1. **Dependency Ratio**
   1. Compare people in and out of workforce
   2. Dependents: other people provide for them
      - 14 years old
      - 65 years up
   3. High Dependency Ratio means...
      - less people paying taxes
      - higher healthcare costs

2. **Demographers Toolbox**
   A. **Key measurements of Fertility and Mortality**
      1. **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)**
         - # of live births per 1000 people
      2. **Crude Death Rate (CDR)**
         - # of deaths per 1000 people in a year
         - Some times MDCs can have a higher CDR

   3. **Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)**
      - The growth rate of the population
      - Excludes immigration
      a) 2010: LDCs have the highest rates
      b) The higher the RNI, the shorter the doubling time
         - (time it takes to double a population)

4. **Infant Mortality Rate**
   - # of deaths per 1000 live births

5. **Life Expectancy**
   - Average # years to be lived

6. **General Fertility Rate**
   - # of births per 1000 women (15-45)
III. Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

A. The Basics
1. Explains and predicts population change
2. Uses: CBR, CDR, RN1
3. Based on the assumption that economies drive demographic change.

B. Stage 1: Low Growth (High Stationary)
1. CBR and CDR are very high in Stage 1.
2. So population is very low.
3. CBR and CDR can fluctuate ¾ of disease, famine, and war.
4. There are NO countries left in Stage 1 (Haut-Guinea).

C. Stage 2: High Growth Stage
1. CBR: High
2. CDR: Falling ¼ of medicine
3. CBR: Still high ¼ most families are subsistence farmers.
4. Population is expanding at highest rate
5. Many LDCs in stage 2

D. Stage 3: Moderate Growth
1. CBR: Falls ¼c families decide to lower birth rates
2. People moving to cities to work in factories
3. Better health conditions
4. Women have more opportunities
5. Most Latin American and Asian countries

E. Stage 4: Low Growth
1. CBR falls to meet the CDR (Low birth)
2. ¾ population growth
3. Western Europe & USA