The Demographic Transition

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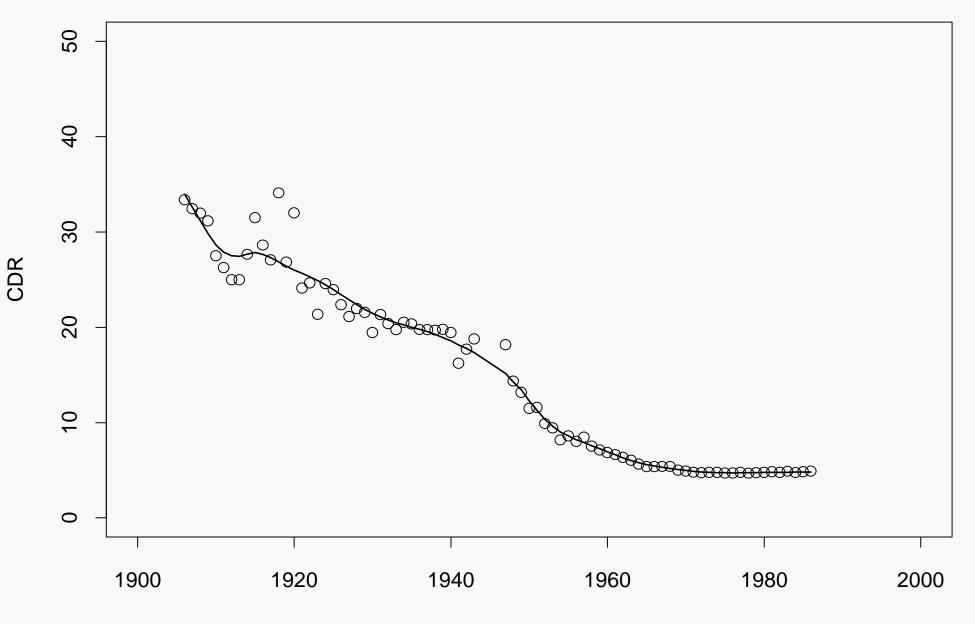
The Demographic Transition

- *Demographic Transition* refers to the decline in mortality and fertility that has occurred in every developed country and in many developing countries
- In most but not all cases, death rates decline before birth rates, so that population growth rates first increase and then decrease

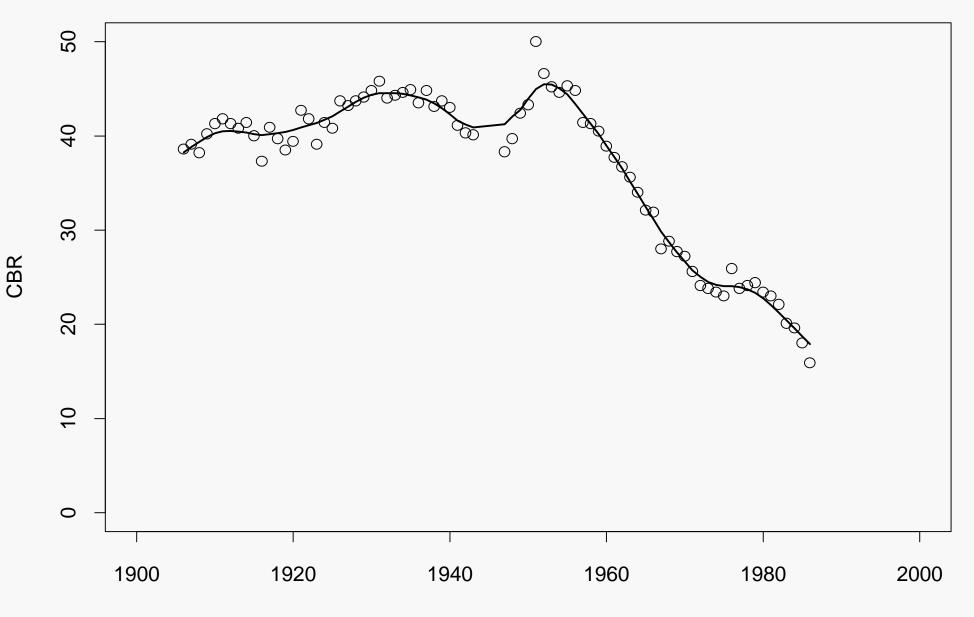
The Demographic Transition in Taiwan

- The following plots show annual time series of crude birth rates, crude death rates, and crude natural increase rates
- The series begin in 1906 and end in 1986, providing good coverage of most of the transition
- Source: Health Statistics: 1. General Health Statistics, 1986, Republic of China, Table 15

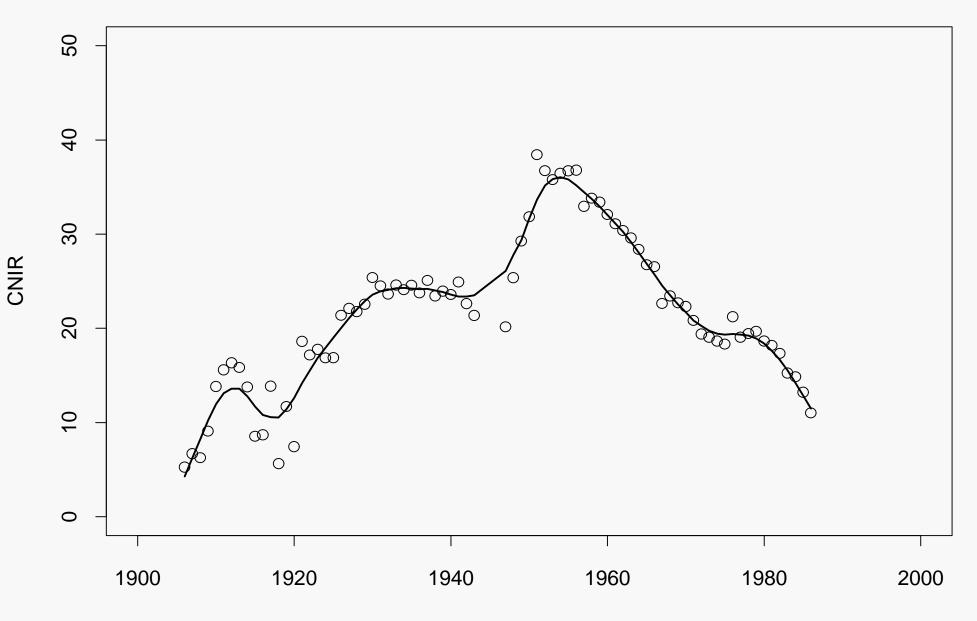
Taiwan Crude Death Rates: 1906-1986



Taiwan Crude Birth Rates: 1906-1986



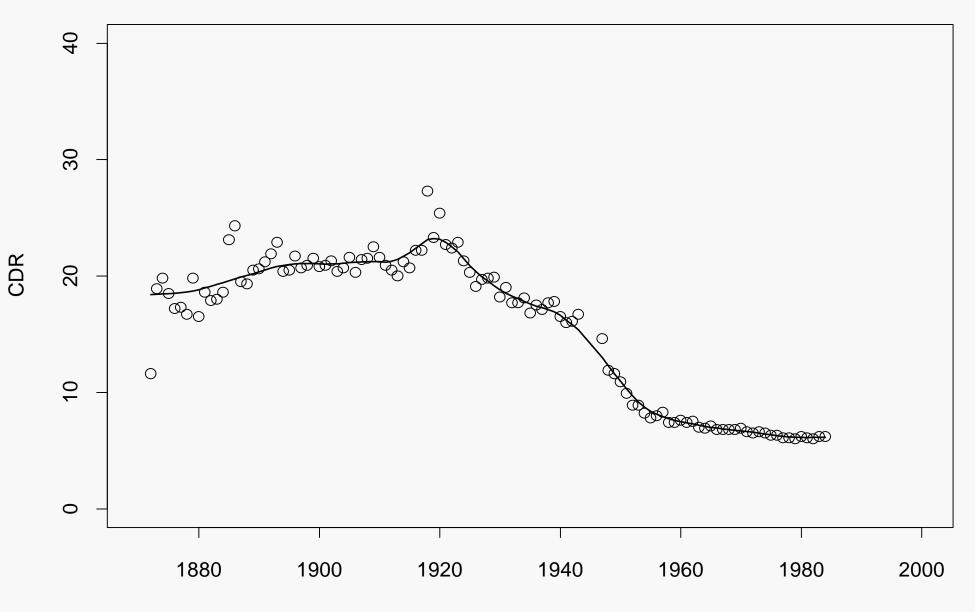
Taiwan Crude Natural Increase Rates: 1906-1986



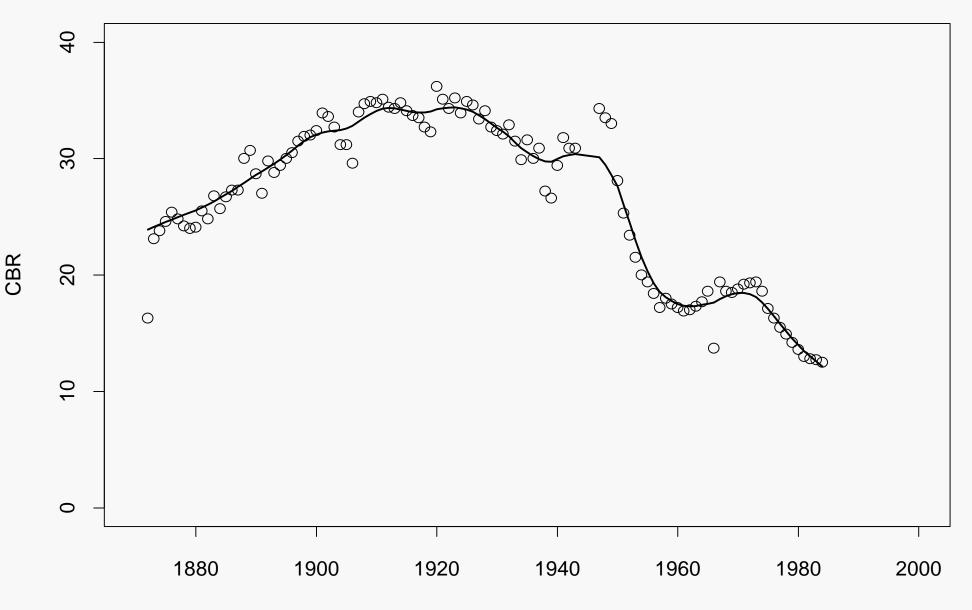
The Demographic Transition in Japan

- The following figures show crude birth, death and natural increase rates for Japan
- These series extend from 1872 to 1984
- Source: *Historical Statistics of Japan*, Volume 1, Japan Statistical Association, Tokyo, 1987, Table 2-25-b, pages 204-205

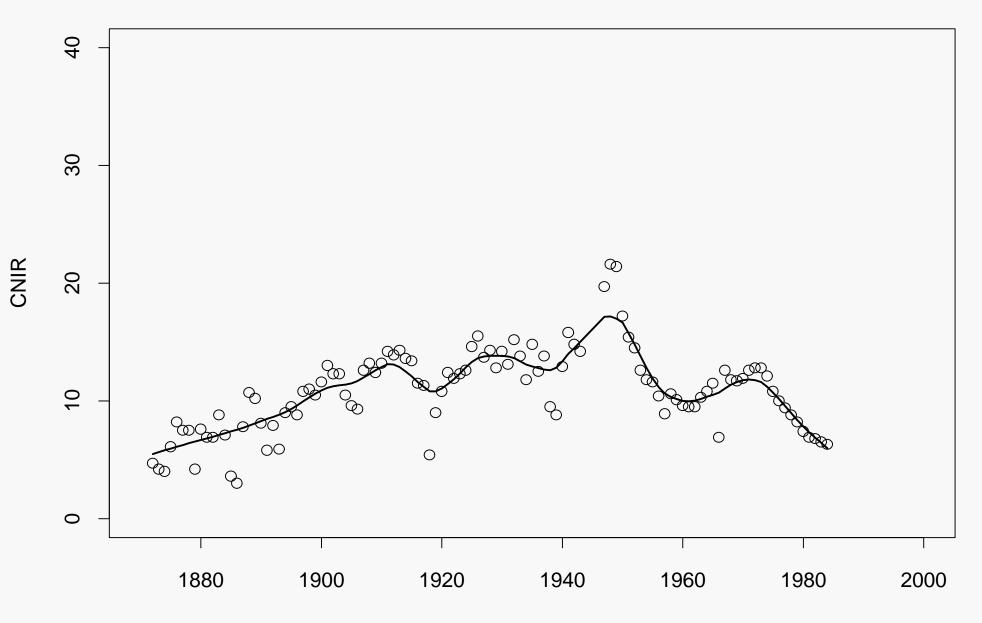
Japan Crude Death Rates: 1872-1995



Japan Crude Birth Rates: 1872-1995



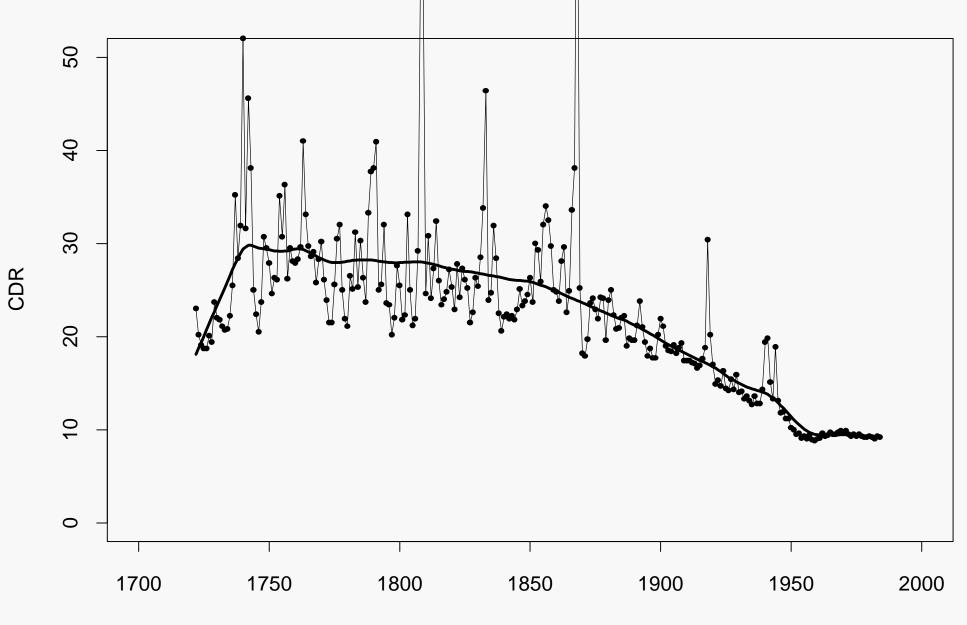
Japan Crude Natural Increase Rates: 1872-1995



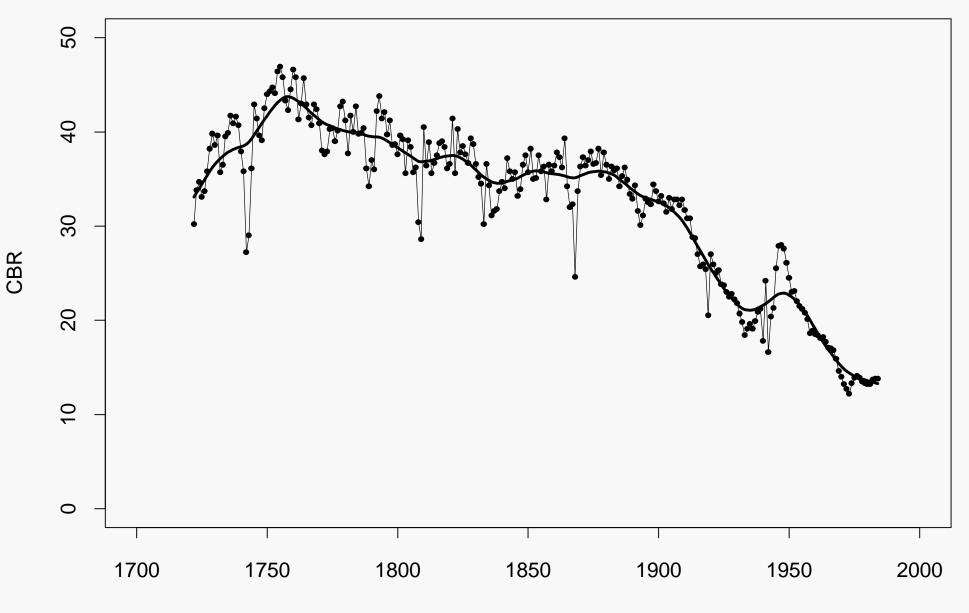
The Demographic Transition in Finland

- Now let's look at a very long time series of crude birth, death, and natural increase rates for a European country, Finland
- The time series here extends over nearly three centuries
- Source: *Finnish Fertility Since 1722*, Wolfgang Lutz, The Population Research Institute at the Finnish Population and Welfare Federation, Kalevankatu 16, SF-00100 Helsinki, Finland, Series D, No. 18, 1987

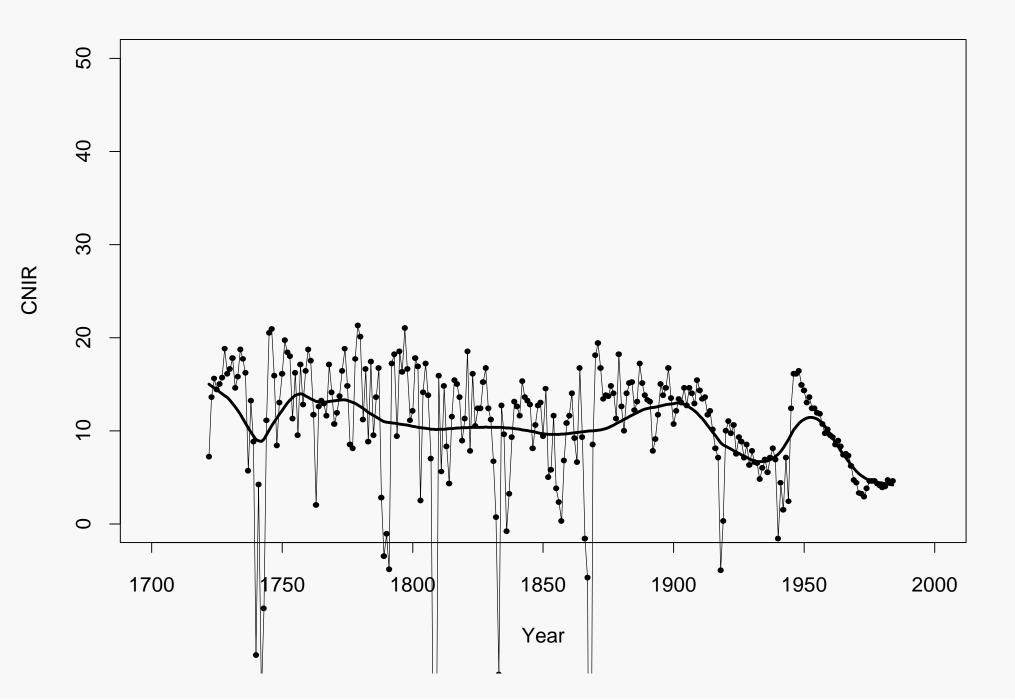
Finland Crude Death Rates: 1722-1984

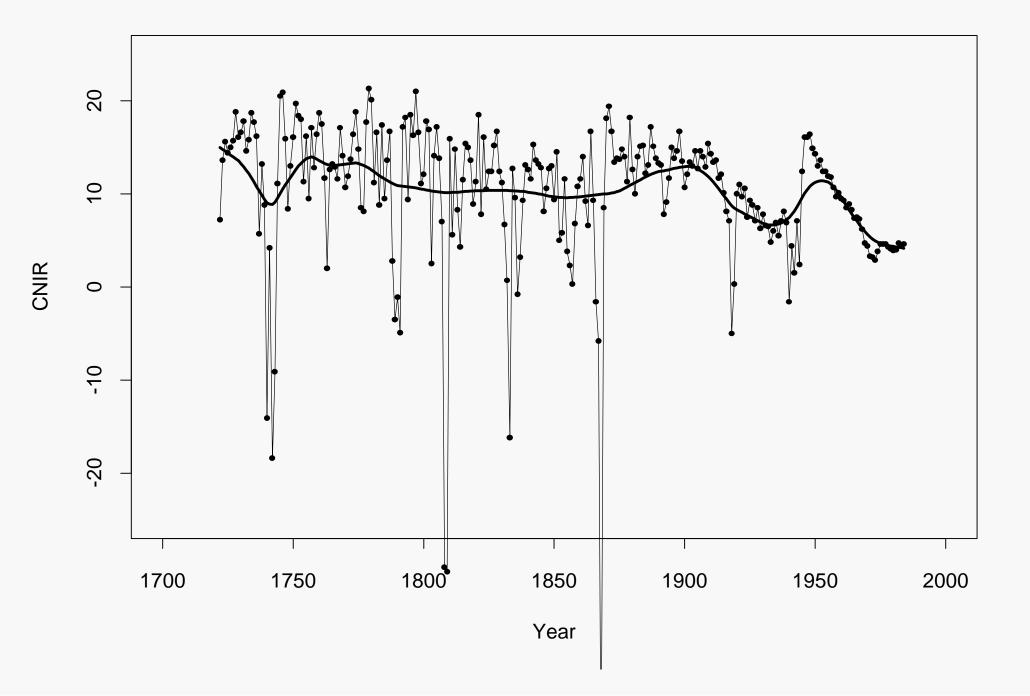


Finland Crude Birth Rates: 1722-1984



Finland Crude Natural Increase Rates: 1722-1984





Questions? Comments? Discussion?