

<u>STAGE 1</u>	<u>STAGE 2</u>	<u>STAGE 3</u>	<u>STAGE 4</u>
death rates and birth rates both high	decreasing death rates and high birth rate	death rates are low and birth rates begin to decrease	birth and death rates are both low
pre-industrial society	developing countries	Increasing urbanization	total population is stable
population essentially determined by the food supply	improvements in food supply reduce death due to starvation	an expansion in women's status and education	low rates of diseases and high production of food
family planning and contraception are virtually nonexistent	better transportation reduce death due to lack of water	increased value of women beyond childbearing and motherhood	women gaining more independence and work opportunities
children must contribute to the economy of the household	improvements in public health reduce death rates	cost of children increases by the introduction of higher education	children, which are high cost, are a choice
no education or entertainment expenses	improvements in water supply, sewerage, and general personal hygiene	increased access to contraception	improvements in and widely available access to contraception and/or family planning
population fluctuates rapidly due to natural events	age structure triangular with large portion of population at base	age structure less triangular at the base, more columnar	fertility rate at, or slightly above, replacement reproduction
examples: Angola, Amazon basin tribes	examples: Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, Afghanistan	examples: India, Mexico, South Africa	examples: Canada, UK, Guam, Turkey, Peru, the U.S.