



Health policy



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Demographic transition →

كيف تغير في تركيبة المجتمع

■ Demographic transition is a model used to explain the process of transition from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth rates and low death rates as part of the economic development of a country from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economy.

التحول الديموغرافي : نموذج يوضح الانتقال من معدلات

■ The model consists of 4 stages.

مرتفعة من المواليد والوفيات الى معدلات منخفضة بالتالي زيادة في التركيبة السكانية نتيجة التطور

سرعته

■ Most developed countries are already in stage four of the model, most developing countries are in stage 2 or stage 3, and no country is currently still in stage 1.

لا يوجد اي بلد في 1

← الا الناس في الاماكن البعيدة عن حضارة

التميز / النمو السكاني السريع

■ The model has explained human population evolution (development) relatively well in Europe and other highly developed countries.

شكل جيد

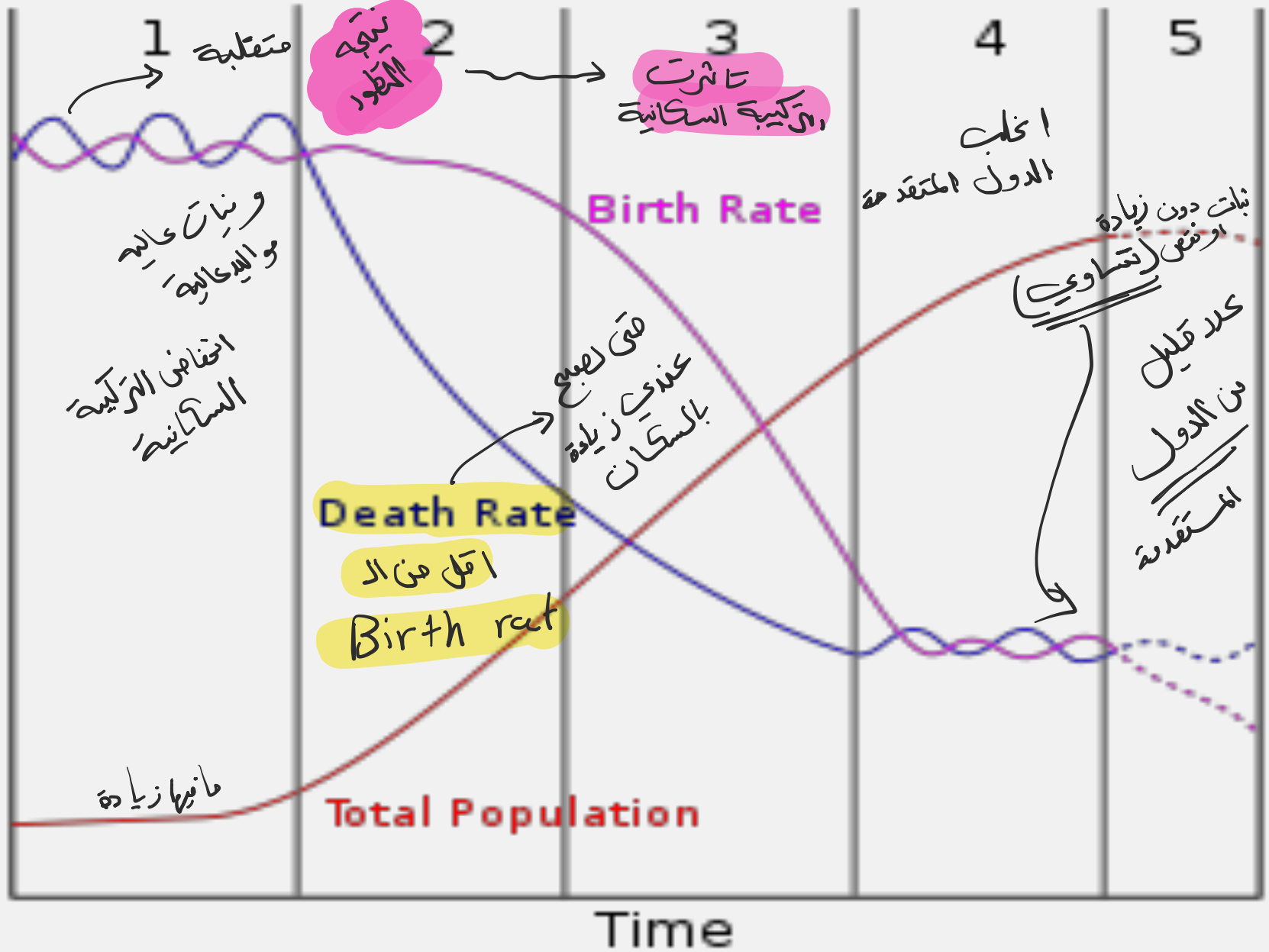
العديد من البلدان النامية انتقلت الى المرحلة الثالثة عدا الدول الفقيرة مثل الصحراء الافريقية وبعض بلدان الشرق الاوسط

انتقلت

■ Many developing countries have moved into stage 3. The major exceptions are poor countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and some Middle Eastern countries.

استثناءات

Births/ Deaths per 1000



1 متقلبة

نمو السكان

3 تأثير الكثافة السكانية

4 التحلب الدول المتقدمة

5

و ميات عالية
موت عالية
انخفاض التركيبة
السكانية

Birth Rate

حتى يصبح
عندئذ زيادة
بالسكان

Death Rate

أقل من ال

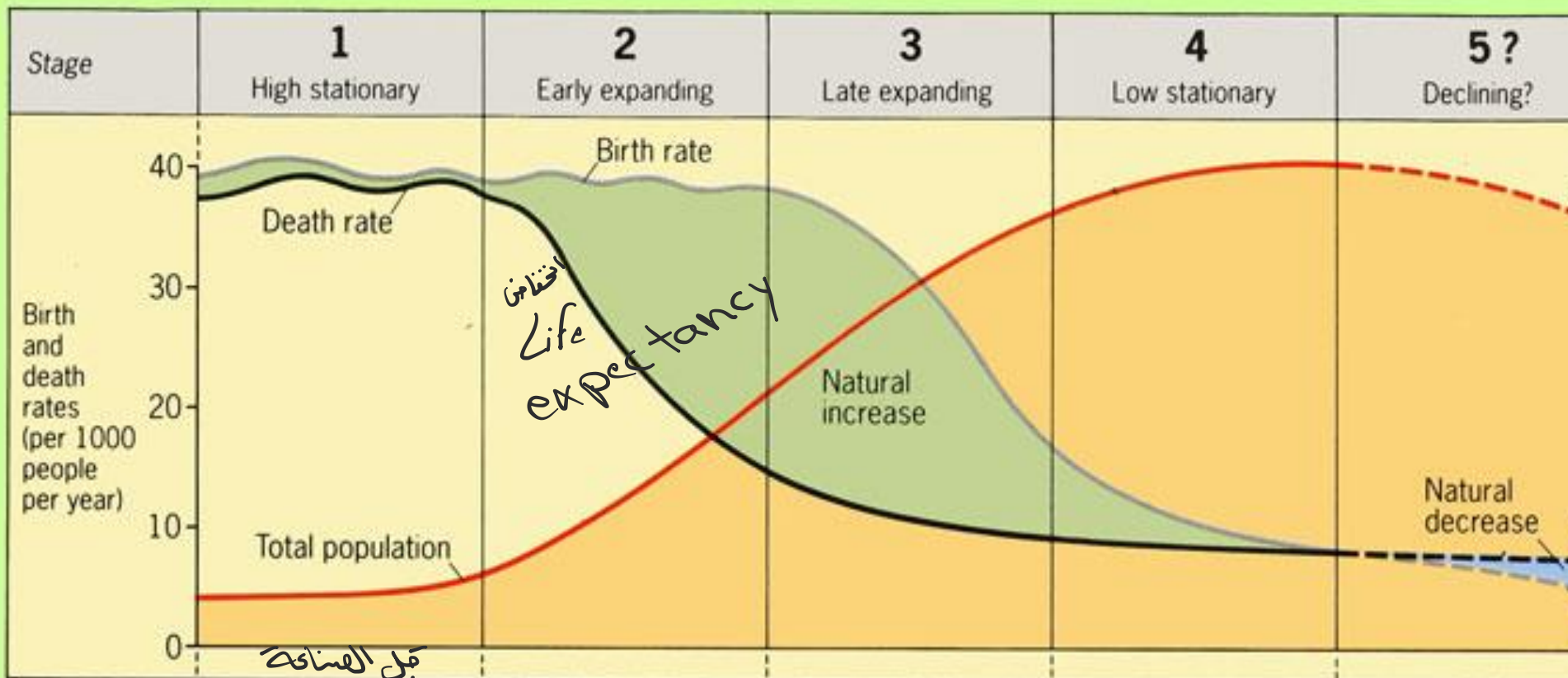
Birth rate

Total Population

حانها زيادة

تبدأ دون زيادة
أو نقصان (تساوي)
عدد قليل
من الدول
المتقدمة

Time



Stage	1 High stationary	2 Early expanding	3 Late expanding	4 Low stationary	5? Declining?
Examples	A few remote groups	Egypt, Kenya, India	Brazil	USA, Japan France, UK	Germany
Birth rate	High	High	Falling ^{جهد}	Low	Very low
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly ^{انخفاض سريع}	Falls more slowly ^{انخفاض بطيء}	Low	Low
Natural increase	<u>Stable or slow increase</u> ^{ثبات}	Very rapid increase ^{جماعة}	Increase slows down	<u>Stable or slow increase</u>	Slow decrease
Reasons for changes in birth rate	Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. <u>No family planning.</u>	Improved <u>medical care and diet.</u> <u>Fewer children needed.</u>	Improved <u>medical care and diet.</u> <u>Fewer children needed.</u>	<u>Family planning.</u> <u>Good health.</u> <u>Improving status of women.</u> <u>Later marriages.</u>	
Reasons for changes in death rate	<u>Disease</u> <u>famine</u> <u>Poor medical knowledge</u> so many children die. ^{موت}	<u>Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation.</u> <u>Fewer children die.</u>		<u>Good health care.</u> <u>Reliable food supply.</u>	

Stage 1 (pre-industrial society)

➤ Is the most primitive of the stages , this stage characterized by: ^{اللائد بدائيه} →

➤ high fluctuating birth and death rate. ^{متقلبه}

➤ no great population growth.

➤ High death rates are due to poor levels of hygiene and nutrition with a high incidence of disease and famine. ^{بسبب} ^{امراض} ^{مخافة}

• These countries or even tribes have very basic living standards such as those in the Amazon rainforest . ^{على مباتل} ^{عادات الامازون المطيرة}

• they hardly have any education and health care. ^{بالكاد}

• Other factors involved are no family planning. ^{لا يوجد تنظيم اسوي}

Stage 1

Primitive

بدائية

no family planning

hardly have any edu
h. care

+ birth

no great population growth

+ Death

مجانة / قلة نظامه
امراض / تغذية غير سليمة

!!!

Stage 2

❖ This is a period of :

- high birth rates;
- the death rate has gone down specially among infants.

انخفاض معدلات الوفيات
مهمًا
الرضع



❖ This results in a rise in population due to the fact that more infants are surviving.

بسبب بقاء الرضع على قيد الحياة

❖ Reasons for slight increase in the population may be:

- better health care, ^{زيادة} _{طبيقيه}
- improved sanitation such as water and hygiene.
- more transports and medical care.

❖ In other words, this stage involves:

- a slight modernization in health care ,
- raising people's living standards
- Increasing life expectancy

تضمن

زيادة طبيقيه
في مستويات
الرعاية الصحية

❖ Another characteristic of Stage Two of the demographic transition is a change in the age structure of the population.

التغير في التركيبة العمرية للسكان
تنتج

❖ In Stage One, most deaths are concentrated in the first 5–10 years of life.

❖ Therefore, the decline in death rates in Stage Two causes the increasing survival of children and a growing population.

① زيادة بقاء الاطفال
②

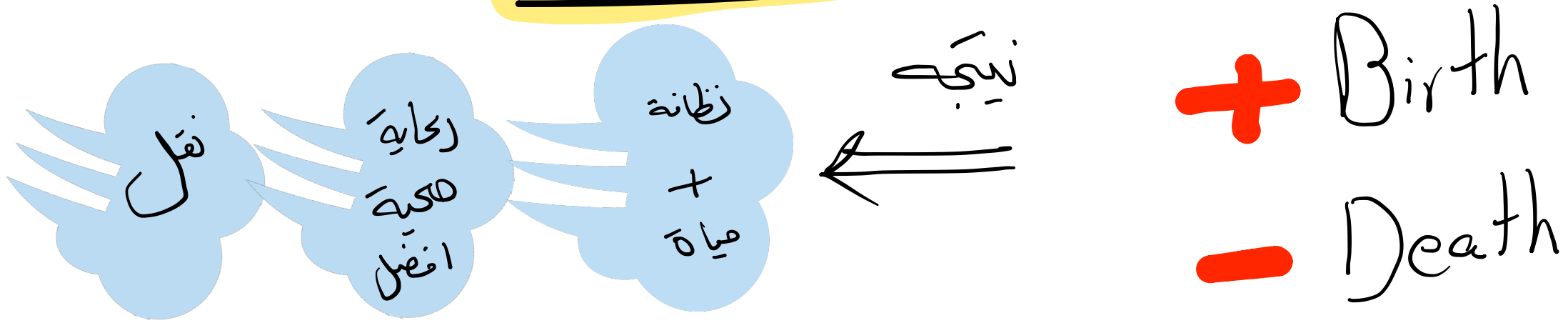
❖ Hence, the age structure of the population becomes increasingly youthful and more of these children enter the reproductive cycle of their lives while maintaining the high fertility rates of their parents.

التي تشبه
الدورة الانجابية
معدلات الخصوبة التي تلتها

مع الحفاظ

لوالديهم

تعريف



Life

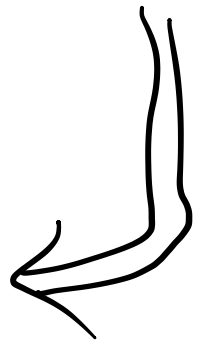
expectancy

منخفضة

صراع حاد في ارتفاع السكان

ومجموع سنوات بسبب انخفاض

معدلات وفيات الرضع



دخلوا الحياة
الايجابية

+
محافظة على الصحة



Stage 3 معدل المواليد ينخفض + الوفيات تنخفض

The stage in which the birth rate begins to fall whilst there is already a low death rate as well leading to a slight increase in population.

زيادة طفيفة
 $\bar{\text{Birth}} + \bar{\text{Death}} = \text{slight increase}$

The reasons for the fall in births may be due to:

اسباب - Birth

- ✓ family planning,
- ✓ better education,
- ✓ lower infant mortality rate,
- ✓ a more industrialized way of life
- ✓ the want for more material possessions
- ✓ women being able to go out to work.

الموت قبل سن الخامسة ←

الحاجة

ممتلكات مادية

تحسين اى ٩٥ من المخرج للعمل

في اخر مرحلة حتى تصبح مثل الدول المتقدمة في الولايات واوروبا

In other words, these countries are in the final stages of becoming like the western countries such as the states and those in Europe.

Stage 4

This is the stage at which Switzerland and other European countries are.

وهي تلك الدول الأوروبية وسويسرا

There is a :

stable population without much change because

ثابتة

- both the death and birth rate are low, and, in some cases, there are
- more deaths than births therefore leading to a possible stage five.

Several countries have tried to force the natural rate of change by initiating policies to reduce birth rates.

حاولت

ممن

المعدل الطبيعي للتغير

لبدء سياسات

e.g., China and Malaysia

$$\text{death} + \text{Birth} = \text{Stable population}$$

صار عندي وفيات اكثر من الولادات ← يعني انتقال لـ Stage 5



Stage 5

دخلت عالمياً

A country such as **Sweden** is currently entering into the **negative growth rate** meaning that:

معدل طبيعي

ولادات اقل
من الوفيات

- there are **less births than deaths** so that
- the **country's population size is decreasing** leading to **problems.**

$$\bar{\text{birth}} + \bar{\text{death}} = \bar{\text{population}}$$

* اسباب انخفاض الوفاة *

The **fall in birth rate** may be due to:

- **increasing liberation and financial independence of women.**
تحرر المرأة
استقلال مالي
- **The present economic problem within some European countries where financial concerns may lead to a lack of children.**
المشكلة الاقتصادية الحالية
مخاوف مالية
- **The ageing population may increase the death rate.**
تشيخوخة السكان

Criticisms of the DTM Strengths include:

- ✚ The model is **Eurocentric** (European countries) and assumes that all countries will pass through the same stages.
يعتقدون
سوف نحكي
تتخطى مراحل
مثال
- ✚ Some developing countries appear to skip stages, e.g. China's **one child policy** implemented in **1980** resulted in a **rapidly declining birth rate**.
طبقتها
سياسة الطفل الواحد في الصين
ساهمت بانخفاض المواليد بسرعة
- ✚ It does not take migration into account as a component of population growth/decline.
الهجرة
من عوامل
- ✚ Some developing countries appear to be stuck in stage 2. Their **death rates have fallen**, but their **birth rates remain high**, due to cultural or religious reasons.
عائق
اسباب ثقافية
دينية

جعل النموذج الدول الأوروبية هي المثال او المعيار الاساس حتى تسير الدول الاخرى عليه وتوقعوا مرور جميع الدول في هذه المراحل

معظم البلدان انتقلت من مرحلة لاخرى كمثل الصين تحولت من المرحلة 2 الى 3 ثم الى المرحلة 4

لم تأخذ بعين الاعتبار الهجرات (فئة الشباب) بالتالي فتأثر على التركيبة السكانية بالزيادة في الفئة المنتجة

هناك بعض الدول النامية لازالت في المرحلة 2 بسبب ارتفاع معدل المواليد الذي هو بسبب عادات وتقاليد وامور دينية

Some countries in the low economically developed countries had a much **larger base population** than those in Europe at the start of the transition, so **the impact of population growth** during stage 2 and early part of stage 3 has been **far greater**.

Model **remove major fluctuations** caused by **natural disasters, wars** etc.

Originally **no fifth stage** in the model

It does **not take in the recent phenomena such as AIDS**. With 2/3 of the children of sub-Saharan African countries are projected to have HIV infection by the time they have reached age 50, **the impact of their demographic development is obvious**;

It does not consider the **positive** and **indeed negative** **roles that governments may play**;

Or the **role of migration**

On the positive side:

على الجانب الايجابي

• it is easy to understand, and countries can be compared;

مقارنة الدول

سهل لفهمه

• it can be applied globally to all countries;

• it provides a starter for all demographic studies

بداية لجميع الدراسات

• The model provides a useful generalization of population change over time.

تعميم مفيد

• It can be used to compare rates of growth between different countries at a given point in time.

• Can be a useful predictive tool, so that future changes can be predicted.

أداة للتنبؤ

• It can be used to estimate population structure

تقدير

Objectives:

At the end of this subject , the student understand:

■ **What is a Population pyramid?**

الهرم السكاني

■ **How to describe a Population pyramid?**

وصف

■ **Recognize shapes of Population pyramid with different example.**

الشكل

■ **Importance and uses of Population pyramid**

What is a population pyramid?

رسم بياني

■ It is a diagram that gives information about the proportion (%) of males and females in each age group.

■ Also shows:

- proportion of young people (0 -14)

نسبة

- proportion of working people (15 – 59)

- proportion of elderly people (60+)

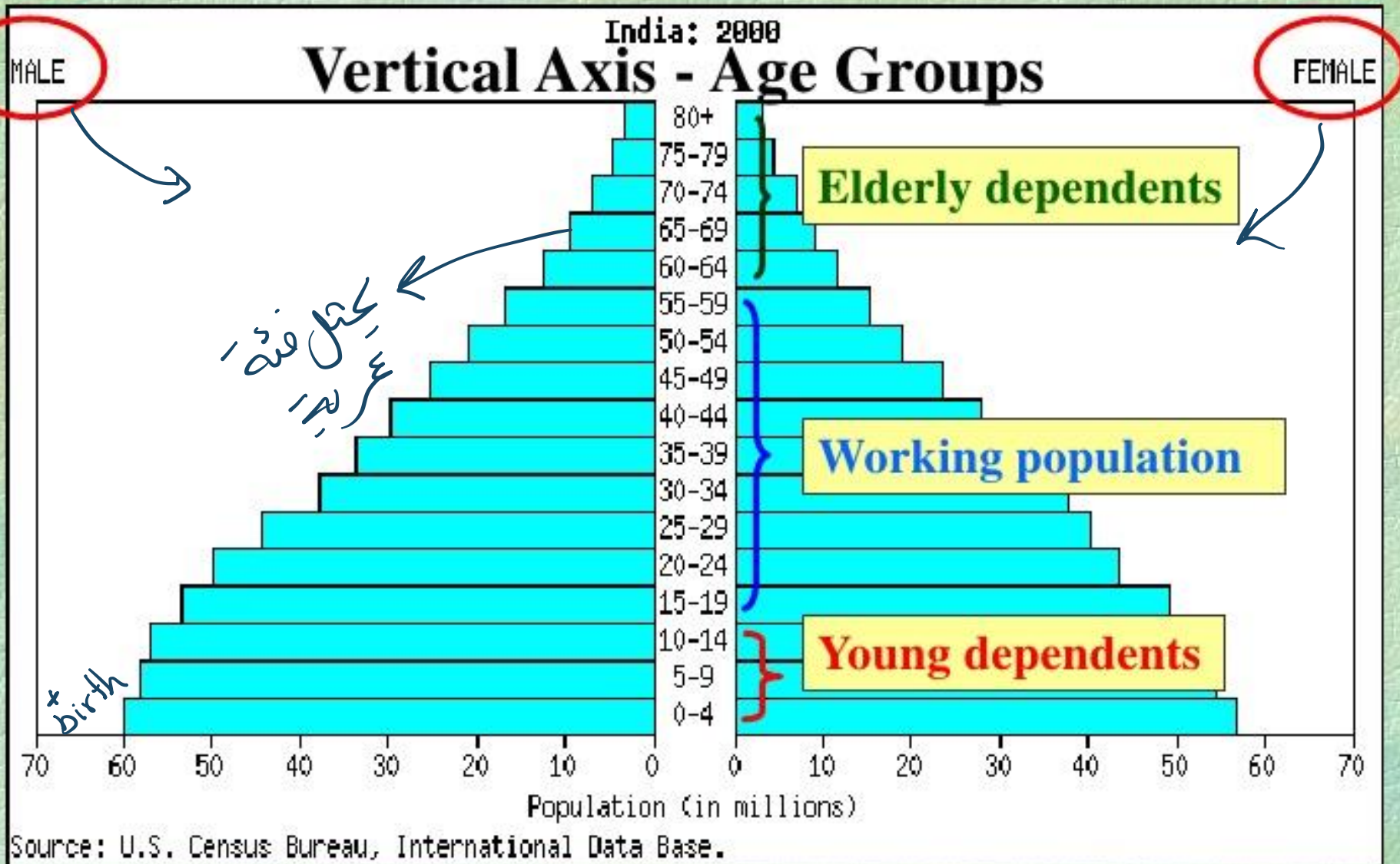
دواکس

□ It reflects the health status of the population.

□ It reflects the extent of the development of the country.

حدی

What is a population pyramid?



Horizontal Axis - Percentage / number