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|  START | POPULATION |
| The inhabitants of a particular area, country, or the whole earth.  | BIRTH RATES |
| The amount of live births per 1000 people per year.  | DEATH RATES |
| The amount of deaths per 1000 people per year.  | SUSTAINABILITY |
| Meeting the needs of the current population whilst ensuring that the future generation can meet their own needs.  | CARRYING CAPACITY |
| The number of people, other living organisms, or crops that a region can support without environmental degradation. | INFANT MORTAILTY RATE |
| The amount of deaths under 1 year old per 1000 live births per year. | LIFE EXPECTANCY  |
| The average age in years that a person is expected to live.  | ELDERLY DEPENDANTS |
| The people aged 64+ who are dependent upon the working population.  | PRO-NATALIST POLICIES |
| Population policies which aim to increase the birth rate. Eg: France.  | CHILD MORTALITY RATE |
| The amount of deaths under the age of 5 per 1000 people per year.  | ANTI-NATALIST POLICIES |
| Population policies which aim to reduce the birth rate. Eg: China’s One Child Policy.  | ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE |
| The age range between 16 – 64 who are otherwise known as the working population. | YOUNG DEPENDANTS |
| The people aged 0 – 16 who are too young to work and depend upon the working population.  | POPULATION PYRAMID |
| A graph which shows the age and sex structure of a country. | DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL |
| A model to show how a country progresses through time in terms of its population structure.  | THOMAS MALTHUS |
| A pessimistic population theorist who believes that the world will become too populated and everyone will die.  | ESTER BOSERUP |
| An optimistic population theorist who believes that man will always be able to find ways to survive on earth even if population keeps growing.  | END |