Environmental Management Key Terms:

Human Population

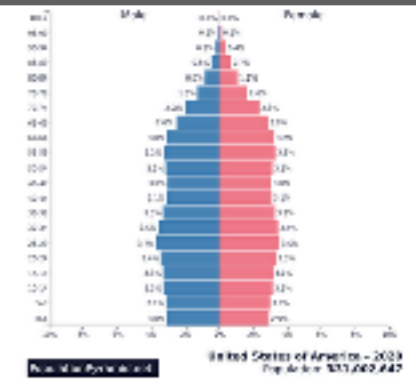|			
Exponential Growth	When the growth rate of a population increases rapidly over time.	**Carrying Capacity**	The maximum size of a population that an environment can support in terms of food, water and other resources, without damage. Consequences of exceeding the carrying capacity can be devastating.
Population	All the organisms of one species living in a defined area. Growth/decline is dependent on: - birth rate - death rate - migration	**Birth Rate**	The total number of live births over time.
Lag Phase	The period of time in population growth when an organism is adapting to its new environment and growth is slow.	**Death Rate**	The total number of deaths over time.
Log Growth	When the growth rate of a population increases rapidly over time.	**Rate of Natural Increase**	The birth rate minus the death rate. Affecting Factors: • High infant mortality = high birth rates • Farmers of LEDC need labour = more children • MEDCs expensive to have children = fewer • MEDCs state pensions • Female emancipation/contraception = fewer children, higher female life expectancy • Medicine in MEDCd = longer life expectancy
Stationary Phase	When the growth of a population has slowed to zero.	**Migration**	The movement of people into (immigration) or out of (emigration) a region, country or other area - increasingly as a direct affect of climate change - Rural to urban - Urban to rural - Internal (within a country) - International (to/from other countries) - Voluntary (e.g. an economic migrant) - Forced (e.g. a war refugee)

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
Push Factors	Factors that encourage people to move away from an area. • drought/famine • poverty/low employment • poor links with outside world • poor services • only farm work/subsistence living • desertification • sea-level rise • seasonal weather events • war/crime/persecution	**Population Pyramid 2** (https://www.populationpyramid.net/united-states-of-america/2020/)	
Pull Factors	Factors that encourage people to move into an area • Food readily available • well paid jobs/good range of jobs • good roads • technology • hospitals/schools/water/electricity • safer than current place of living • quality of life	**Dependent**	Those people in the population who are not economically active (working) and so rely on those who are working for their needs. I.e. under 14/16s and over 65s.
Density	The number of people living in a population in a defined area	**Independent**	Those people in the population who are economically active (working)
Distribution	How population is spread over an area	**Family Planning**	Methods used by a couple to decide when and how many children to have, may be practiced by couples and encouraged by governments. - contraception - sterilisation - abortion - In vitro fertilisation (IVF)
Population Pyramid 1	A diagram that shows the proportion of the population that is male and female in different age groups (usually 5 year intervals.) Populations: • Expanding (triangular in shape) • Stationary (nearly rectangular in shape) • Declining (top heavy pyramid)	**Contraception**	A range of methods used to prevent pregnancy.

Pronatalist Policy	A national or regional policy that aims to encourage couples to have children. France: financial incentives, subsidises child-care, subsidised travel.		
Antinatalist Policy	A national or regional policy that aims to discourage couples from having children. - free family planning/contraceptives - education - laws preventing people from having more than a set number of children		