**Population Pyramid**

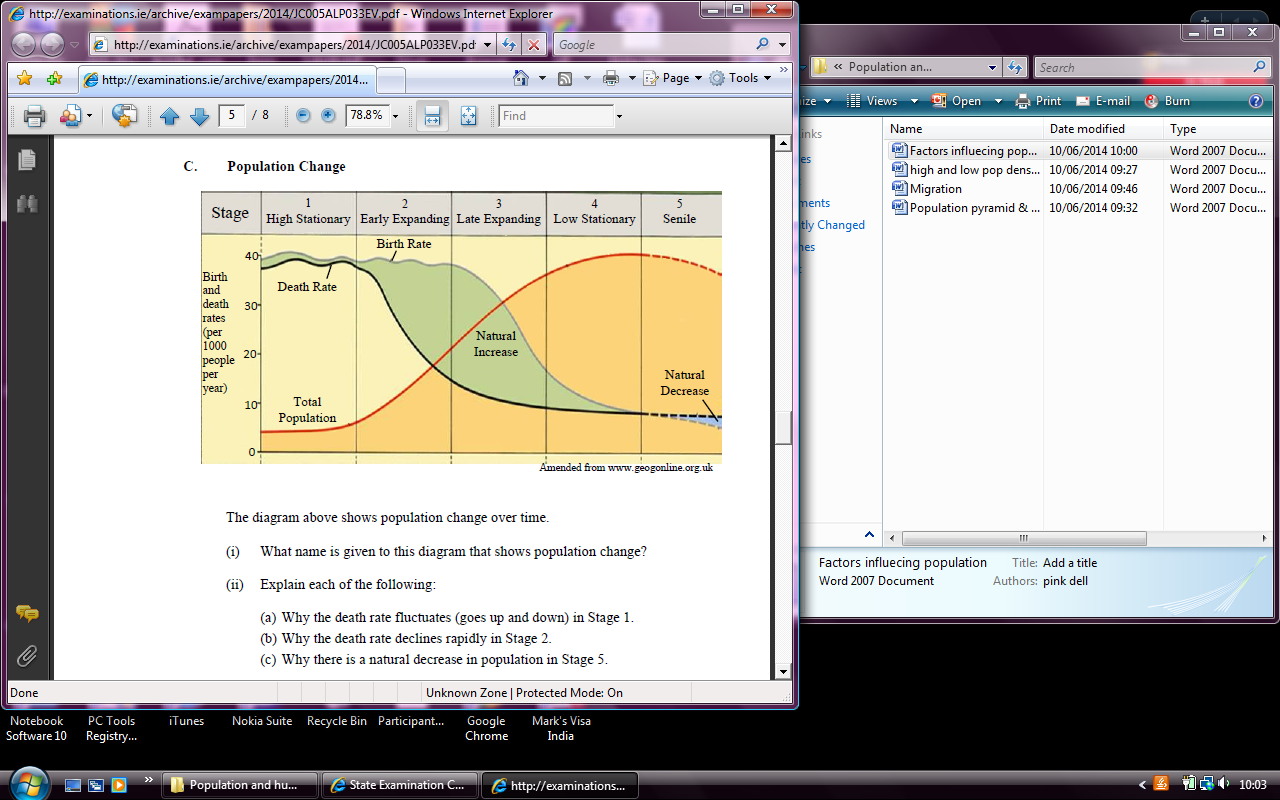
1. These diagrams are called population pyramids.

2. Germany has very low birth rates, very high life expectancy and low death rates. Ethiopia has very high birth rates, low life expectancy and high death rates. The low birth rates in Germany indicated by the narrow base of the pyramid are the result of family planning, woman in society getting jobs and having fewer children as well as education which are all part of a developed economy. Ethiopia has high birth rates shown by the broad base of the pyramid, the reason for this is lack of education, there are not as many woman working and there is no family plan, also extra hands are needed for working on the farm.

The death rates in Germany are low as health and medicine is well developed as well as food and technology which are all state of the art to allow people live longer. In Ethiopia the death rate is high as they do not have the same level of medicine or health care as they can not afford it, war and famine are also factors that affect death rates causing a lot more people to die by horrible means.

Because of this life expectancy in Ethiopia is short just under 1% will live to be over the age of 60, while in Germany the country is well developed and the life expectancy is high with a much larger percentage of the population living over 65. This can be seen on the graph by the narrow top on the Ethopian pyramid and the wide top on the Germany pyramid.

**Demographic Transition Model**

****

1.The name of the diagram is the Demographic Transition Model.

2.Death rate is the highest as stage 1. The death rate fluctuates as this is a underdeveloped country such as Ethopia which could be considered one of the poorest countries in the world. Here in Ethopia there are high death rates. They fluctuate because people often die from famine, drought and war which come and go in vicious cycles.

3.The total population is growing most rapidly at stage two. The death rate declines rapidly in stage two. This is due to the development and improvement in food supply, health care and sanitation. Birth rates remain high due to the place of women in society and low education levels.

4.There is a natural decrease in the population at stage five. There is a natural decrease in stage five as the death rate is higher than the birth rate. This is considered to be a “greying population” and the population is aging. This is due to the continued desire to have smaller families with people opting to have children later in life. An example of a country at this stage is Germany.

5.The death rates fluctuates as stage one as it represents the population of an under-developed country. The birth rate is quite high with people having large families because of little education, women’s roles in society and the need for workers on land, the death rate is also high due to diseases famine and lack of healthcare meaning the population usually remains stead, an example of this could be seen in Ethiopia. The death rate declines rapidly at stage two as the economy improves so does medicine and food and brought and famines are very rare causing less people dying, an example of this is India. The birth rate declines at stage 3 because people are very concerned with work and have started to plan families, also a lot of woman are having less children and they themselves are going back to work, Brazil is an example of where this is happening