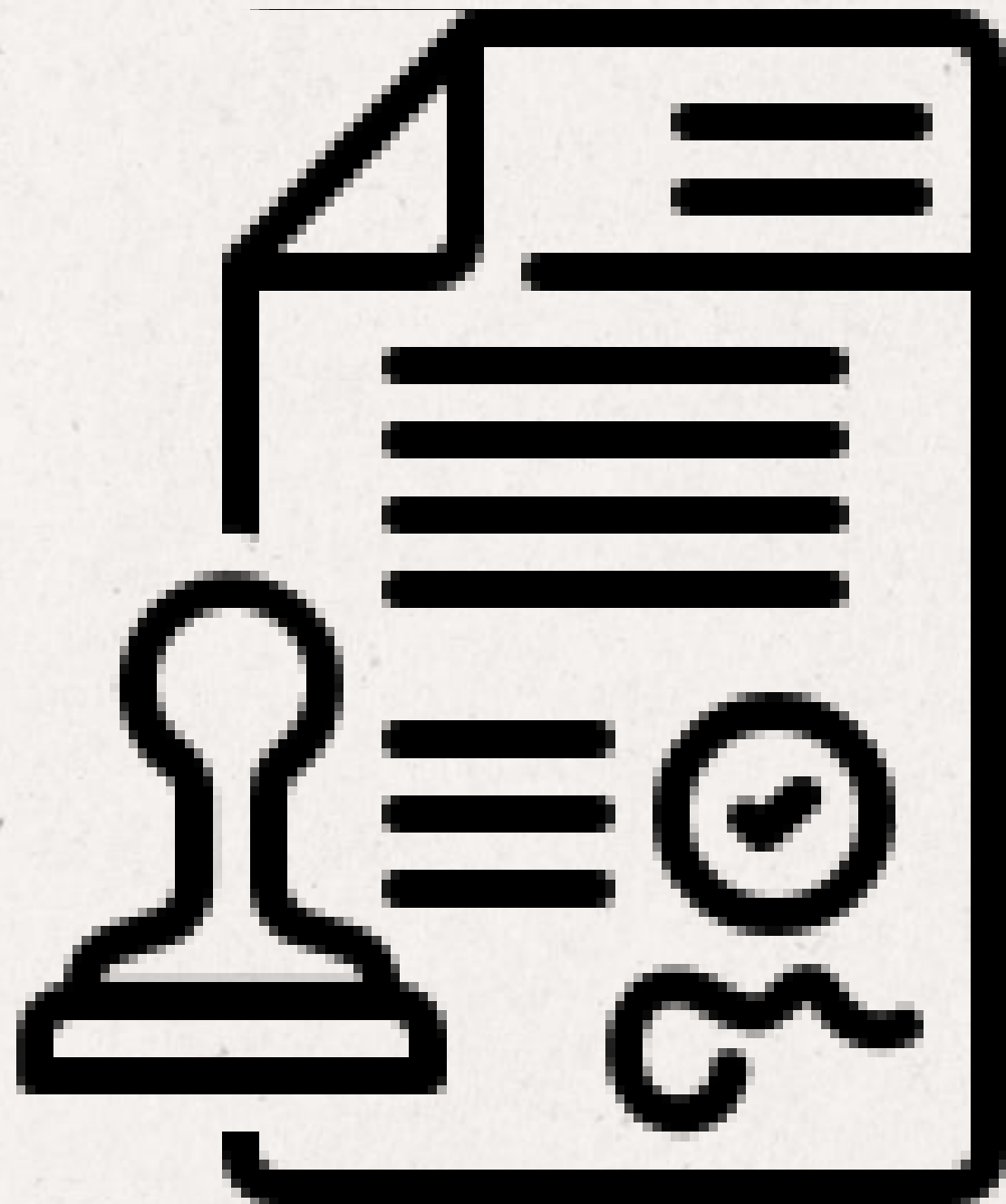


THE CONCEPT

This theory explains the long-term changes that take place in population structures, particularly as societies industrialize and urbanize.

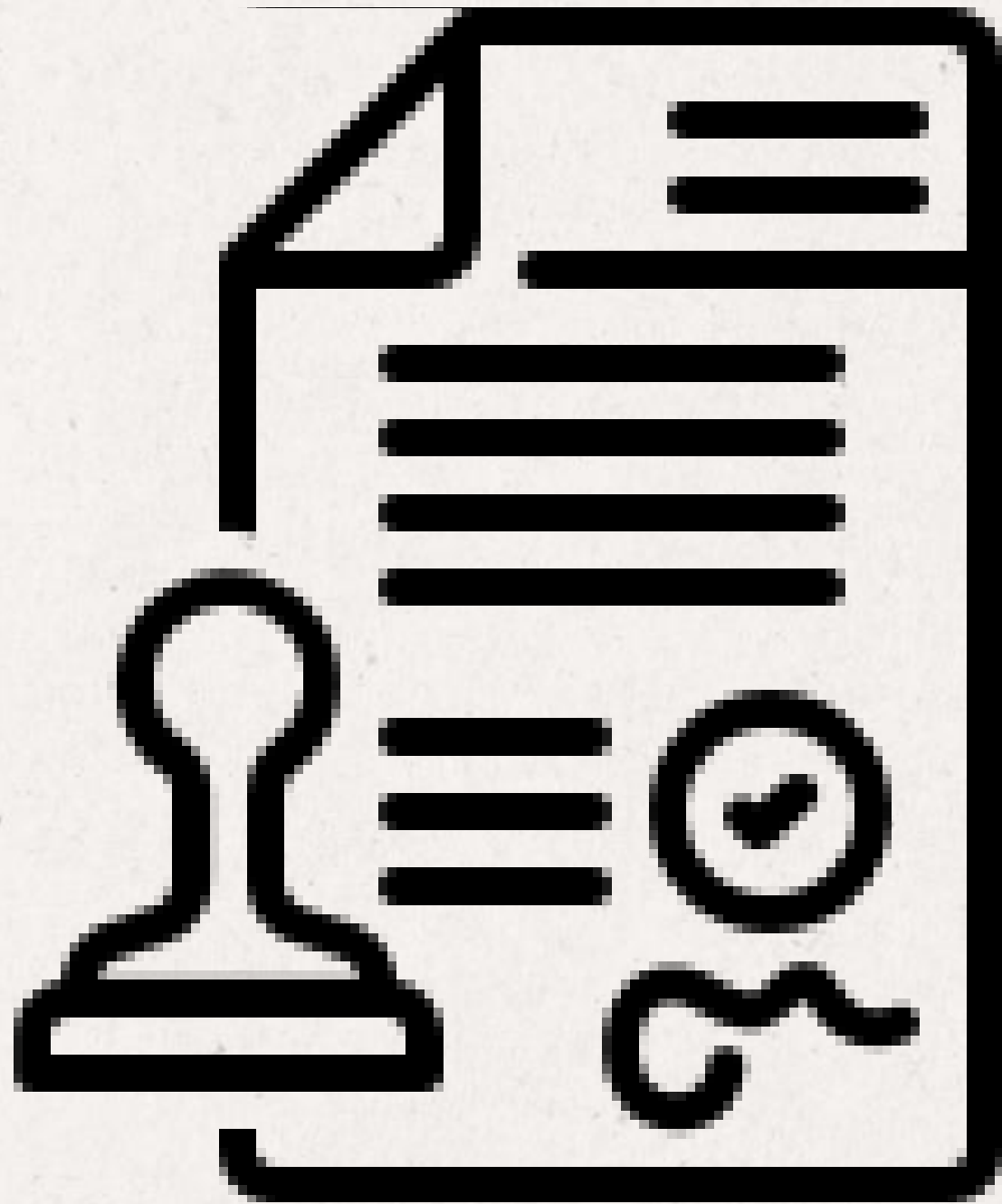
The demographic transition aims to restore the balance between births and deaths, as well as the population's relationship with the environment.





ASSUMPTIONS

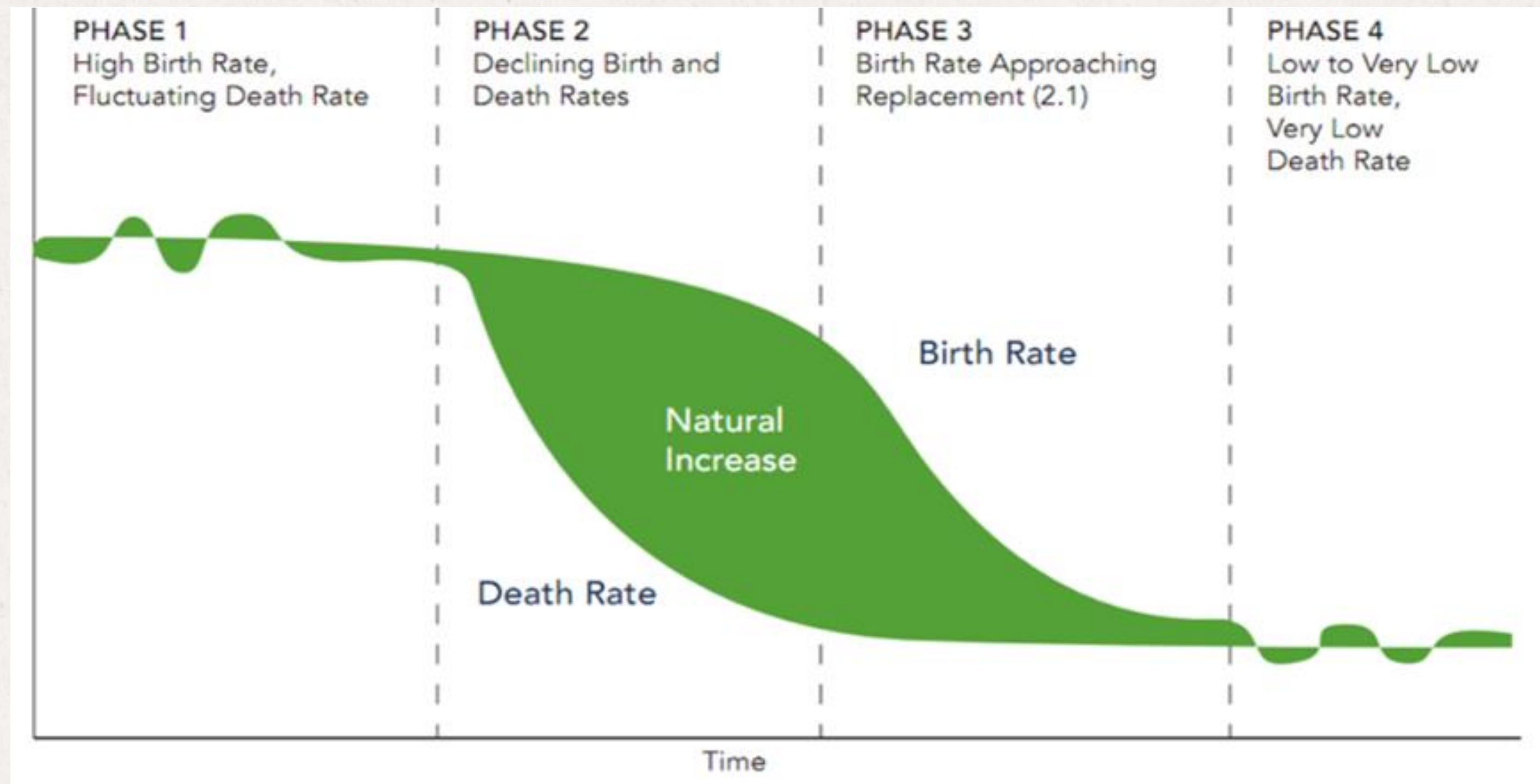
- The transition is triggered by the fundamental social change associated with industrialization and urbanization.
- During this process, each population follows the same path of demographic development, so the causes of reproduction changes in reproduction are universal.
- The transition is equifinal, i.e. every society is moving to the same end state, regardless of the starting state.



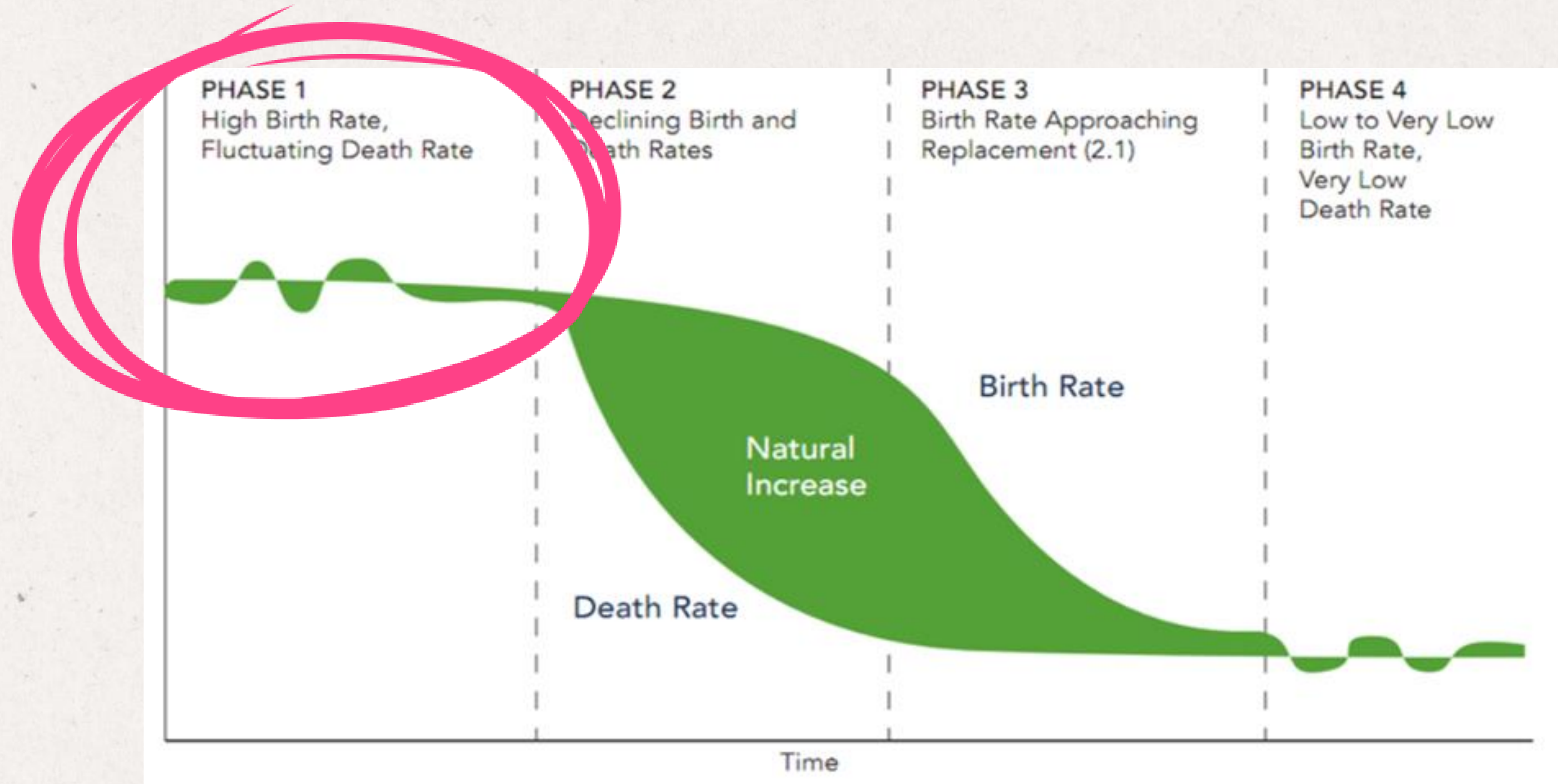
ASSUMPTIONS

- The mechanism by which transition is spreading is cultural diffusion, and intercultural differences explain differences in the transition time between different populations.
- The essence of the transition is the lack of synchronization of the decline in mortality and fertility.

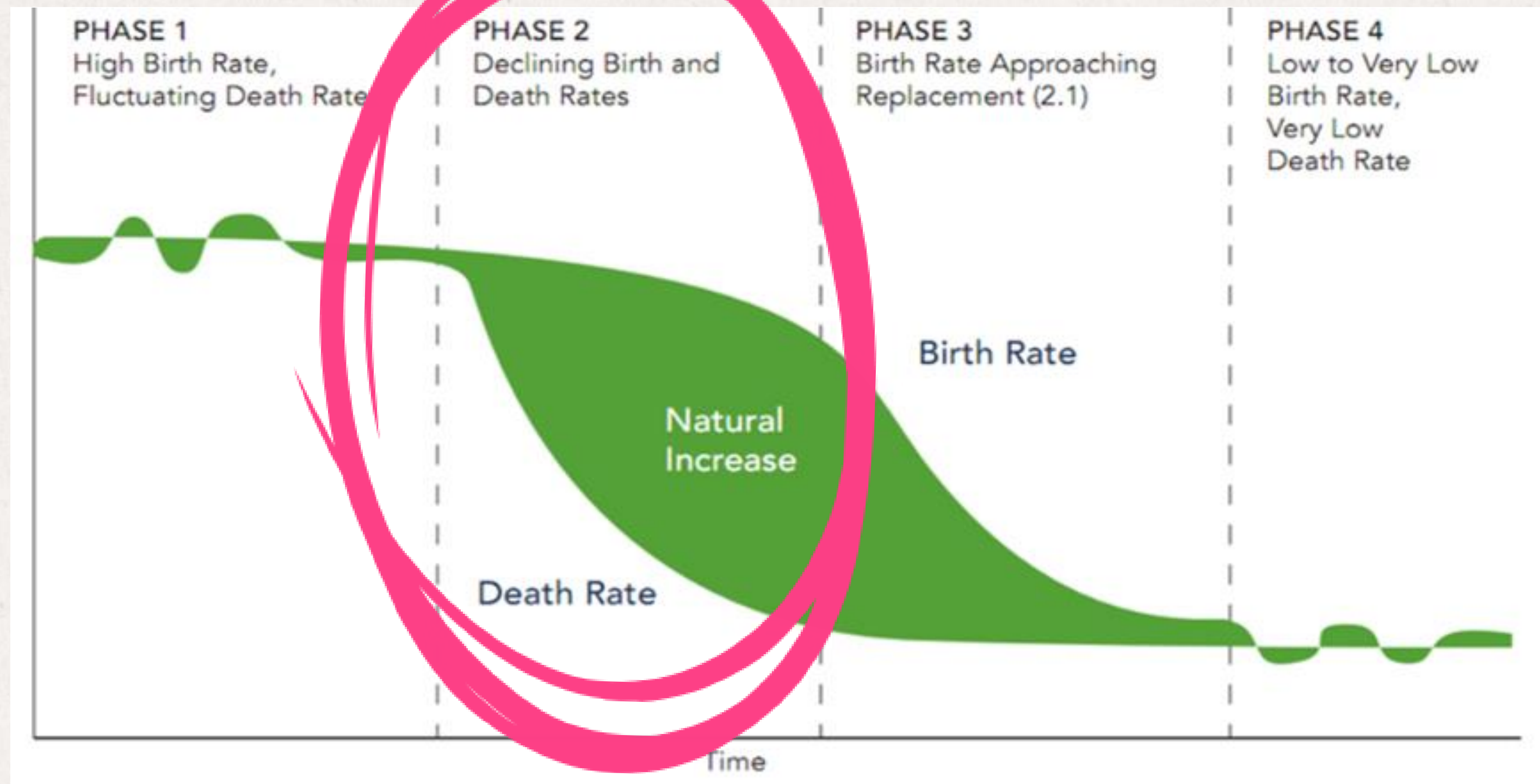
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



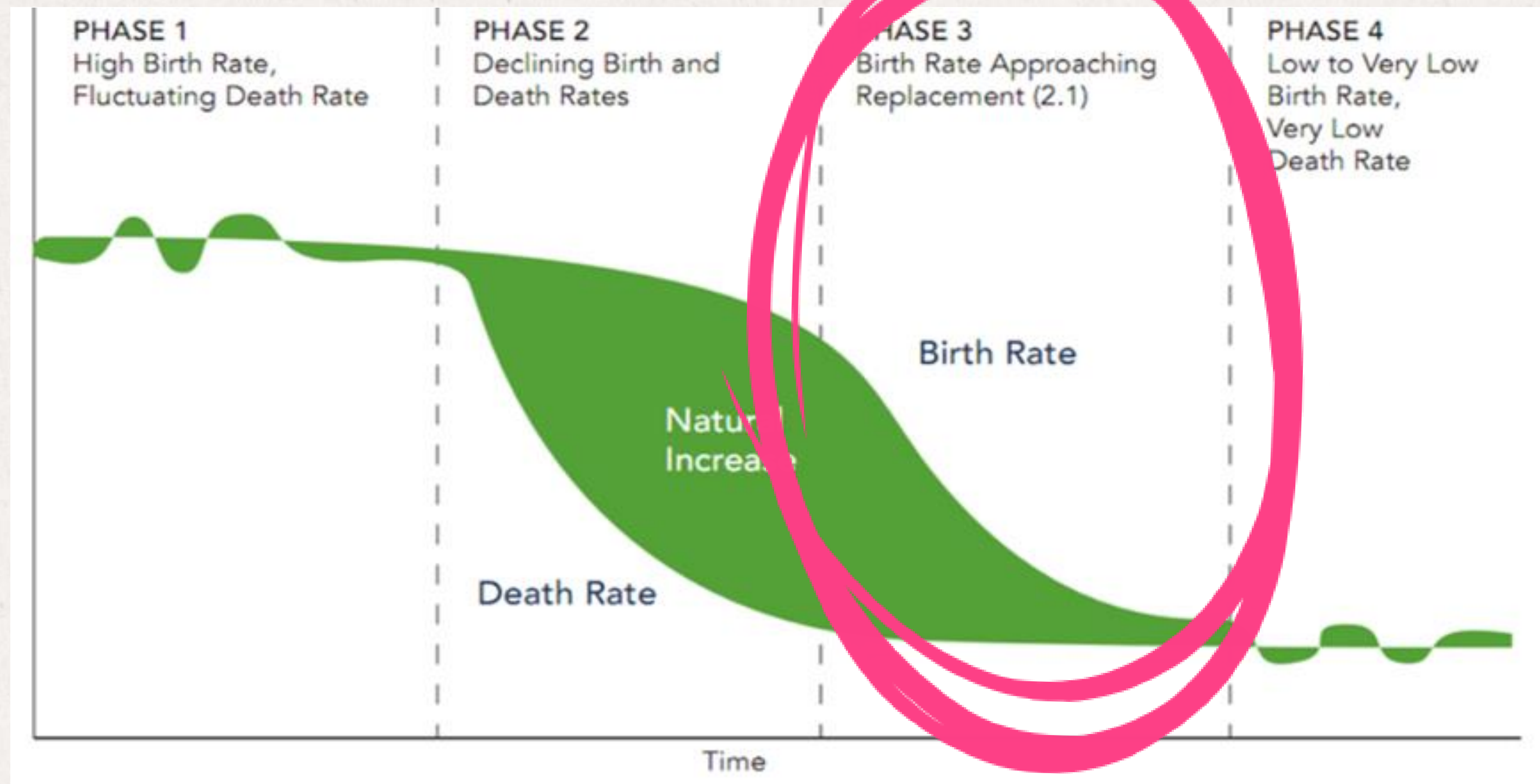
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



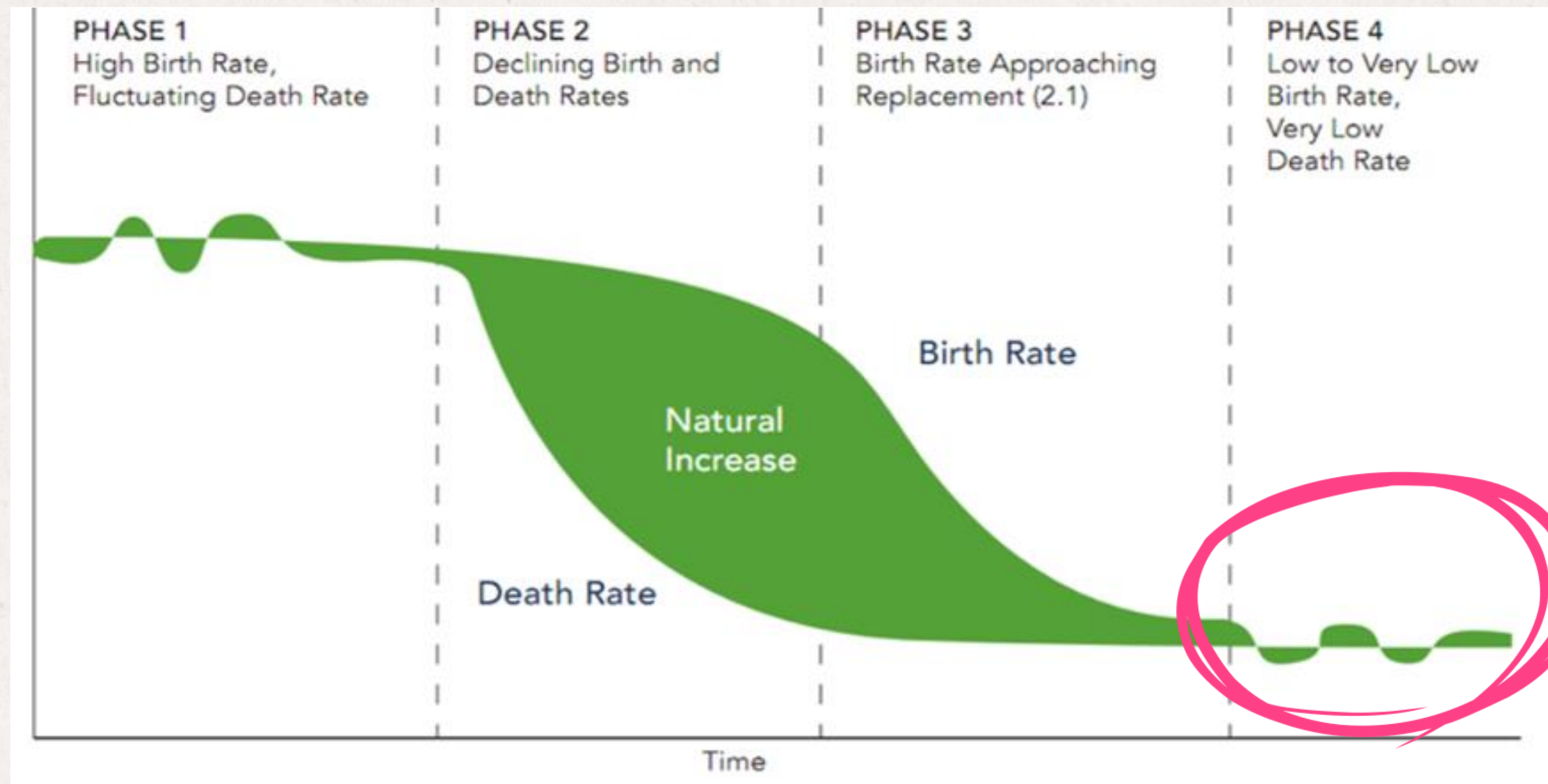
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



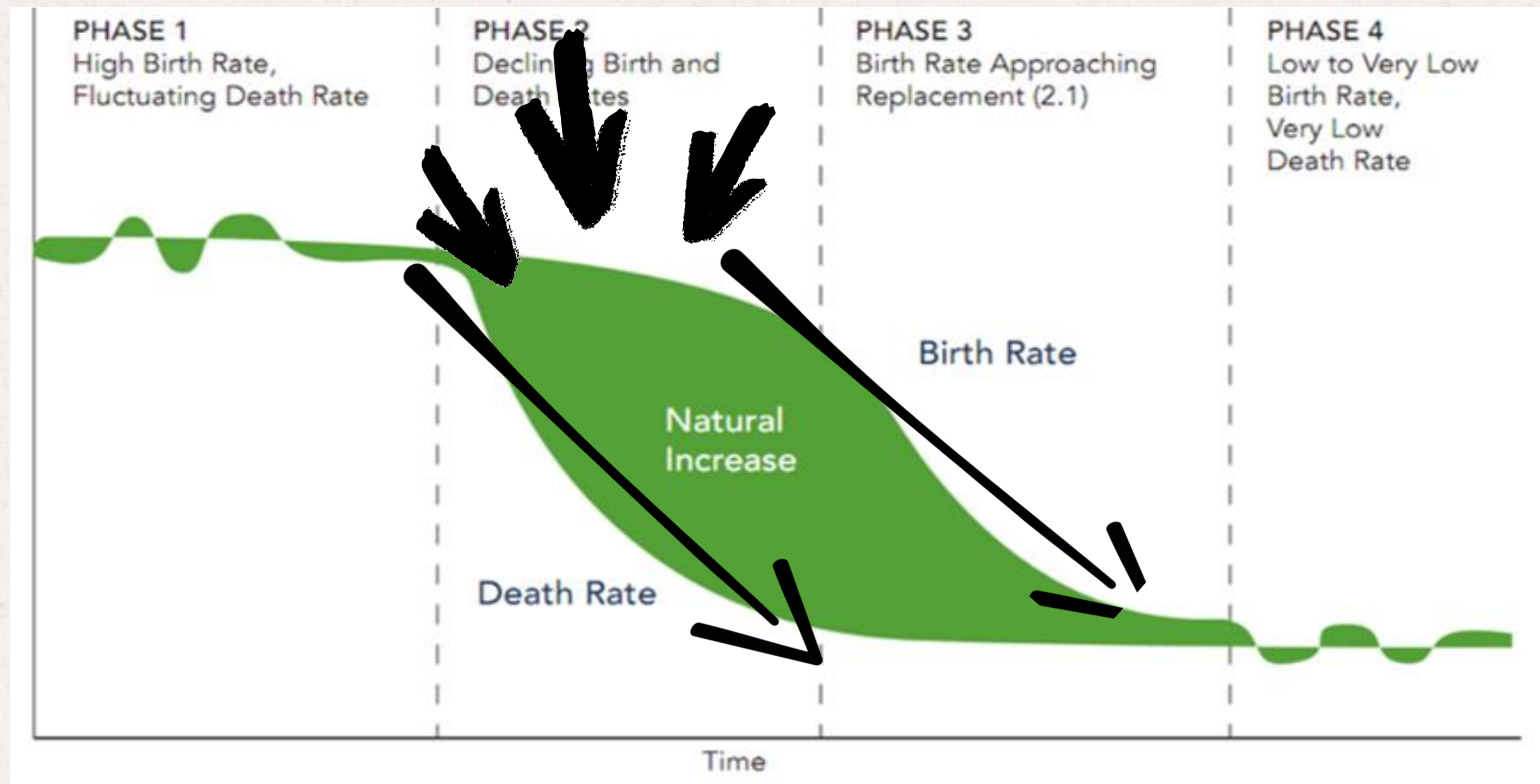
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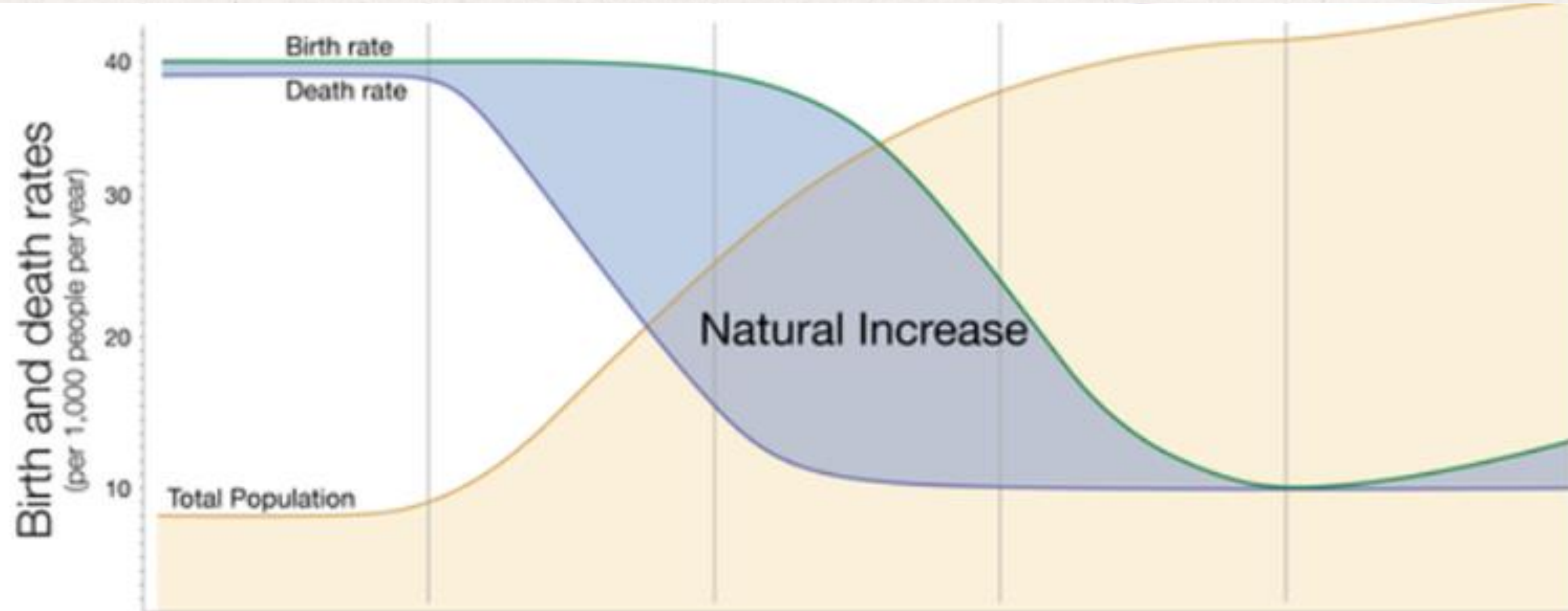
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



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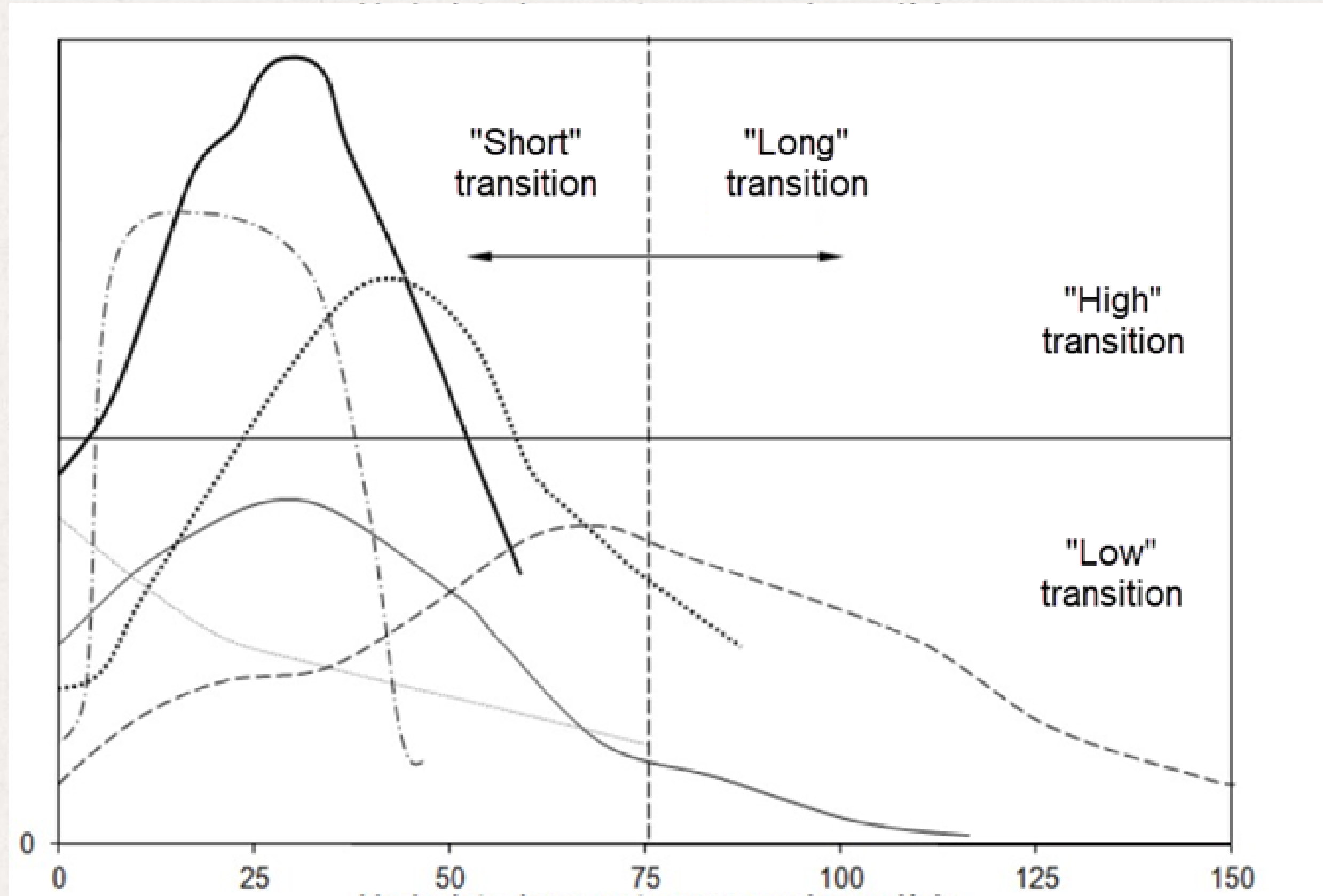


5 STAGE MODEL

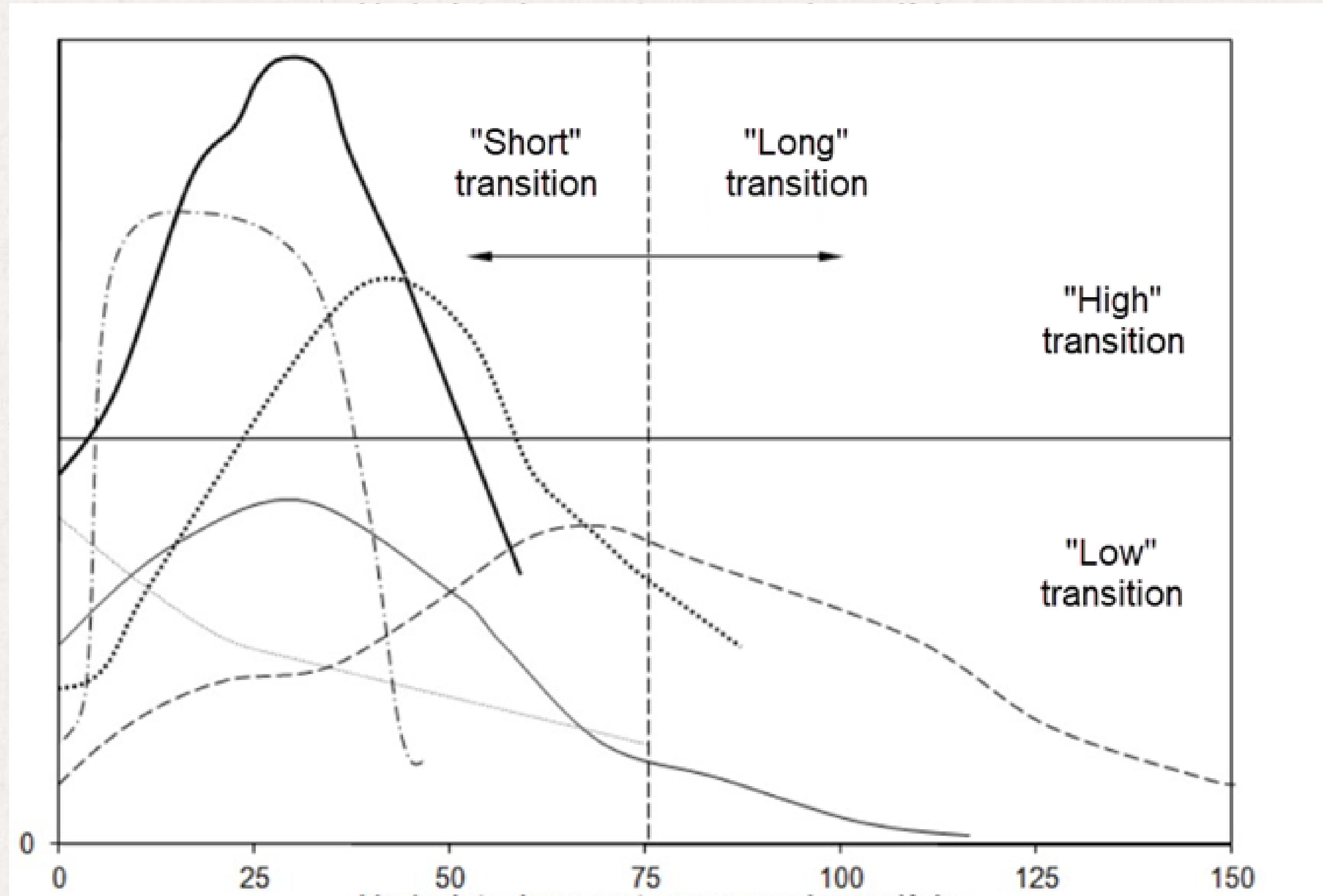


	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Birth rate	High	High	Falling	Low	Rising again
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Low
Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Falling and then stable	Stable or slow increase

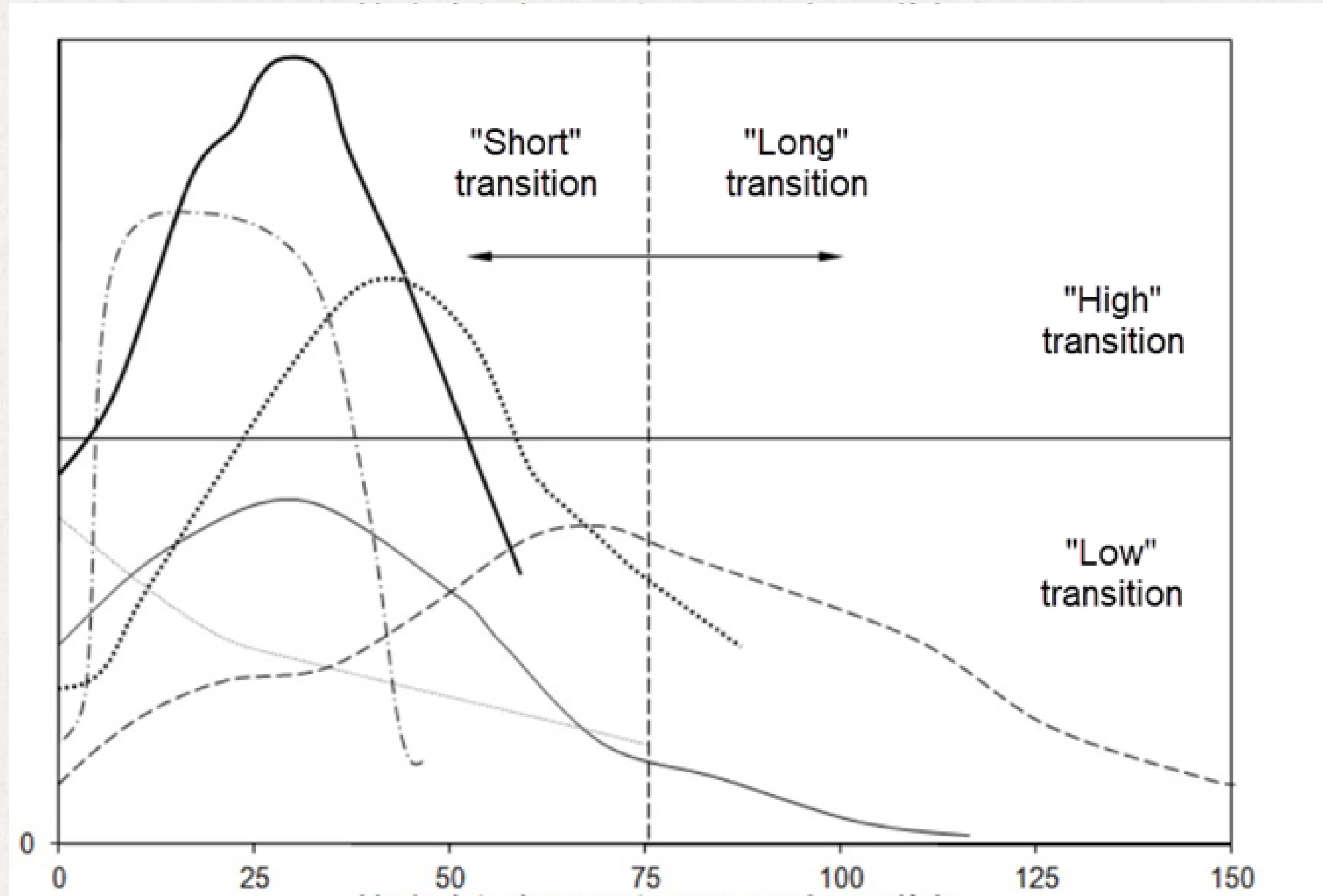
HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION



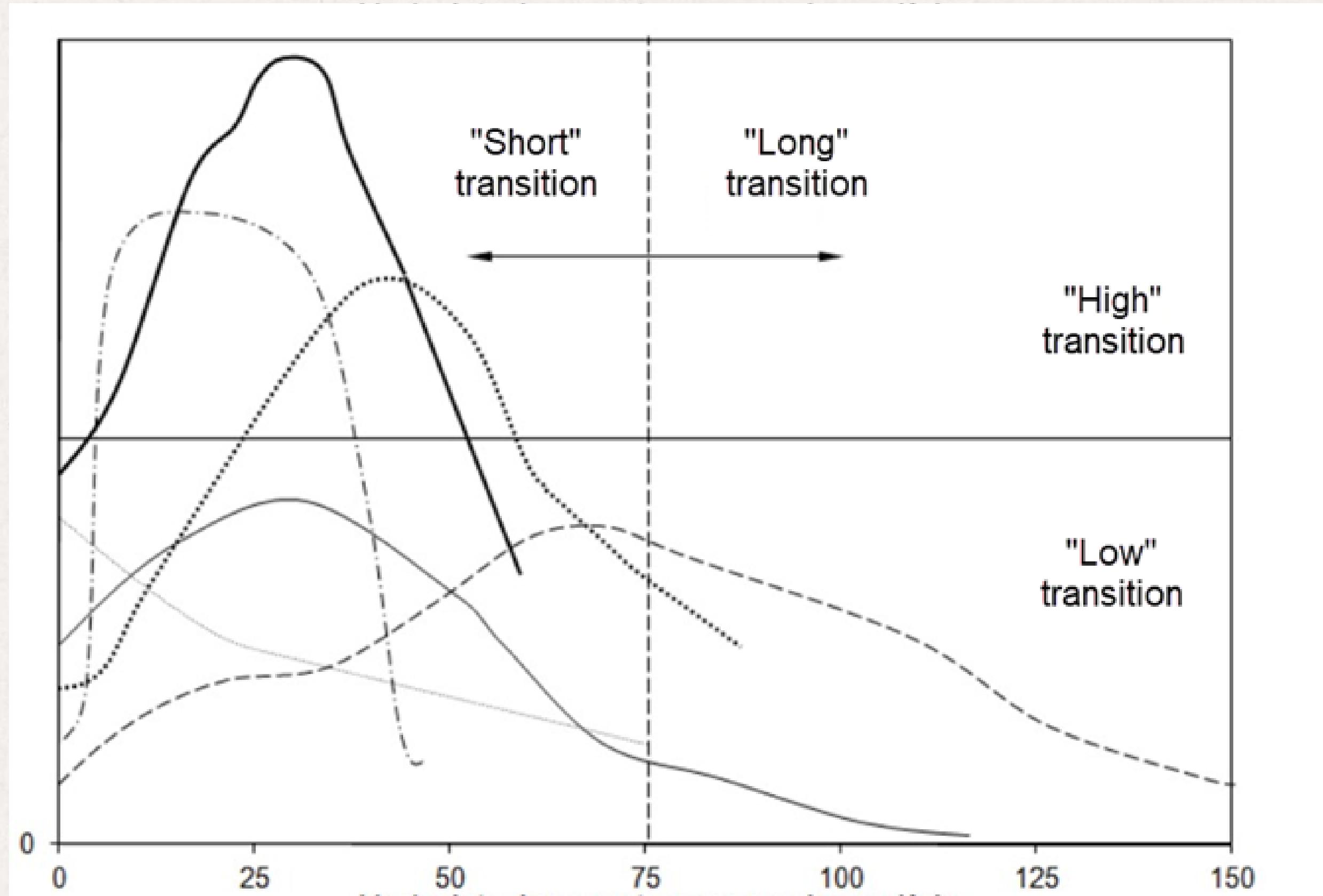
HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION



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HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION





SECOND DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION (SDT)

- The SDT predicts change toward very low fertility and diversity of union and family types.
- The primary driver of these changes is a powerful, inevitable and irreversible shift in attitudes and norms in the direction of greater individual freedom and self-actualization.



THE THIRD DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION (TDT)

- In 2002, Dirk van de Kaa proposed a new approach to population reproductive analysis.
- The third demographic transition assumes complementarity of changes in fertility, mortality and foreign migration.

REFLECT
RETHINK
REVISE

RECAP

As the global population continues to change, demographic theories are vital in shaping policy responses to challenges such as aging populations, migration, and family diversity.

REFLECT
RETHINK
REVISE

RECAP

What trends do you think will shape future demographic transitions, and how should we prepare for them?



Activity

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE SIMULATION

- Each group will be given a country profile in a different stage of demographic transition.
- Your task is to propose a policy plan to address the challenges posed by the demographic changes in that country.



THANK YOU