

# Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

**Introduction:** The Demographic Transition Model is a graphical representation of population change over time, which suggests that all countries go through a series of changes, four to five stages of development. Namely; High stationary, Early expanding, Late expanding, Low Stationary and Declining. The DTM can be used to predict population changes and may be used to explain reasons behind occurrences of population change.

## Note Carefully:

Where the birth and death rates are high the total population is low, as seen in Stage 1.

In Stage 2 the death rate begins to trend downwards and birth rate remains high, this causes the population to increase.

In Stage 3 there is evidence of a natural increase as birth rates clearly exceeds death rate and as a result population grows.

In Stage 4 death rate remains constant and birth rate begins to trend downwards resulting in a reduction in the peaking of total population.

WHAT ARE POSSIBLE FACTORS FOR THESE POSSIBLE REDUCTIONS IN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

In Stage 5 you will notice that birth rate continues to trend downwards and even falls below the death rate resulting in a natural decrease. Thus causing the total population to decline.

## Population Structures & the DTM

The population structures change as countries develop and progress through the demographic transition model. The typical stapes of the pyramids are show below...

