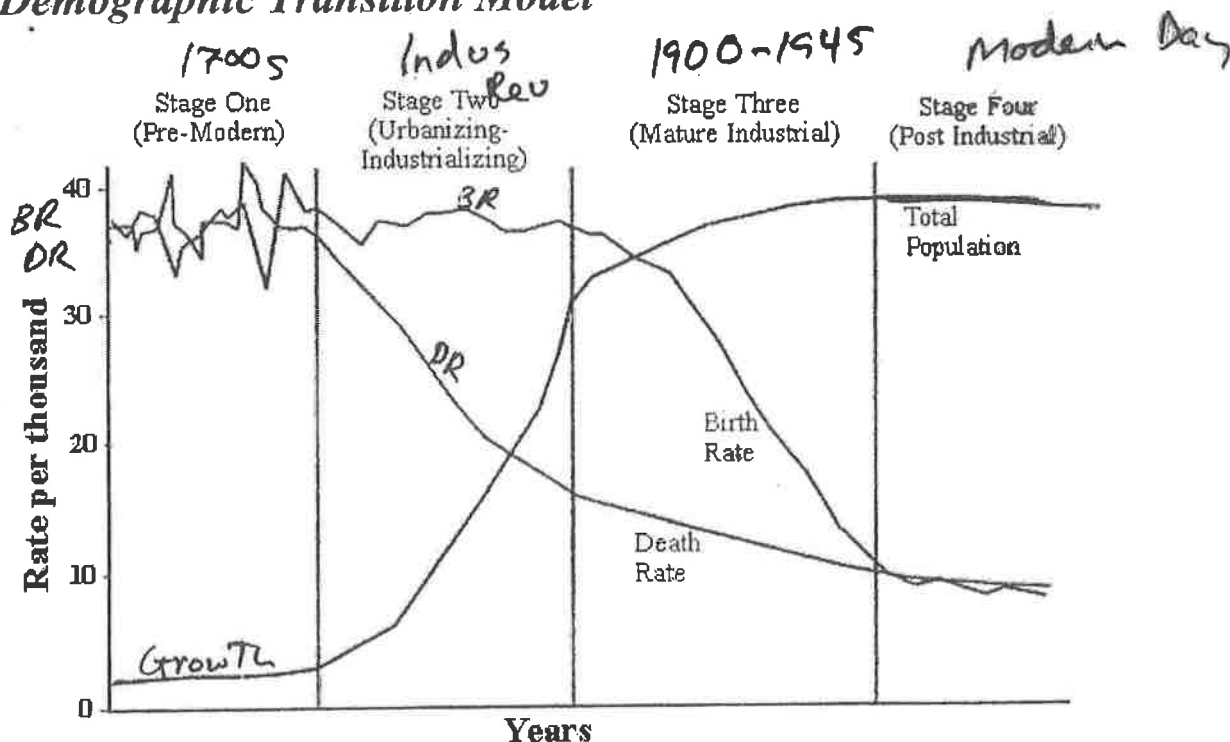


Demographic Revolution

- life expectancy – the average number of years that a person is expected to live

- In 1700s, disease, poor health care, poor nutrition, and unsanitary living conditions kept life expectancy low
- Families had to be big to guarantee that some children survived
- When this improved, population jumped
- Eventually families lessened in size and population has leveled out

Demographic Transition Model



Stage 1: High birth/death rates due to disease and plague keep population numbers low (eg. 1500s Europe)

Stage 2: Improved health care, sanitation, and food supplies drop death rate, but birth rate remains high. Population rises rapidly (eg. most of Africa)

Stage 3: Population begins to decline. Industrialization leads to the desire for families to be smaller (eg. China)

Stage 4: Population is level to falling. Birth rates have caught up with death rates (eg. Canada)

- its believed that all countries will go through “demographic transitions” as they modernize
- some countries, particularly in Africa and other parts of the developing world, are slower to modernize

How does this impact how Canada deals with other countries in foreign aid?